



Republic of Yemen  
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation  
Central Statistical Organization



# Women and Men in Yemen

## Statistical Portrait 2007

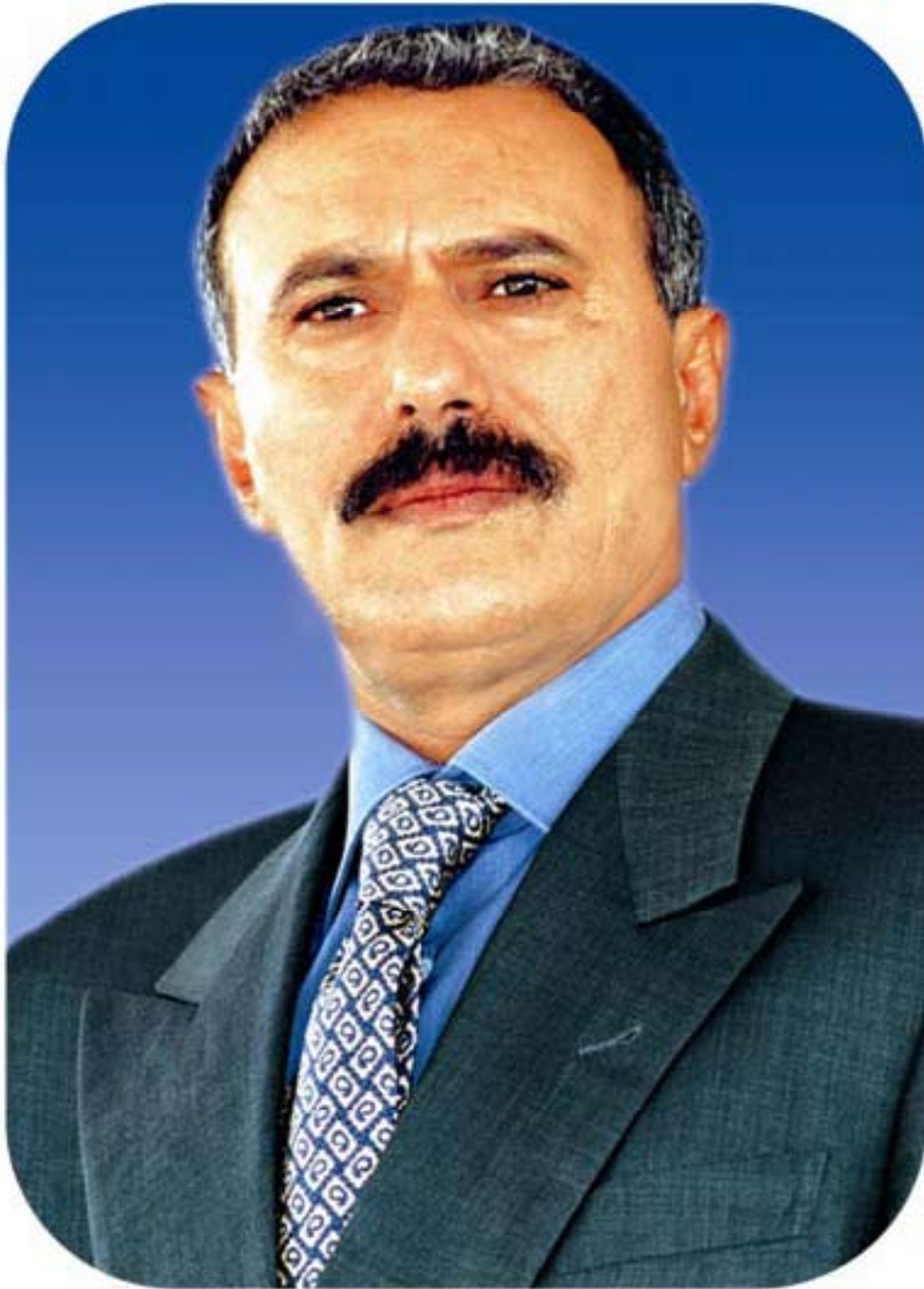


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**Book translation from Arabic by Yemen Times**  
**Cover page, photos and design by Yemen Times**  
**Printed at Yemen Times Publishing House**  
**[www.yementimes.com](http://www.yementimes.com)**

In the Name of God the Most  
Gracious the Most Merciful





**President of the Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh**

## Supervision and revision of the report

	Name	Functions
General Supervision:		
	Dr. Amin Muhammad Mohi Al-Din Chairman of the Central Statistics Organization	General supervision
Technical supervision:		
1	Dr. Abd Al-Hakim Abd Rabuh Al-Abeed Deputy of the Central Statistics Organization	Head of the team
2	Yasir Mubarak OXFAM organization	Member
3	Ali Abdollah Saleh Benganaan Director-general of international cooperation at the organization	Member
4	Tahani Al-Kheibeh OXFAM organization	Member

## Writers of the report

	Name	Chapter	Subject
1	Fatima Mashhour The Yemeni Center for Social Studies and Research	1	Legislation related to women
2	Ahmad Abd-Allah Al-Kubaisi Director-general of the strategic planning at the Central Statistics Organization	2	Demographic features of the population
3	Adnan Hasan Said Director-general of public statistics and poverty indicators at the Central Statistics Organization	3	Women and poverty
4	Adnan Hasan Said Director-general of public statistics and poverty indicators at the Central Statistics Organization	4	Education and training
5	Ijtihad Ali Abduh Director of communication statistics department at the Central Statistics Organization	5	Health and reproduction
6	-Khalid Taha Al-Madani, General-director of the demographic statistics at the Central Statistics Organization -Abd Al-Ghani Abduh Al-Mu'amari Director of the vital statistics department	6	Work and employment
7	Hamid Abduh Ahmad Director of the environment statistics at the Central Statistics Organization	7	Women in their environment
8	Fatima Mashhour The Yemeni Center for Social Studies and Research	8	Violence against women
9	Huda Awn The Women's National Committee	9	Women and men in authority and decision making positions

## Design, arrangement and printing

	Name
1	Abd Al-Khaliq Alama
2	Muhammad Al-Tushi
3	Samir Mahmoud Al-Muntasir
4	Muath Abd Al-Rahman Al-Mathaji
5	Khawlah Abd Al-Jabbar Nu'man

## Commentators of the report

	Name	Chapter	Subject
1	Fathiyeh Abd Al-Wasi'a	1	Legislation related to women
2	Dr. Ali Al-Sabri	2	Demographic features of the population
3	Dr. Abd Al-Hakim Al-Sharjabi	3	Women and poverty
4	Ali Hussein Al-Qalasi	4	Education and training
5	Dr. Najiba Abd-Allah abd-Ghani	5	Health and reproduction
6	Dr. Atiq Salim Prof. Muhammad Said Bariyah	6	Work and employment
7	Dr. Hussniya Al-Qadiri	7	Women in their environment
8	Huriyah Mashhour	8	Violence against women
9	Huriyah Mashhour	9	Women and men in authority and decision making positions





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## ***Preface***

*In continuation to the excellent statistics released by the Central Statistics Organization, I am pleased to point out the importance of this publication in terms of the quality of its contents which will, undoubtedly, be distinctive and satisfactory for many of those interested in gender statistics. This report reveals and analyzes Statistics data related to men and women, as well as highlights women's contribution to the comprehensive process of development through their participation in the different domains of life.*

*Through this publication, the Central Statistics Organization aims to provide updated gender statistics to serve decision makers in comprehensive planning and development.*

*The third of its kind, the 2007 Women and Men Report is unique because it includes the latest gender statistics available after the 2004 population census, and the 2005/2006 Multipurpose Family Budget Survey.*

*I am glad to thank all the workers at the Central Statistics Organization, and I especially thank all those who contributed in producing this report.*

*We are confident that their efforts will continue to provide publications to satisfy of all users in line with the organization's goal of providing statistics for the different economic and social activities of the community.*

***Mr. Abd Al-Karim Ismael Al-Arhabi***  
***Deputy Prime Minister of Economic Affairs***  
***Minister of Planing and Int'l Cooperation***





## ***Introduction***

*The Central Statistics Organization is glad to present its third Women and Men Report to those who are interested in gender statistics, as a continuation in the organization's endeavor to meet the need of all the different user categories.*

*This publication crowns the great success of the two previous reports. The organization has made sure that the report includes the latest gender data, and provides a brief analytical explanation of the related Statistics indicators and their progress.*

*The institution aims, through this report, to present a clear and simple overview of women's position in Yemeni society, and the extent of their contribution in economic activities.*

*Undoubtedly, this will help decision makers take into consideration women's role and benefit from their efforts in both social and economic development.*

*I gladly thank all the brothers who prepared this report for their distinguished efforts to produce it in its final form.*

*I also thank the supervising committee for preparing and publishing this report from the Central Statistics Organization and the Oxfam office in Yemen.*

*The Central Statistics Organization also thanks the Oxfam office in Yemen's for supporting financially the publication of the third Women and Men Report 2007 in Yemen.*

***Dr. Amin M. Mohie Aldin***  
***CSO Chairman***



# Chapter 1

## Legislations related to women



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The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

The subject of women's rights has received great deal of attention over the last few years, notably in a series of constitutional and legal amendments, as these rights are an essential part of the human rights and the basic freedoms emphasized by both Islamic and national laws.

These rights cannot be modified, and are indispensable for determining women's position in the family and public sphere. They are substantially associated with the issue of women's political, economic and social empowerment.

Without these rights, women cannot step forward to improve their circumstances and quality of life, or put an end to discrimination against them. Neither can they highlight women's role in the community and their effective participation in development, a process that depends on both men and women.

The government, through all its different institutions but particularly through those that work for women, has accelerated its efforts in this regard.

At the top of these institutions, the National Women's Committee (WNC), in partnership with civil society, has demanded the revision of provisions and law articles that discriminate against women, so that Yemeni women are given more rights, with the support of influential people and pressure groups that have worked continuously for this over the past five years.

Both the WNC and specialized institutions -through their legislative and executive branches- have increasingly coordinated their efforts to focus on a series of constitutional and legal amendments in national legislation to prohibit discrimination against women and obtain equality between both sexes.

Yemeni law is considered to be distinguished in comparison with that of other arab countries since it guarantees women considerable civil, political and social rights. However, despite all related efforts, there is a desperate need to carry out more legal amendments and reforms to uphold women's rights.

### 1-1 Legal status of the women

The legal status of women in Yemen can be recognized through handling the constitutional and legal texts that are related to this issue and are officially certified. We will review them according to:

#### 1. The constitution of the Republic of Yemen:

The Yemeni constitution gave women their rights through the elimination of all forms of discrimination in gender relations.

Despite having no basis in Islamic law, discrimination persists in gender relations in all domains of life and continues to negatively influence women's participation in development.

It also impedes women from achieving equality with regards to the work-related needs of both men and women, especially their strategic needs that are still controversial. The elimination of this discrimination would mean improving women's position in public life.

The constitution of the Republic of Yemen has emphasized the principle of equality of all citizens in accordance with the following articles:

Article 31:

“Women are the equals of men; they have rights and obligations that are granted by the Islamic law and provided by the law.”

Article 40:

“All citizens are equal in their general rights and obligations.”

Article 41:

“Citizens have the right to participate in cultural, social, economic and political life.”

Article 42:

The “right to elect, nominate and have an opinion in referendums.”

Although the constitution articles were based on the principle of equality, laws related to women still have some discriminative articles and provisions. That is why some of the concerned institutions like the National Women's Committee are pushing to revise these by demanding the involved institutions to conduct the required amendments to emphasize justice and equality between men and women.

#### 2. The nationality law 6/1990 and its amendments in the law 24/2003:

The Yemeni nationality law denies the right of nationality to a Yemeni woman married to a foreign man even if he is a Muslim, thereby depriving her of the right to enjoy the same privileges as a Yemeni man married to a foreign woman.

The law does not treat men and women equally in the case of gaining the nationality by inheritance. These differences appear clearly in article 3 of the law which provides that only the child of a father with Yemeni nationality can inherit the nationality.

This article is not in accordance with the principles of the constitution that emphasize equality between men and women, both in rights and obligation. It grants a Yemeni man married to a foreigner the right to give his children Yemeni nationality, but prohibits a Yemeni woman married to a foreigner from the right to give her children Yemeni nationality.

It can be said, however, that these articles are visionary and distinctive in Yemeni law in comparison with the laws of other countries in the region that ignore this women's right.

### **3. The passport law 7/1990:**

This law article does not discriminate between men and women in granting normal or diplomatic passports. Its provisions define the form and content of each passport and the procedures to grant one, and states the right of both sexes to be issued one without exclusion. Its second part includes the conditions and principles of granting passports and traveling documents, without excluding women. This is emphasized by articles 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the law.

### **4. The civil service law 20/1991:**

The civil service law is based on the principle of equality between men and women in occupying public positions and providing enough guarantees to achieve this principle, especially regarding maternity leave.

### **5. The civil status and civil registry law 23/1991 and its amendments in the law 23/2003:**

This law emphasizes the principle of complete equality between citizens. It stresses not to discriminate between them, especially on the basis of gender, in protecting them and granting them their rights and freedoms by resorting to the law. That is why the articles of this law are in harmony with the articles of the constitution, as well as the international conventions and agreements related to women issues.

### **6. The prisons organization law 48 /1991 and its amendments in 2003:**

This law gives special attention to pregnant and breast-feeding female prisoners and their children by providing them with required medical attention. It also provides a female prisoner with guarantees regarding her child born in the prison.

Article 29 of this law provides that any information about the birthplace of the child shouldn't be mentioned in the country's record, especially if he/she was born in jail.

It also says that, when he/she turns two, he/she should be handed over to his/her father or one of his/her relatives unless the specialized doctor says that the child's condition doesn't allow that, according to article 28 of this law. If the child doesn't have any relatives, he/she is handed over to the authority responsible for orphanages by the governor. However, the child can stay in prison if reasons are convincing enough.

### **7. The commercial law number 22/1991:**

The commercial law treats men and women equally in their right to practice business, according to the legal restrictions defined in this law.

Women actually benefit from this law and carry out free commercial projects. A great example of that is the foundation of the Businesswomen Society whose members are businesswomen who practice free commercial activities.

### **8. The law for the entry and residence of foreigners 47/1991:**

This law discriminates between Yemeni men and women who are married to foreigners. Article 14 of the law says that a foreign man who is married to a Yemeni woman is granted a renewable residency period of maximum two years, whereas article 13 of the same law provides that a foreign women married to a Yemeni man is granted renewable residency for a maximum period of five years.

### **9. The social security law 26/1991:**

This law doesn't discriminate between men and women in granting rights and security, rather requiring that, when a woman turns 55, she must be given a pension.

### **10. The juridical authority law 1/1991:**

This law doesn't discriminate between men and women in its conditions for appointing judges in the courts and the attorney general. However, it does require a degree from the Higher Institute for

Judges, which limits the chances of women being appointed in the juridical authority, a potential framework to motivate influential leaders into promoting women to the high positions in this field.

However, recently, a number of women were given the chance to benefit from studying and being qualified in this institute like the other judges who have such privileges.

### **11. The parties and political organizations law 66/1991:**

This law doesn't discriminate between men and women. It gives them the right to form and join political parties. Article 5 provides that "Yemenis have the right to form political parties and organizations, and they have the right to voluntarily join any political party or organization according to constitutional legislation." This is emphasized in article number 58 of the constitution: "Citizens have the right to organize themselves politically, professionally and into unions."

### **12. The minors' custody law 24/1992:**

The law gives many privileges to minors of both sexes, and, according to its provisions, female minors are given similar institutional attention to male minors.

### **13. The personal status law 20/1992:**

This law addresses the rights of men and women, and it gives the woman privileges that are restricted by certain conditions. Despite the rights given to women, some of this law's articles cancel their right in determining their life in choosing a husband, according to article 16 which provides that their guardian, who signs the marriage contract, is their closest male relative. This priority is given to men only, and this law is based on the concept of male domination and women's obligation to submit to him, with obedience an essential obligation towards the man.

This law is based on a constitutional principle that Islamic law is the basic source for legislation.

Article 6 provided that marriage is a bond between a couple by a legal Islamic contract by which the woman becomes the man's wife. The aim of this contract is to start a family that is built on good treatment of the other. After close reading of the content of this article, the following can be concluded:

- a. The article discriminates between man and woman. It points out that by consummating the marriage the woman legally becomes a wife, and that a relationship between them is built on good treatment of the other in order to start a family.
- b. The basis of the family, according to the article, is not equal rights or the obligations of both parties based on equality between them. Instead, the family is based on the good treatment of the other under the dominance of the man and within the context of the woman's subordination.
- c. This law doesn't highlight the equal rights or obligations of a husband and wife. The article suggests the rights of one of the contract parties, i.e. the man, and the obligations of the other, i.e. the woman.

### **14. The civil law 19/1992 and its amendments in the law 14/2002:**

In article 49, the civil law determines the types of legal competence: obligatory competence or a person's competence to gain rights and bear obligations, whether male or female, and performance competence or a person's competence, whether male or female without discrimination, to cause legal consequences for him/herself.

The articles of this law do however hold some sentences that suggest discrimination. Article 61 provides that, "The male minor is tested during his adolescence before his adulthood by his parent or guardian by letting him manage a portion of his money," on the condition that it is in the boy's interest.

### **15. The criminal procedures law 13/1994:**

This law does women justice and treats them equally to men. The law includes provisions for women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or taking care of a baby. Article 44 is concerned with stopping capital punishment in case of adultery or theft for a pregnant woman until she delivers and finishes breastfeeding her baby.

This law prohibits a man searching a woman for the protection of her dignity and honor.

### **16. The crimes and punishment law 12/1994:**

The crimes and punishment law does not treat men and women equally, in the way they benefit from its extreme cases.

For example, article 43 provides that the amount of money paid as compensation for killing a woman is half that for a man, and the amount of money paid as compensation for causing physical harm to a woman is between that paid for causing physical harm to a man and a third or half of that paid as compensation for killing a man.

These articles are in accordance with Islamic law which is considered a legislation source for the Yemeni law.

- He or she has not been sentenced for a crime that violates honor, unless he or she was rehabilitated.

These conditions don't discriminate between the two sexes.

### **17. The work law 5/1995 and its amendments in the law 25 /2003:**

Although this law gives equality to both female and male workers in the private sector, the application of its articles and provisions is hugely difficult.

Employers of the private sector lack understanding in the privilege of maternity leave. That is why employers prefer hiring single rather than married women who are given these privileges by the law.

Such privileges are perceived from a loss and gain perspective. Female workers can be the objects of unfair dismissal or deprivation from vacation, maternity leaves, and other privileges provided by the law.

These problems become more complicated when there is no close supervision of the implementation of the law. As this problem cannot be treated with legal articles, awareness should be spread among employers to consider the privacy of such cases, and women should prove their ability to participate in all domains of life in all arising circumstances.

### **18. The social care law 1/1996:**

This law gives a woman who does not have a provider care and support. Its provisions determine those women included in its services and financial support.

The amended social care law insures a woman's right in benefitting from social security services, including social welfare, and insurance in the case of disability, illness, infertility, old age, divorce, widowhood or poverty.

It also provides the care for the special categories like people with physical challenges and the elderly, in which women represent a high percentage of its beneficiaries.

### **19. The teacher and educational professions law 27/1998:**

The articles of this law provide all the conditions and criteria for teachers of both sexes without exception. This is understood by what is mentioned in the general goals of the law and the ways of its application, as well as by what was mentioned in the ladder of teaching and educational professions and the ways of filling them.

### **20. The law on the care and rehabilitation of the disabled 61/1999:**

This law is concerned with the rights of disabled women and men, according to what the article pointed to in its different provisions. These legal guarantees are found in the second chapter that emphasizes the right of the disabled of both sexes to receive all different kinds of care and rehabilitation.

Article 2 provides that:

Every disabled person enjoys the practice of his rights provided by the constitution and the other laws in force.

Article 3 provides that:

“Every disabled person has the right to rehabilitation, as well as to benefit from a professional qualification and social care provided by the institutions and centers for the care and rehabilitation of the disabled. [...] The necessary institutes, institutions, committees and centers should be founded to provide rehabilitation services for the disabled.”

The law shows special attention to this category according to what is provided in the third chapter that directs special care for employing disabled women and men equally. The articles of this law are enhanced by the council of ministers decree 215 regarding the employment of the disabled in 5 percent of the opening positions in the administrative institutions in the country and the units of the public and common sectors.

In addition, these institutions employ the disabled without the nomination of the civil service ministry offices. This percentage is counted of the appointments provided in article 18 that is explained in the articles and provisions of the disabled care and rehabilitation law.

### **21. The local authority law 4/2000:**

This law directs its attention to local authority issues in decentralization, in order to increase and activate the role of executive institutions in the governorates and enable them to invest their material, financial and human resources on the planning and executive levels.

It also aims at implementing plans and programs on the governorate level to improve the level of their performance and develop the institutional structure of executive administrative institutions to follow the local authority to help it facilitate its policies, plan and programs.

### **22. The public elections and referendums law 13/2001:**

The public elections and referendums law doesn't discriminate between men and women and gives them equal rights in elections and referendums. The law obligates the Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendums (SCER) to take procedures that encourage women to practice their right to vote and to form a women's committee to register female voters on the electoral list.

Article 51 of the elections law provides that every citizen who has his name recorded on the electoral list of his or her electoral district has the right to run in the elections providing that:

He or she holds Yemeni nationality.

He or she is older than 15 years old.

He or she is not illiterate.

He or she has good ethics and behavior, and observes religious rituals.

He or she has not been sentenced for a crime that violates honor, unless he or she was rehabilitated.

These conditions don't discriminate between the two sexes.

### **23. The child's right law 45/2002:**

This law provides enough legal protection for children of both sexes without discrimination. Its general aims are obvious on this point and can be traced in more than one part of its different sections and articles which include all children in their care.

The articles and provisions are considered of the basic law that support the women's rights and promote her position since from early to late childhood. This is considered to be an introduction and basis for more comprehensive legal rights.

### **24. The scholarships law 19/2002:**

This law doesn't discriminate between men and women inasmuch as they can benefit from scholarships outside the country. This is mentioned in its articles and provisions in the third section about the rules and procedures to award scholarships, in the second section that defines a clear mechanism to organize the awarding of study missions, and in the fourth section that outlines the nomination conditions and procedures.

### **25. The trade union organization law 25/2003:**

This law insures the equal right of men and women in to benefit from its articles and provisions, and the law's aims emphasize this right. However, the actual chances of the female members of a trade union benefitting from the its committees and commissions and



other trade union forms are unfair to them in this domain.

#### **26. The establishment of the fund for the rehabilitation and care of the disabled law 21/2003:**

This law promotes the care and rehabilitation law number 61. It provides enough legal protection for the disabled of both sexes. The activities of this fund contribute, according to the fund's aims in the article B, to financing the programs and projects of the care and rehabilitation of the disabled. Article G is concerned with investing the fund's money in the projects with direct benefit for the disabled. Article D emphasizes contributions to financing the activities to rehabilitate and care for the disabled, according to the articles 5, 6, 8 of the rehabilitation and care of the disabled law provisions.

Disabled women and men benefit from the services of this fund without exception and benefit from the programs, projects and activities that it provide for this category.

#### **1-2 Legal and legislative policies and procedures that were taken**

\* Interaction between partners and others from the National Women's Committee (NWC) for women regarding the revision and reconsideration of the law.

- Continuation of efforts to create new mechanisms for women and build general administrations concerned with women's rights.
- Continuation of the awareness raising campaigns to gain support for women's causes, especially those that led to the amendments of discriminative legal provisions and articles.
- Intensification of workshops, awareness and education sessions to raise legal awareness of women's rights.
- Encouragement of the legislative and executive institutions to approve of the amendments to discriminative law articles.
- Follow-up, coordination and continuous communication with legislative institutions such as the House of Representatives, and executive institutions like the Council of Ministers, and the Ministry of Legal Affairs to approve of the legal amendments to discriminative provisions and articles.
- Amendment of the content of legal articles and provisions to bridge the gender gap in law on men and women's rights to achieve the principle of justice, equity, empowerment, and equality in gender issues.
- Spread of knowledge and legal awareness of women's rights in many public events and in the events related to women's causes.
- Establishment of specialized judicial courts and introduction of specialized attorneys to handle the cases of juvenile delinquents with the specialized institutions concerned.
- The WNC conducted two surveys of all the national laws in the light of the Islamic law, the constitution and the convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

\* The government approved the policies and strategies regarding women and gender that in their framework touch on a woman's legal rights in many domains, and provide in their strategic goals support to Yemen's commitments, conventions and agreements related to women's rights, especially the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The Yemeni government took a series of legislative and legal procedures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women through:

1. Revising the legal provisions, articles and material of the laws.
2. Amending some laws with discriminatory provisions, articles and material in order to support women's rights during 2002-2006.

\* The most important legal articles that were revised or amended to are:

#### **1. The nationality law 6/1990 and its amendments in law 24/2003**

The new article is article 10 which provides that: "If a Yemeni woman married to a foreigner divorces and left with the children's custody or she became responsible for them as a result of the husband's insanity, absence, death or stopping his residence with the family for a period of no less than a year, the children are treated like Yemenis in every way as long as they are under the care of their mother until they legally become adults. For those who come of age, they have the right to choose to obtain Yemeni nationality or their father's nationality without any conditions."

#### **2. The personal status law 20/1992 and its amendments in law 34/2003**

The article provides that both the husband and the wife have the right to ask for dissolution if he/she finds in his/her spouse a repulsive flaw, whether the flaw existed before or after the marriage contract. Insanity and leprosy are considered to be flaws in both the husband and the wife. The right to ask for dissolution is forfeited by the acceptance of the flaw explicitly or implicitly, except in the case of insanity and leprosy and other contagious or intractable diseases. In such a case reconsideration is possible, even if it was preceded by acceptance. The flaw is proven by acknowledgment of the person who has it or by a competent doctor's report.

#### **3. The work law 5/1995 and its amendments in law 25/2003**

Article number 45 was added to this law which provides that, "Public and private institutions employing 50 female employers or more in one building should build a day care center or entrust a day care center with taking care of the employees' children according to the conditions and circumstances that are defined by decree from the minister."

#### **4. The civil status and civil record law 23/1991 and its amendments in law number 23/2003 in which the articles 21, 47, 61 and 62 were amended**

Article number 21 provides that: “The people responsible for reporting the birth of a child are:

- One of the child’s parents
- The child’s male then female adult relatives of the child or his/her female adult relatives, then the less close relatives
- The managers of the hospital, clinic, prison, quarantines and the other places in which the birth takes place”

Reporting is not the responsibility of any of these groups, unless this cannot be done by any of the groups that precede it in the determined order. Reporting is not accepted from those who are not responsible for it. In all cases, the doctor or the midwife should notify the head of the civil status office during the time provided by article 20 regarding the infant’s birth.

This article, in its first part, used only to give the infant’s father the right of reporting his/her birth. The amendment came to emphasize the right of the infant’s mother as to report the birth of her infant as well with the expression “parents” instead of “father” of the infant.

\* Law 48/1991 and its amendments in law 26/2003 in which article number 27 was amended

It provided that: “An imprisoned pregnant woman should be provided, before, after and during the delivery, with the required medical care and attention according to the orders of the specialized doctor and the list. The specialized institutions should provide the imprisoned pregnant woman or mother the food prescribed for her. In all cases, the pregnant woman is exempted from the disciplinary measures of the other prisoners according to the provisions of this law.

\* Law 20/2004 on child’s rights regarding child trafficking, prostitution and abuse notably in pornography. This law supports the Yemeni child’s rights in its different provisions and articles.

Efforts are still being exerted by the WNC to approve law projects to bridge the legislative gap in gender issues in the following laws:

- The public elections and referendums law 13/2001
- The securities and pensions law 25/1991 and its amendments
- The social care law 1/1996
- The personal status law 20/1992
- The crimes and punishments law 12/1994
- The child’s rights law 45/2002
- The civil status law 19/1991
- The political parties and organizations law 66/1991
- The work law 5/1995
- The prisons law 48/1991
- The police committee law 15/2000
- The republican decree 4/1994 on the executive guide for the foreigners entry and residence law
- The republican decree 4/1996 on the establishment of the Higher Institute for Physical Education and Sports

To revise and amend the aforementioned laws, a committee was formed by the cabinet according to the decree 94/2005. The committee was composed of the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the WNC and those institutions concerned with reviewing all elements of legislation with discriminative provisions to revise them to comply with international agreements and conventions.

There are still 27 legal provisions that have been transmitted by the cabinet to the Ministry of Legal Affairs to be studied before being turned over to the parliament.

The laws highlighted in this section illustrate the extent of equality between men and women, while the WNC has provided a series of the legal amendments to cancel discrimination and support women’s rights in many discriminative articles against women.

#### **1-3 Conclusions**

We notice, from what was shown here, that the Yemeni government is committed, according to article 6 of the constitution, to all laws on women’s rights.

But there are still some discriminative practices when the law is applied. This is an issue that requires special committees to monitor the implementation punishments for those who violate laws.

Commitment is needed to apply international agreements, declarations and conventions regarding women’s rights, and to produce continuous periodical reports to evaluate the level of their implementation.

Continuous periodical revision should ensure that laws regarding women are applied so that the latter are treated equally to men, and have the right to resort to court to demand their rights as provided by the constitution and laws in force, in case they are denied their rights or if their rights are violated.

They have the right to defend their rights at all stages of investigation, in the courts and in front of the law, as either a plaintiff or defendant. However, the mechanisms that support women in activating their right to resort to jurisdiction are still ineffective, in particular in providing women with legal protection.

The law provides the right to juridical help for those who don’t benefit from these rights due to lack of awareness of the importance of these laws or how to attain these rights.

A stimulating and appropriate work environment should be created for women so that they can start working in many fields that were previously exclusively those of men.

Women should be encouraged to accept working in new fields like the justice system and the police force, to better help women.

Upgrading society's living standards cannot be achieved without providing guaranteed legal protection for men and women. This requires the promotion and support of women's rights to enable them to meet the requirements of public development and performing their noble social and human goals.

Equality between men and women in public rights and obligations, as well as the abolition of any discrimination between them without violating Islamic law must be achieved.

Women's role must be promoted so that they can prove their abilities through their participation in different activities and work on the principle of equality and equal opportunity.

There should be an increase in legislators' awareness in the legislative institutions, in which they assign women binding legal articles and provisions that aim at:

- \* Providing social, health and family care and protection to take into consideration a woman's role within society and the family and encourage balance between her duties towards her family and her legitimate right to benefit from the opportunities of education, work, promotion, training and reaching for the decision making positions.
- \* Providing women with legal framework to contribute to the diversity of women's work opportunities and increased participation in the different domains of work and production in the health, social and economic sectors, especially the service sector.
- \* Accelerating women's participation in economic activity and in the productive sectors through legal protection
- \* Facing the possible effects of decreasing discrimination and abolishing it, through paying attention to women's education and work and lifting them up to the man's level
- \* Protecting women from current gender-based discrimination when they apply to enter the labor force, or during their work and the demands of motherhood. Required procedures must be taken to raise the awareness of employers and bind them to respect the principle of gender equality.

Such unfair procedures pushed the three production parties, especially the government and trade unions, to talk to employers in the private sector to understand the roles of female employees and emphasize their legal right to maternity leave, breastfeeding leave and leave to take care of their infants. These are all challenges that affect women's contribution in work and development according to their circumstances and restrictions imposed on them.

#### **1-4 Recommendations**

In the context of what was displayed, the improvement of the woman's position requires:

- Legislative reforms for real changes in the legal status and rights of women.
- Periodical assessments of the level of implementation of these laws - A diverse group of services, as well as health, social and economic projects will need to be created based on the legal reforms.
- Eliminating the gender-based discrimination that hinders women's progress in all domains of work and production to achieve more legal and legislative reforms regarding women.
- Highlighting women's achievement in the legal reforms, challenges to developing legislation and achieving gender equality through the elimination of discrimination
- Cooperating in the application of the law either through the legislative or executive institutions responsible
- Eliminating the misconceptions of gender equality in social upbringing, starting with the family and ending with the work community
- Developing and improving the legal articles and provisions that regulate the benefits, advantages and merits
- that should be given to all women and men, such as retirement, social welfare and other advantages that ensure the economic security and stability of women and their families.
- Improving women's chance to attain high authority positions in the legislative and executive institutions, since women are better than men at empathizing with other women than men
- Changing discriminative legal articles that limit women's attainment of jobs in accountancy and planning for example, restrict their chances in receiving training for example, by creating support to free them from the restrictions
- Empowering women to practice and defend their rights
- Directing the active strengths of women and men to support the principle of equality between men and women notably in the legal domain by providing a chance for change, and guiding authorities and a supportive public base with the support of civil society
- Increasing awareness and education programs in the legal domain and in social institutions to reflect the concept of women's rights in human rights as it is a basic condition to realize social fairness and development
- Transforming the laws in force into working programs to promote women's position and turn awareness into behavior with regards to the human rights of women

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- The personal status law 20/1992
- The crimes and punishments law 12/1994
- The child's rights law number 45/2002
- The civil status law and its executive list 19/1991
- The political parties and organizations law 66/1991
- The work law 5/1995
- The prisons organization law 48/1991
- The civil status and civil record law 23/2003
- The criminal procedures law 13/1994
- The judiciary authority law 1/1991
- The local authority law 4/2000
- The civil law 14/2002
- The foreigners' entrance and residence law 47/1991
- The passport law 7/1990
- The disable rehabilitation and care law 61/1999
- The study scholarships and missions law 19/2002
- The minors' custody law 24/1992
- The trade unions organization law 25/2003
- The founding of the disabled care and rehabilitation fund 2/2003
- The teachers and the educational professions law 27/1998
- The commercial law 22 /1991
- The nationality law 6/1990

# Chapter 2

## Demographic characteristics of the population



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The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

Demographic characteristics are very important as they can help to draw conclusions on the scientific and logical differences between men and women as well as trends in the two populations according to gender. Through these features, it is possible to arrive at logical criteria of the difference between men and women and consequently, the advantages of each gender in the cultural, social and economic domains.

To arrive at what was mentioned earlier, in this chapter, the demographic features of population residing in the republic will be addressed, according to the latest statistics represented in the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2004.

Up to 19,685,161 people live in the Republic of Yemen, according to the final results of the 2004 census. Table 2-1 shows that men represent 51 percent of the total population, whereas women make up 49 percent of it. In urban areas, 53.4 percent of the population are men and 46.6 percent are women. In the rural areas, however, the percentages are equal for men and women.

where 28.6 percent of Yemen's population lives in urban areas, compared up to 71.4 percent of the country's population that lives in rural areas.

Table 2-1 Population distribution according gender in the rural and urban areas according to the 2004 census

Gender	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Men	3012256	53.4	7024697	50	10036953	51
Women	2625500	46.6	7022708	50	9648208	49
Total	5637756	100	14047405	100	19685161	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, census 2004

### 2-1 Population distribution according to gender in the urban and rural areas of each governorate

Table 2-2 illustrates the distribution of inhabitants in rural and urban areas in each governorate. The final results of the 2004 census showed that 42.9 percent of the population are distributed in the four governorates of Taiz, Al-Hodeida, Ibb, and Sana'a (Capital) while the rest of the population are distributed in the rest of the governorates at variable rates. In comparison with the 1994 census, 41.8 percent of the population is distributed in the same governorates.

Within the population's distribution in rural and urban areas on the governorate level, the capital claimed the highest percentage of the total urban population percentage with 30.3 percent, followed by Al-Hodeida with 13.5 percent, Aden with 10.5 percent, and Taiz with 9.5 percent, according to the results of the 2004 census. The highest percentage of urban population was also recorded in Sana'a according to the 1994 census, which shows that the trend has remained the same.

Table 2-3 illustrates the population's distribution according to gender in each governorate, and compares figures from the 1994 and 2004 censuses.

Men presented the highest percentage in the 2004 census, 11.5 percent in Taiz, and the lowest percentage of 0.5 percent in Al-Mahara. The highest percentage of women is 12.9 percent in Taiz and the lowest percentage is 0.4 percent in Al-Mahara. In the 1994 census, the highest percentage of men was 12.3 percent in Taiz and the lowest was 0.4 percent in Al-Mahara, while the highest percentage of women was 13.3 percent in Taiz and the lowest was 0.4 percent in Al-Mahara.

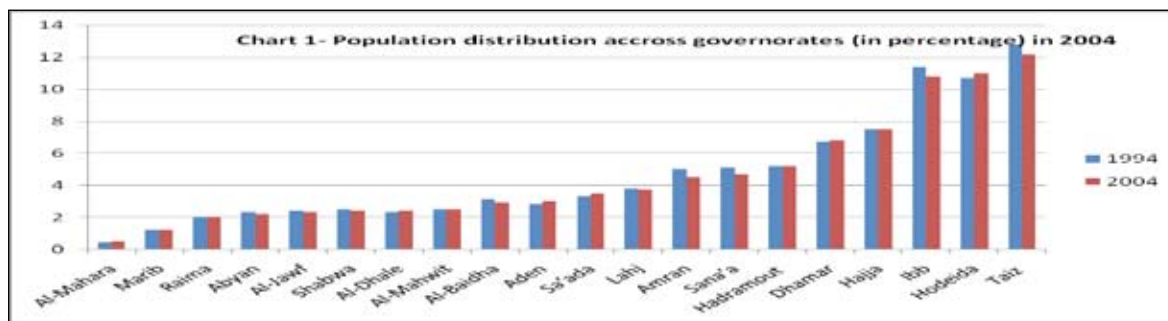


Table 2-2 Proportional distribution of resident population in the urban and rural areas of each governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	1994			2004		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Ibb	13.0	6.2	11.4	12.5	6.6	10.8
Abyan	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Capital Secretariat	0.4	27.9	6.9	0.3	30.3	8.9
Al-Baidha	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.9
Taiz	13.4	10.9	12.8	13.2	9.5	12.2
Al-Jawf	2.7	1.2	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.3
Hajja	8.9	2.9	7.5	9.5	2.5	7.5
Hodeida	9.1	15.8	10.7	9.9	13.5	11.0
Hadramout	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.9	8.4	5.2
Dhamar	7.9	3.0	6.7	8.1	3.3	6.8
Shabwa	2.9	1.1	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.4
Sa'ada	3.8	1.7	3.3	4.2	1.9	3.5
Sana'a	6.5	0.5	5.1	6.4	0.5	4.7
Aden	0.1	11.6	2.8	0.0	10.5	3.0
Lahj	4.8	0.6	3.8	4.7	1.1	3.7
Marib	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.2
Al-Mahwit	3.1	0.8	2.5	3.3	0.6	2.5
Al-Mahara	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Amran	5.8	2.6	5.0	5.2	2.7	4.5
Al-Dhale	2.7	0.9	2.3	2.9	1.1	2.4
Raima	2.6	0.1	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	11164289	3423518	14587807	14047405	5637756	19685161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004



Table 2-3 Proportional distribution for the resident population according to governorate and gender in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	1994			2004		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Ibb	11.1	11.8	11.4	10.4	11.3	10.8
Abyan	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Capital Secretariat	7.6	6.2	6.9	9.6	8.1	8.9
Al-Baidha	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9
Taiz	12.3	13.3	12.8	11.5	12.9	12.2
Al-Jawf	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3
Hajja	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.5
Hodeida	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.0
Hadramout	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Dhamar	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8
Shabwa	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sa'ada	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Sana'a	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
Aden	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0
Lahj	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Marib	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Al-Mahwit	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Al-Mahara	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Amran	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.5
Al-Dhale	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Raima	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,473,540	7,114,267	14,587,807	10,036,953	9,648,208	19,685,161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

### 2-1-1 Population in governorate capitals

A total of 2,474,223 people lived in governorate capitals in the 1994 census, which represented 17 percent of the republic's total population and 72 percent of its urban population. According the 2004 census, up to 3,817,710 people lived in governorate capitals, which is 19.4 percent of the republic's total population and 67.7 percent of its total urban population.

The population size of governorate capitals differs from one governorate to another. The population of the three governorates of Sana'a, Taiz and Aden was 67 percent of the total population in governorate Capitals in the 2004 census.

Regarding the population of the governorate capitals according to gender, table 2-4 indicates that the proportion of men is higher than that of women in all the governorates in the 1994 and 2004 censuses, except in Hadramout, according to the 1994 census, where there were more women than men.

Table 2-4 Proportional distribution for the resident population according to governorate and gender in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	Governorate capital	1994			2004		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Ibb	Ibb	54.28	45.72	100.00	51.15	48.85	100.0
Abyan	Zinjibar	53.26	46.74	100.00	50.97	49.03	100.0
Capital Secretariat	The capital	56.31	43.69	100.00	54.63	45.37	100.0
Al-Baidha	Al-Baidha	53.08	46.92	100.00	52.18	47.82	100.0
Taiz	Taiz	55.10	44.90	100.00	51.89	48.11	100.0
Al-Jawf	Al-Hazm	56.83	43.17	100.00	56.32	43.68	100.0
Hajja	Hajja	55.40	44.60	100.00	52.62	47.38	100.0
Hodeida	Hodeida	54.66	45.34	100.00	53.01	46.99	100.0
Hadramout	Al-Mukalla	53.31	46.69	100.00	52.76	47.24	100.0
Dhamar	Dhamar	54.37	45.63	100.00	52.03	47.97	100.0
Shabwa	Ataq	62.48	37.52	100.00	58.77	41.23	100.0
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	56.22	43.78	100.00	52.79	47.21	100.0
Aden	Aden	52.98	47.02	100.00	51.89	48.11	100.0
Lahj	Al-Hawta	51.78	48.22	100.00	50.58	49.42	100.0
Marib	Marib	78.16	21.84	100.00	63.63	36.37	100.0
Al-Mahwit	Al-Mahwit	54.12	45.88	100.00	53.57	46.43	100.0
Al-Mahara	Al-Ghaidha	59.63	40.37	100.00	55.65	44.35	100.0
Amran	Amran	53.47	46.53	100.00	52.47	47.53	100.0
Al-Dhale	Al-Dhale	55.60	44.40	100.00	57.86	42.14	100.0
Raima	Al-Jubain	58.36	41.64	100.00	52.02	47.98	100.0

*Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004*

## 2-1-2 Gender composition of the population according to governorate

The gender composition of the population illustrates the proportion of men and women in the population.

Table 2-5 illustrates gender ratio according to governorate. It shows that, on the national level, there are 104 men to every 100 women, according to the 2004 census, and 105 men to each 100 women, according to the 1994 census. Ratios vary between governorates.

The highest men-to-women ratio was in the governorates of Sana'a,(Capital) Al-Jawf, Al-Mahara, Marib and Aden in the 2004 census, whereas it was recorded in the governorates of Sana'a Al-Jawf, Marib, Aden and Hajja in the 1994 census. The rise is a result of different reasons for each governorate, of which is internal migration between governorates, mostly by men who have a higher chance of finding a job.

Table 2-5 Men-to-women ratio (number of men for 100 women) according to governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	1994	2004
Ibb	99	96
Abyan	105	104
Capital Secretariat	129	122
Al-Baidha	105	103
Taiz	97	93
Al-Jawf	116	119
Hajja	112	109
Hodeida	107	106
Hadramout	103	106
Dhamar	99	99
Shabwa	108	107
Sa'ada	107	107
Sana'a	105	104
Aden	113	114
Lahj	99	100
Marib	115	115
Al-Mahwit	100	101
Al-Mahara	110	119
Amran	109	106
Al-Dhale	102	105
Raima	94	96
Total	105	104

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

Table 2-6 illustrates the distribution of urban and rural population in each governorate. Up to 28.6 percent of Yemen's population lived in urban areas whereas 71.4 percent lived in rural areas according to the 2004 census, in comparison to 23.5 percent and 76.5 percent according to the 1994 census. Generally speaking, there was an increase in the proportion of urban population on the governorate level in the 2004 census compared to the 1994 census.

Table 2-6 Proportional distribution for resident population urban and rural areas according to governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	1994			2004		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Ibb	12.8	87.2	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0
Abyan	20.5	79.5	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0
Capital Secretariat	95.1	4.9	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0
Al-Baidha	15.3	84.7	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0
Taiz	19.9	80.1	100.0	22.4	77.6	100.0
Al-Jawf	11.8	88.2	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0
Hajja	9.0	91.0	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0
Hodeida	34.6	65.4	100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0
Hadramout	32.2	67.8	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0
Dhamar	10.5	89.5	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0
Shabwa	10.6	89.4	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0
Sa'ada	11.8	88.2	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0
Sana'a	2.2	97.8	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0
Aden	98.5	1.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lahj	4.0	96.0	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0
Marib	11.3	88.7	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0
Al-Mahwit	6.9	93.1	100.0	7.3	92.7	100.0
Al-Mahara	32.4	67.6	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0
Amran	12.0	88.0	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0
Al-Dhale	9.5	90.5	100.0	13.2	86.8	100.0
Raima	0.9	99.1	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0
Total	23.5	76.5	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0
Number	3,423,518	11,164,289	14,587,807	5,637,756	14,047,405	19,685,161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

## 2-2 Population distribution according to age and gender

Table 2-7 illustrates population distribution in percentage according to gender and age in the urban and rural areas. It shows that more women in the 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 age categories live in urban areas than men, according to the 1994 census. These figures remained high in the same age categories, according to the 2004 census.

Table 2-8 illustrates the percent distribution of gender for the resident population according to urban and rural and age group which differs one age group to other age group.

The gender percentage according to age groups in urban from the total age groups reached 115 and in rural 100 according to population census 2004 and in 1994 population census the gender ratio in urban and rural reached 118-101 respectively.

The highest men-to-women ratio was 118 to 100 in rural areas for the age group 79-75, whereas the lowest was 90 men to 100 women in rural areas for the age group 35-39, according to the 2004 census. Overall, the highest men-to-women ratio recorded was 118 men to 100 women for the age group 75-79, whereas the lowest ratio was 90 men to 100 women for the age groups 25-29 and 30-34 according to 1994 population census

Table 2-7 Population distribution according to gender and age group in rural and urban areas in 1994 and 2004

Age groups	1994						2004					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
4-0	17.4	17.1	13.0	14.7	16.3	16.6	16.1	15.5	12.3	13.3	15.0	14.9
9-5	20.2	19.3	14.7	16.8	18.8	18.7	17.1	16.2	12.3	13.4	15.6	15.4
14-10	16.5	14.1	14.1	14.8	15.9	14.3	16.1	14.4	12.6	13.0	15.1	14.0
19-15	10.0	9.4	11.9	11.5	10.5	9.9	12.2	12.2	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.6
24-20	5.8	6.2	10.0	8.3	6.9	6.7	8.2	8.8	13.0	11.7	9.6	9.6
29-25	5.2	6.6	7.7	7.3	5.8	6.8	6.6	7.3	8.9	8.7	7.3	7.7
34-30	4.4	5.6	6.6	6.2	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.0
39-35	4.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.9
44-40	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.9
49-45	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1
54-50	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
59-55	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
64-60	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
69-65	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
74-70	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
79-75	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
84-80	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
+85	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

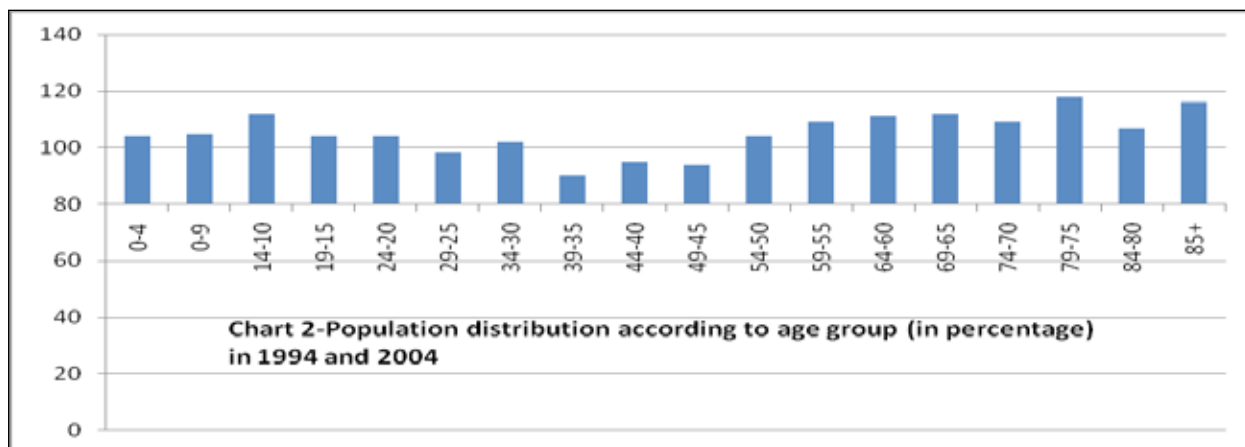
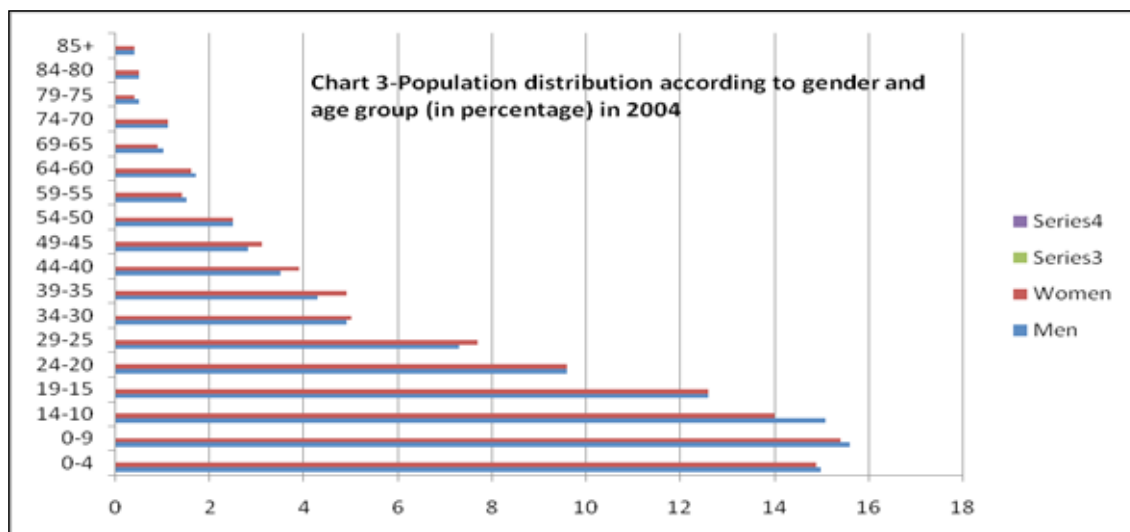


Table 2-8 Population distribution according to age groups in urban and rural areas in 1994 and 2004

Age groups	1994			2004		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
4-0	105	103	103	106	104	104
9-5	103	106	105	105	106	105
14-10	113	118	117	111	112	112
19-15	123	108	112	116	100	104
24-20	142	95	108	128	93	104
29-25	124	80	90	117	90	98
34-30	128	79	90	123	92	102
39-35	128	84	94	111	82	90
44-40	136	90	100	119	85	95
49-45	138	96	105	119	85	94
54-50	124	96	102	126	96	104
59-55	135	105	111	130	102	109
64-60	121	109	111	123	107	111
69-65	129	114	117	123	108	112
74-70	108	110	109	110	109	109
79-75	126	118	119	121	117	118
84-80	93	102	100	98	110	107
+85	113	114	113	104	120	116
Total	118	101	105	115	100	104

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004



### 2-3 Population distribution according to age

The composition of a population according to age illustrates a society's structure, and clear shows the effect of the births, deaths and migration on any society.

Table 2-9 shows that Yemeni society is young, as up to 45 percent of the country's total population is under the age of 15, according to the 2004 census. This rise is a result of the increase in the country's birth rate and decrease in its mortality rate. The proportion of the population under the age of 15 did however decrease between 1994 and 2004 from 50 to 45 percent, due to a drop in the fertility rates.

Table 2-9 Population distribution according to gender and age group in 1994 and 2004

Age Groups	1994			2004		
	Men	Women	Both genders	Men	Women	Both genders
4-0	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.0	14.9	14.9
9-5	18.8	18.7	18.8	15.6	15.4	15.5
14-10	15.9	14.3	15.1	15.1	14.0	14.6
19-15	10.5	9.9	10.2	12.6	12.6	12.6
24-20	6.9	6.7	6.8	9.6	9.6	9.6
29-25	5.8	6.8	6.3	7.3	7.7	7.5
34-30	5.0	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9
39-35	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.6
44-40	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7
49-45	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0
54-50	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
59-55	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
64-60	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
69-65	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
74-70	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
79-75	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
84-80	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
+85	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Broad age groups						
14-0	50.9	49.6	50.3	45.7	44.4	45.0
64-15	45.4	47.0	46.2	50.7	52.3	51.5
+65	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	11,164,289	3,423,518	14,587,807	14,047,405	5,637,756	19,685,161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

## 2-4 Percentage of dependency of population

Table 2-10 shows that 100 individuals of working age between 15 and 64 years old support about 87.4 young individuals. However 100 individuals of working age support only 6.7 old individuals above the age of 65, a low rate because of this section of the population is small compared to other age categories. Each 100 individuals of working age (15-64 years old) provide for 94 individuals outside this age category.

By comparing 2004 and 1994 rates, it becomes clear that support rates have dropped between the two censuses, because of the decrease in the proportion of children aged 0-14 in the overall population.

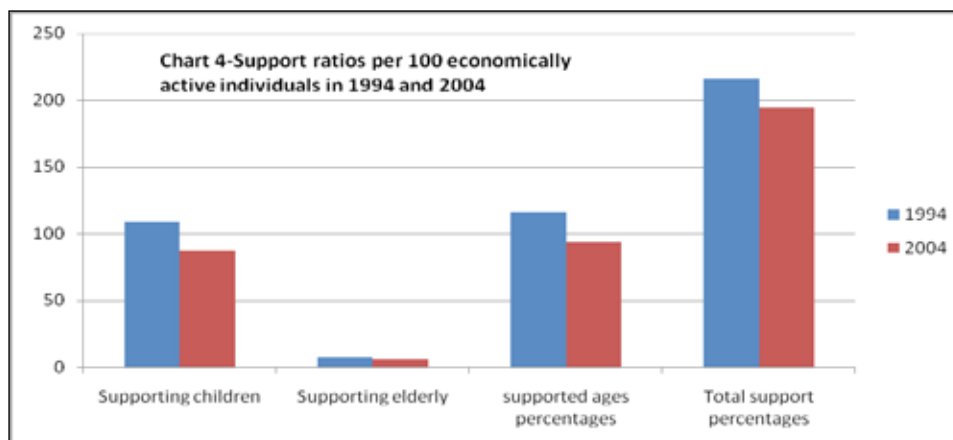
The comparison between urban and rural areas shows that support rates in urban areas are lower than in rural areas, because the size of the economically-active age group is larger than that of the dependant categories –both children and the elderly- in urban areas. Table 2-10 and chart 4 illustrate this.

Table 2-10 Percentage of dependency according to in the urban, rural and all the country in 1994 and 2004

Support ratio (number of dependents per 100 supporters)	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Dependency ratio for children	82.1	65.3	118.8	98.2	108.9	87.4
Dependency ratio for elderly	5.3	4.8	8.6	7.5	7.7	6.7
Age Dependency ratio *	87.4	70.1	127.4	105.7	116.6	94.1
Total dependency ratio *	187.4	170.1	227.4	205.7	216.6	194.2

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004

**\* Dependency ratio per 100 people between 15 and 64 years old**



**2-5 Median age of the population**

The median age divides the population into two equal groups, so that half of the population is under that age and the other half above it. This indicator shows the age composition of the population, and the extent to which it is young or old.

Through table 2-11 and chart 5, which illustrate the median age of the population according to the urban and rural areas, we can notice the following:

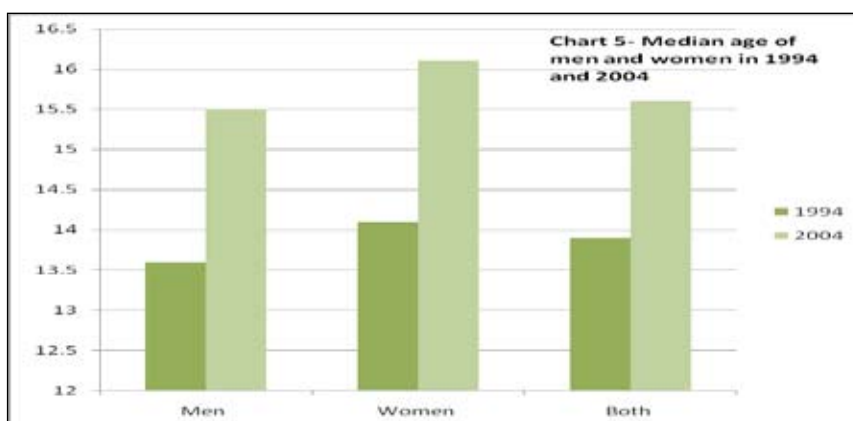
There was a rise in the median age of the population between the 1994 and 2004 censuses, as it rose from 13.9 to 15.6 for both sexes. We can also notice the rise in the median age of women compared to men in both censuses.

The rise in the median age in urban areas compared to rural areas is a result of the fact that the work force (15- 64 years old) heads to them to find jobs.

Table 2-11 Median age of the population according to gender and place of residence in 1994 and 2004

Gender	Urban		Rural		Both	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Men	17.4	18.5	12.6	14.5	13.6	15.5
Women	15.4	17.7	13.8	15.5	14.1	16.1
Both	16.5	18.2	13.1	14.5	13.9	15.6

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004



## 2-6 Average age of the population

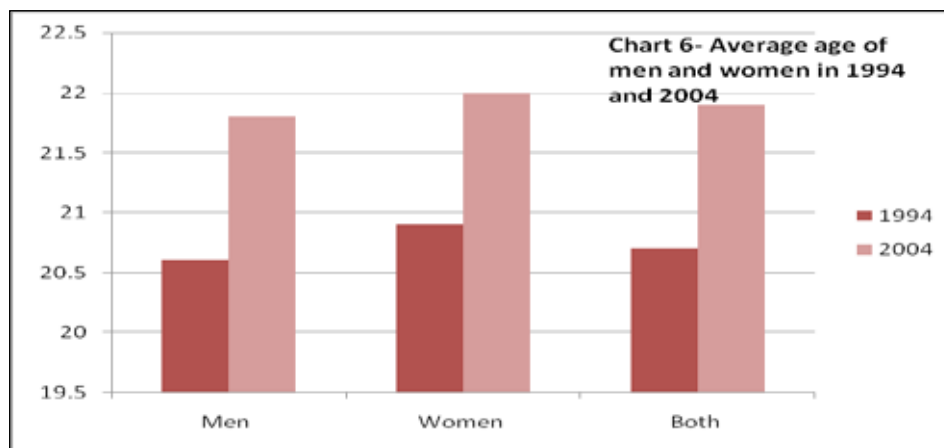
This is the average age of the population in years, and is used to describe society's status and type - young, mature or old. If the population's average age is less than 25, society is young which means that its individuals are mostly of young age. If the average age in a society is 25-30, then it is a mature society. If the average is higher than 30, then most of society's individuals are in the old age categories.

Table 2-12 illustrates a rise in the average age of the population, according to both gender and place of residence. It increased from about 21 years old in 1994 to around 22 years old in 2004, in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2-12: Average age according to gender and place of residence in 1994 and 2004

Gender	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Men	22.3	23.2	20.0	21.1	20.6	21.8
Women	21.1	22.6	20.8	21.8	20.9	22.0
Both	21.8	22.9	20.4	21.5	20.7	21.9

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results, 1994 and 2004 censuses



## 2-7 Marital status

Marriage indicators directly affect different Demographic factors such as the fertility and death rate of women. Their effect depends on many factors, like age at first marriage for married women and the time they spend without separation, divorce or widowhood. They may be expressed in terms such as average age at first marriage, the percentage of married women from those of reproductive age (15-49 years old) and fertility rates per age group for married women, for example.

### 2-7-1 Average age at first marriage

#### 2-7-1-1 Average age at first marriage according to gender and place of residence, according to the 1994 and 2004 censuses

Table 2-13 indicates the average age at first marriage according to gender, in the rural and urban areas as well as for the total population.

This average age categorizes the married population in a certain year according to age. This average indicates the age at first marriage of those who are married, supposing that the first marriage will not happen before the age of 10 or after the age of 50.

The average age for marriage on the national level is 23.8 year old according to the 2004 census, compared to 22.8 year old according to the 1994 census.

On the gender level, it is noticed that this average age is higher for men than women, as it is 25.4 years old for men and 22.1 years old for women. The average age at first marriage for women is 3.3 years less than men on the national level, according to the 2004 census.

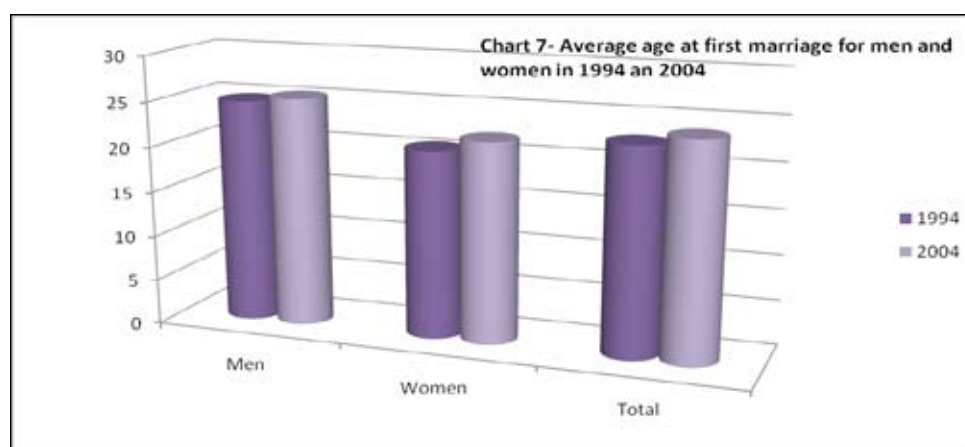
This shows that women are married earlier. The average age at first marriage between urban and rural areas is not drastically different, as it is 24.8 years old in urban areas and 23.3 years old in rural areas.



Table 2-13 Average age at first marriage according to gender and place of residence in 1994 and 2004

Gender	1994			2004		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Men	24.3	25.7	24.8	24.9	26.3	25.4
Women	20.4	21.6	20.7	21.8	22.9	22.1
Total	22.3	23.9	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.8

Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results, censuses 1994 and 2004



### 2-7-1-2 The average age at first marriage according to gender in each governorate

Table 2-14 indicates that the highest average age at first marriage is in Aden governorate where it is 26.6 years old, whereas the lowest is in Hajja governorate where it is 21.1 years old. The average age at first marriage varies in the rest of the governorates. The highest average age at first marriage for males is over 28 years old in Aden governorate, followed closely behind by 27.6 years old in Abyan governorate, whereas the lowest age is 21.8 years old in Hajja governorate. For women, the highest average age at first marriage is nearly 24.7 in Aden governorate, while the lowest is nearly 20.6 year old in Al-Mahara governorate. These numbers show that the average age at first marriage is higher among men than women. Generally speaking, there is a trend towards postponing marriage in comparison with previous years.

Table 2-14 Average age at first marriage

Governorate	Gender		
	Men	Women	Total
Ibb	24.55	21.37	22.83
Abyan	27.55	23.93	25.76
Capital Secretariat	25.51	22.29	24.13
Al-Baidha	24.79	21.07	22.97
Taiz	25.92	23.09	24.45
Al-Jawf	25.78	22.99	24.49
Hajja	21.76	21.75	21.13
Hodeida	26.22	22.45	24.35
Hadramout	26.24	21.87	24.16
Dhamar	23.89	20.88	22.32
Shabwa	25.13	21.52	23.42
Sa'ada	24.48	21.22	22.96
Sana'a	23.97	21.56	22.71
Aden	28.12	24.69	26.55
Lahj	26.46	23.09	24.73
Marib	25.29	22.51	24.4
Al-Mahwit	24.63	21.55	23.07
Al-Mahara	26.22	20.63	23.07
Amran	23.53	20.99	22.29
Al-Dhale	24.74	21.58	23.21
Raima	24.47	21.95	23.90
Total	25.38	22.14	23.78

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results, 1994 and 2004 censuses

### 2-7-2 Population according to marital status

Marriage is the basic step towards founding a family and having children. A widespread and stable institution in the community, marriage provides the proper circumstances for an individual's life, the protection of society and children, and care of the young and the old. Marriage is a social phenomenon that stays with a member of the population, generally speaking, from his or her reaching adulthood till his or her death or divorce.

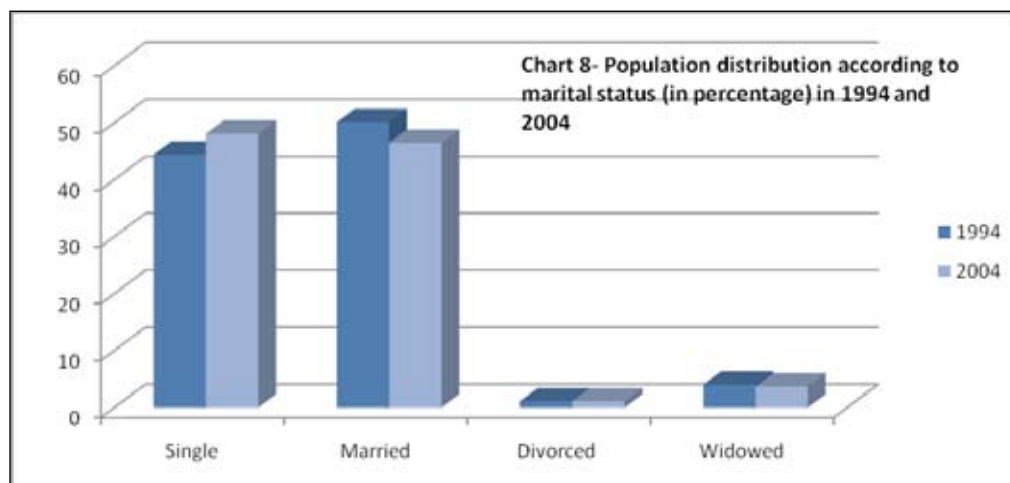
Marital status and its trends in Yemeni society between the 1994 and 2004 censuses can be observed in the table 2-15. It shows that there is a rise in the number of single members of the population from 44 percent to 48 percent between 1994 and 2004, which confirms the rise in the average age at first marriage or the average period of being single, as well as the rise in the percentage of single women compared to men.

In addition, the percentage of married Yemenis dropped from 1994 to 2004 from 50.1 percent to 46.5 percent for both genders. The rates of widowhood and divorce remained more or less the same. However, the rate of widowhood is higher than that of men, which can be explained by a higher life expectancy for women and the fact that women don't generally remarry after losing their husband, especially when they are older.

Table 2-15 Distribution of population above 10 years old according to gender and marital status in 1994 and 2004

Marital Status	1994			2004		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Single	38.3	50.3	44.4	42.8	53.2	48.1
Married	53.2	47.2	50.1	48.8	44.3	46.5
Divorced	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.1
Widowed	6.8	1.4	4.0	6.3	1.2	3.7
N/A	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,603,671	4,853,314	9,456,985	6,719,048	6,961,149	13,680,197

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results, 1994 and 2004 censuses



### 2-7-3 Population distribution according to marital status in each governorate

Table 2-16 illustrates that there is a rise in the rate of celibacy in the governorates of Al-Jawf, Marib and Taiz, where 53.9, 53.0 and 51.3 percent of the population respectively is unmarried. The highest percentages of the married are in the governorates of Dhamar, Amran and Al-Mahara where 50.2, 50.1 and 49 percent of the population respectively are married.

The highest rates of widowhood were recorded in the governorates of Rayma, Al-Hudaida and Al-Mahwit, whereas the highest rates of divorce were recorded in the governorates of Al-Jawf and Aden where it reached 3 and 2.1 percent respectively.

Table 2-16 Distribution of population above 10 years old according to marital status and governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	NA	Total
Ibb	48.0	46.4	3.8	0.9	0.9	100.0
Abyan	49.7	44.2	4.0	1.1	1.0	100.0
Capital Secretariat	48.2	47.0	2.7	1.0	1.1	100.0
Al-Baidha	48.4	46.3	3.6	0.8	0.9	100.0
Al-Jawf	53.9	40.4	1.5	3.0	1.2	100.0
Hodeida	47.3	46.8	4.3	1.1	0.5	100.0
Al-Dhale	47.3	47.3	4.0	0.8	0.7	100.0
Al-Mahwit	46.1	48.2	4.3	0.9	0.5	100.0
Al-Mahara	44.1	49.0	3.5	1.9	1.5	100.0
Taiz	51.3	42.9	4.0	1.1	0.7	100.0
Hajja	48.1	46.9	3.5	0.7	0.8	100.0
Hadramout	44.9	48.4	4.2	1.6	0.9	100.0
Dhamar	44.1	50.2	4.1	0.9	0.7	100.0
Raima	46.4	47.3	4.4	1.1	0.8	100.0
Shabwa	48.0	47.0	3.0	1.1	0.9	100.0
Sa'ada	46.6	48.3	3.3	1.2	0.7	100.0
Sana'a	46.7	48.4	3.6	0.7	0.7	100.0
Aden	47.8	44.9	4.1	2.1	1.1	100.0
Amran	45.4	50.1	3.4	0.5	0.6	100.0
Lahj	49.5	44.6	4.0	1.0	0.9	100.0
Marib	53.0	42.4	2.4	1.3	0.9	100.0
Total	48.1	46.5	3.7	1.1	0.6	100.0

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results, 1994 and 2004 censuses

## 2-8 Family size and average number of individuals per household

The average size of a family is affected by economic, social and demographic factors. The average number of individuals per household is affected by the previous factors, as well as the increase in number of residences and consequent decrease in the number of the individuals living in each residence.

Table 2-17 shows that the average number of individuals per household. The average family size remained almost the same between the 1994 and 2004 censuses on a national level.

Results from the 2004 census show that the average number of individuals per household is 6.9 and the average family size is 7.1, compared to 6.6 and 6.7 individuals respectively according to the 1994 census.

Comparison shows little change between 1994 and 2004, and confirms that social customs still prefer that all family members live under the same roof, in addition to the economic factors that affect an individual's ability to secure an independent place of residence.

On the governorate level, the table illustrates that the average individuals living in a residence and the average family size remained almost the same on the level of each governorate in both the 1994 and 2004 censuses.

However, there is variation between one governorate and another. The highest number of individuals living in a household was recorded in Shabwa and Amran in 2004, where the average is 8.9 individual per household in each. The results of the 2004 census agree with the 1994 census.

Table 2-17 Average number of people per household and average number of family members according to governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorate	1994		2004	
	Average number of people per household	Average number of family members (Family size)	Average number of people per household	Average number of family members (Family size)
Ibb	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0
Abyan	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.4
Capital Secretariat	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.9
Al-Baidha	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5
Taiz	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.5
Al-Jawf	9.5	8.9	7.9	7.5
Hajja	7.2	7.0	7.9	7.6
Hodeida	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.2
Hadramout	7.0	7.4	7.2	8.2
Dhamar	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.1
Shabwa	8.4	7.8	8.9	8.9
Sa'ada	7.2	7.1	8.5	8.1
Sana'a	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.8
Aden	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.5
Lahj	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.9
Marib	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5
Al-Mahwit	6.6	6.4	7.5	7.2
Al-Mahara	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.4
Amran	8.0	7.8	8.9	8.2
Al-Dhale	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.9
Raima	6.5	6.1	7.8	7.0
Total	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results, 1994 and 2004 censuses

## 2-9 Migration

Table 2-18 Population distribution according to place of birth and place of residence and net migration in each governorate, according to 2004 census results

Governorate	Population according to birth place	Population according to residence	Net migration
Ibb	2346196	2111780	-234416
Abyan	450175	428236	-21939
Capital Secretariat	853213	1698384	845171
Al-Baidha	608511	566896	-41615
Taiz	2515412	2364843	-150569
Al-Jawf	449323	443133	-6190
Hajja	1502552	1467189	-35363
Hodeida	2005234	2105356	100122
Hadramout	991288	1008473	17185
Dhamar	1456599	1320185	-136414
Shabwa	471582	460484	-11098
Sa'ada	662485	687113	24628
Sana'a	1030466	917441	-113025
Aden	403938	560388	156450
Lahj	807410	713317	-94093
Marib	222955	235568	12613
Al-Mahwit	561622	489303	-72319
Al-Mahara	78257	86538	8281
Amran	932768	875147	-57621
Al-Dhale	476764	464631	-12133
Raima	475812	392179	-83633
Abroad	377961	268947	-109014
NA	4638	19630	
Total	19685161	19685161	

*Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results 2004 census*

Migration is hard to measure by common statistics. However, the frequency of internal movements between the cities or the different geographical areas within the country's borders can be studied. The frequency and rate of population movements between governorates can be observed through the 2004 census. Studying population size in the governorates against birthplace and current place of residence demonstrates that the governorates of Sana'a, Al-Hudaida, Hadramout, Sa'ada, Aden, Marib and Al-Mahara are considered centers of attraction to which people migrate. This corresponds logically to the circumstances of these governorates during the period between the 1994 and 2004 censuses. Sana'a and Aden had the highest rate attracting immigrants for the economic privileges of these governorates.

Table 2-19 Migration for each governorate in percentage, according to 2004 census results

Governorate	Population according to birth place	Population according to residence	Net migration
Ibb	2346196	2111780	-11.1
Abyan	450175	428236	-5.1
Capital Secretariat	853213	1698384	49.8
Al-Baidha	608511	566896	-7.4
Taiz	2515412	2364843	-6.4
Al-Jawf	449323	443133	-1.4
Hajja	1502552	1467189	-2.4
Hodeida	2005234	2105356	4.8
Hadramout	991288	1008473	1.7
Dhamar	1456599	1320185	-10.3
Shabwa	471582	460484	-2.4
Sa'ada	662485	687113	3.6
Sana'a	1030466	917441	-12.3
Aden	403938	560388	27.9
Lahj	807410	713317	-13.2
Marib	222955	235568	5.4
Al-Mahwit	561622	489303	-14.8
Al-Mahara	78257	86538	9.6
Amran	932768	875147	-6.6
Al-Dhale	476764	464631	-2.6
Raima	475812	392179	-21.3
Abroad	377961	268947	-40.5
N/A	4638	19630	
Total	19685161	19685161	

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results 2004 census

Table 2-19 shows that capital and Aden are at the top of the country's cities that attract internal migrants. This is logical since these governorates have a higher percentage of job opportunities compared to the rest of the country, and provide education, health and other basic services. The table also shows that the governorates of Raima, Al-Mahwit, Lahj, Sana'a, Dhamar and Ibb are repellent governorates as internal migrants leave these governorates to seek their fortune elsewhere.

Table 2-20 Men's migration for each governorate in percentage, according to 2004 census results

Governorate	Population according to birth place	Population according to residence	Net migration
Ibb	1171861	1026226	-14.2
Abyan	228233	216872	-5.2
Capital Secretariat	434268	922586	52.9
Al-Baidha	306982	283435	-8.3
Taiz	1243187	1127014	-10.3
Al-Jawf	244118	240662	-1.4
Hajja	780033	759798	-2.7
Hodeida	1025876	1060696	3.3
Hadramout	504613	514560	1.9
Dhamar	736496	651280	-13.1
Shabwa	242752	236206	-2.8
Sa'ada	338415	352575	4.0
Sana'a	527930	466258	-13.2
Aden	204753	290539	29.5
Lahj	406044	353779	-14.8
Marib	116590	124881	6.6
Al-Mahwit	284417	243273	-16.9
Al-Mahara	40385	46331	12.8
Amran	482272	448771	-7.5
Al-Dhale	241206	235992	-2.2
Raima	240640	190844	-26.1
Abroad	233316	227684	-2.5
NA	2566	16691	
Total	10036953	10036953	

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results 2004 census

Table 2-20 shows that the highest rate of migration for men is in the capital with 52.9 percent, followed by Aden with 29.5 percent, whereas the lowest is in Raima with -26.1 percent, followed by Al-Mahwit with -16.9 percent.

These percentages correspond to the reality that migration mainly concerns men. But attractive or repellent governorates have almost the same order for the female population as the male one in table 2-19.



Table 2-21 Women's migration for each governorate, according to 2004 census results

Governorates	Population according to birth place	Population according to residence	Net migration
Ibb	1174335	1085554	-8.2
Abyan	221942	211364	-5.0
Capital Secretariat	418945	775798	46.0
Al-Baidha	301529	283461	-6.4
Taiz	1272225	1237829	-2.8
Al-Jawf	205205	202471	-1.4
Hajja	722519	707391	-2.1
Hodeida	979358	1044660	6.3
Hadramout	486675	493913	1.5
Dhamar	720103	668905	-7.7
Shabwa	228830	224278	-2.0
Sa'ada	324070	334538	3.1
Sana'a	502536	451183	-11.4
Aden	199185	269849	26.2
Lahj	401366	359538	-11.4
Marib	106365	110687	3.9
Al-Mahwit	277205	246030	-12.7
Al-Mahara	37872	40207	5.8
Amran	450496	427376	-5.7
Al-Dhale	235558	228639	-3.0
Raima	235172	201335	-16.8
Abroad	144645	41263	-250.0
NA	2072	2939	
Total	9648208	9648208	

Source: Central Statistics Organization – final results 2004 census

The highest rate of migration for women is in the capital with 46.0 percent, followed by Aden with 26.7 percent, whereas the lowest is in Raima with -16.8 percent, followed by Al-Mahwit with -12.7 percent and Sana'a (governorate) and Lahj with -11.4 percent for both.

This confirms what was pointed out regarding the results of the analysis of men's internal migration.

Table 2-22 Net migration for each governorate in 1994 and 2004

Governorates	1994 census	2004 census
Ibb	- 7.1	-11.1
Abyan	- 4.3	-5.1
Capital Secretariat	52.8	49.8
Al-Baidha	- 5.8	-7.3
Taiz	- 1.9	-6.4
Al-Jawf	- 0.2	-1.4
Hajja	- 0.4	-2.4
Hodeida	8.2	4.8
Hadramout	1.2	1.7
Dhamar	- 8.0	-10.3
Shabwa	0.0	-2.4
Sa'ada	3.5	3.6
Sana'a	- 10.4	-12.3
Aden	27.8	27.9
Lahj	- 14.3	-13.2
Marib	10.2	5.4
Al-Mahwit	- 10.8	-14.8
Al-Mahara	8.0	9.6
Amran	- 4.0	-6.6
Al-Dhale	- 2.3	-2.6
Raima	- 14.3	-21.3
Number of residing population	14587807	19685161

*Source: Central Statistical Organization – final results - censuses 1994 and 2004*

Table 2-22 shows a comparison between rates of internal life-long migration according to the 1994 and 2004 censuses. It has been shown that the capital and Aden remained in the first and second places as the most attractive centers of internal migration from the 1994 to the 2004 census. Al-Mahara reached third place in the 2004 census, whereas Marib had previously held that position, according to 1994 census data.

Raima governorate remained the first repellent center from which internal migrants depart in both the 1994 and 2004 censuses.

**References:**

The Central Statistics Organization, the final results of the Population and Housing Census 1994

The Central Statistics Organization, the final results of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

# Chapter 3

## Women and poverty



\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

Despite the widespread presence of poverty in society, especially among women, there is a lack of poverty-related data. Because of the necessity to include up-to-date information in this publication, preparing this chapter was postponed until the results from House budget survey (HBS) were available, to extract from it relevant poverty indicators.

A draft prepared by the World Bank about poverty in Yemen using data from the Multipurpose House budget Survey 2005/2006 was depended on.

Poverty will be addressed through the analysis of a family's spending and the poverty line, with special attention to the correlation between poverty and gender.

The study will show the poverty status of the head of the family according to gender, measure the poverty and working status of these families in rural and urban areas, as well as evaluate the poverty status for all cases and for the children only.

It will also outline income distribution and poverty indicators in both rural and urban areas, in addition to income distribution and average annual income according to the gender of the head of the family.

The data used to prepare this chapter was data initially available from the Multipurpose HBS 2005/2006 implemented by the CSO. In the light of this survey, a first draft of the poverty report was prepared by the World Bank.

### 3-1 The concept of poverty

The goals of the Multipurpose HBS 2005/2006 included a main goal, which was to provide comprehensive data to help measure poverty in its modern sense. This included the two sides of poverty: Food poverty or malnutrition, and non-Food poverty. To measure malnutrition, the weight and height of children under five was recorded.

A part of the field work was dedicated to collecting survey data about all the sample families, in order to use it to define the individuals who suffer from malnutrition in all age categories, but especially children. Participants also sought to define the percentage of born infants who are below average weight.

These data will, undoubtedly, make it possible to conduct a proper analytical study to connect poverty indicators to available data about illiteracy, elementary education, children's fortification against contagious diseases, and births under a medical supervision.

Measuring poverty in its modern and comprehensive concept requires using the data provided by the survey, and is related to the provision and compatibility of basic services such as education, health, water, electricity, and roads.

Available survey data enable close reading of the different aspects of an economic status that explain poverty. A comprehensive measure of poverty may be reached, by analyzing all the different aspects of human life, including income, consumption, family spending, family properties with income (i.e. the possession of land, animals, machines or equipment), and the ability to lend money. Data linked to a place of residence and its surrounding environment, as well as other data available through the survey, will also be considered.

### 3-2 Basic concepts

Before starting with analysis, definitions of common concepts should be outlined here to avoid any confusion or misconception in what follows. The most important of these concepts are the following:

- Poor families: Poor families are the families below the poverty line. The families above or on the poverty line are not poor.
- Poverty gap: Poverty gap ratio is the distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.
- Poverty intensity: Poverty intensity expresses the degree of concentration of poor families below the poverty line. The higher the indicator, the more poor families are concentrated far below the poverty line.

#### 3-2-1 Poverty status according to the gender of the head of the family

Table 3-1 Distribution of families according to poverty and gender of the head of the family in urban and rural areas

Description	Urban			Rural			Nationwide			
	Family head		Total number	Family head		Total number	Family head		Total Population	
	Men %	Women %		Men %	Women %		Men %	Women %	%	Number
Poor families	87.8	12.2	1136776	82.5	18.6	5837775	82.5	17.5	34.8	6974551
Non poor families	88.9	11.2	4354195	85.1	16.7	8724209	85.1	14.9	65.2	13078405
Total	88.6	11.4	5490971	84.2	17.5	14561984	84.2	15.8	100.0	20052956

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey (2005/2006))

The results of table 3-1 reflect the poverty status of the heads of families as the following:

- Almost 35 percent of Yemen's total population is poor, while 65 percent of the population is not poor.
- For poor families on the national level, male heads of the family are nearly 4.7 times more common than female heads of the family. In families that are not poor nationwide, male heads of the family are 5.7 times more common than female heads of families.
- Up to 17.5 percent of poor families are headed by a woman, compared to 14.9 percent of families that are not poor and headed by a woman.
- Nearly 21 percent of the urban population is poor, while 79 percent of the urban population is not poor. By contrast, up to 40 percent of the rural population is poor, compared to 60 percent that is not poor.
- Up to 18.56 percent of poor families are headed by a woman in rural areas, whereas only 12.16 percent of poor families are headed by women in urban areas. In addition, up to 16.73 percent of not-poor families are headed by women in rural areas, compared to only 11.15 percent of not-poor families headed by a woman in urban areas.

### 3-2-2 Poverty indicators according to the gender of the head of the family

Table 3-2 Poverty indicators according to the gender of the head of the family and place of residence

Description	Urban			Rural			Nationwide		
	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total
Poverty percentage	20.52	22.15	20.70	39.56	42.61	40.09	34.07	38.58	34.78
Poverty gap	4.43	4.87	4.48	10.41	11.51	10.60	8.69	10.20	8.93
Acute poverty	1.44	1.75	1.47	3.95	4.38	4.02	3.22	3.86	3.32
Absolute number	4867093	623878	5490971	12019077	2542908	14561985	16886170	3166786	20052956

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006)

Through table 3-2, we notice that 21, 40 and 35 percent of the population is poor in the urban areas, rural areas, and nationwide respectively.

The rate of poverty for families headed by women is higher than that of families headed by men, as it is 22.15 percent in urban areas, 42.61 percent in rural areas and 38.58 percent nationwide.

As for the poverty gap index, it was 4.48 percent of the population in urban areas, 10.6 percent in rural areas, and 8.93 percent for the whole country.

The poverty gap index for poor families headed by women is higher than that for those headed by men. For poor families headed by women, it was 4.87 percent in urban areas, 11.5 percent in rural areas and 10.21 percent nationwide.

If we look at poverty intensity below the poverty line, we find that it reached 1.47 percent in urban areas, 4.38 percent in rural areas and 3.32 percent on the national level. Poor families headed by a women have a higher rate compared to those headed by a man, as this rate reaches 1.75 percent in urban areas, 4.38 percent in rural areas, and 3.86 percent on the national level.

Table 3-3 Work situation of the labor force (individuals who completed education successfully) according to gender, poverty and place of residence

Description	Paid Agriculture		Paid Not agriculture		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Not agriculture		Other work		Unemployed		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Urban														
Poor	4.2	2.2	51.6	24.5	3.3	2.9	18.7	11.2	1.0	9.1	21.2	50.1	259734	37799
Non poor	1.7	0.6	55.3	44.7	3.6	2.5	24.2	8.5	0.8	10.1	14.4	33.7	1017229	208073
Total	2.2	0.8	54.5	41.6	3.5	2.5	23.1	8.9	0.9	10.0	15.8	36.2	1276963	245872
Rural														
Poor	10.0	0.5	34.7	1.6	30.3	22.8	9.9	1.8	0.9	10.6	14.2	62.7	1219490	131545
Non poor	7.0	0.6	32.3	3.5	73.4	33.2	14.7	2.6	0.9	12.1	7.7	48.0	1852498	218394
Total	8.0	0.5	33.2	2.8	34.6	29.3	12.8	2.3	0.9	11.6	10.3	53.5	3071988	349939
Nationwide														
Poor	9.0	0.9	37.6	6.7	25.6	18.3	11.4	3.9	0.9	10.3	15.5	59.9	1479224	169344
Non poor	5.1	0.6	40.5	23.6	25.4	18.2	18.0	5.5	0.8	11.1	10.1	41.0	2869727	426467
Total	6.4	0.7	39.5	18.8	25.5	18.3	15.8	5.0	0.9	10.9	11.9	46.4	43489	595811

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006)

Through table 3-3, we notice that the total percentage of poor women in the labor force who finished their studies successfully in the country is only 28.4 percent, compared to 34 percent of men who have done so. If we look at work status, we will find that 60 percent of poor women who finished their studies successfully are unemployed.

The rest of them are distributed between the female workers who work for themselves in agriculture for 18.3 percent, those who participate in other works for up to 10.3 percent, those who are paid to work in fields other than agriculture for 6.7 percent, and those who are paid to work in agriculture for 0.6 percent.

If we look at the urban areas, we find that 15 percent of poor women finished their studies successfully, while 20 percent of poor men finished their studies successfully.

Where the non poor women at national level reached 71.6 percent and distributed as 41 percent non work women and the rest are 23.6 percent working women with pay in non-agriculture and women work for their own in agriculture reached 18 percent women in other works 11.1 percent and the lowest percentage are those women work in agriculture with pay .6 percent.

Nearly 50 percent of poor women who finished their studies successfully are unemployed. The rest of those who finish their studies are made up of 24.5 percent of workers who are paid in work other than agriculture, 11.2 percent who work for themselves not in agriculture, 9.1 percent who work in other works, 2.9 percent who work for themselves and not in agriculture, and 2.2 percent who are paid and work in agriculture.

If we compare poor men and women, we find that men are represented at least twice as much as women in all activities, except in the other works and unemployed categories. If we look at women who are not poor, we find that they are concentrated greatly in the category of paid women who do not work in agriculture who represent 44.7 percent, followed by the unemployed with 33.7 percent, then the other works with 10.1 percent, and lastly the paid workers in agriculture with 0.6 percent.

In rural areas, there are 37.6 percent of poor women in the workforce, compared to 62.4 of not-poor women. Poor women in rural areas represent 78 percentage of the total number of poor women in the labor force. Of the total number of poor women in the workforce in rural areas, we find that nearly 63 percent are unemployed and the rest are distributed as follows: 22.8 percent who work for themselves in agriculture, 10.6 percent in other works, and 0.5 percent who are paid and work in agriculture, which is the lowest percentage.

Table 3-4 Illiteracy among children according to gender, age group and poverty, in urban and rural areas

Description	Urban						Rural					
	Children aged 10-14 years			Children aged 15-17			Children aged 10-14			Children aged 15-17		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total
Poor	4.7	11.9	8.2	6.7	18.2	12.3	13.3	43.5	27.7	12.1	57.4	33.6
Non Poor	2.1	5.3	3.6	2.1	8.0	5.0	6.4	34.8	19.6	8.8	48.2	28.7
Total	2.8	7.0	4.8	3.3	10.6	6.9	9.5	38.7	23.2	10.4	52.3	30.9

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006).

Through table 3-4, we notice that the percentage of illiteracy is concentrated greatly in the poor girls and boys in general compared to their peers who are not poor. In total, we find that in urban areas illiteracy reaches 5 percent in the age category 10-14, and 7 percent in the age category 15-17. In the rural areas, illiteracy between children in the age category 10-14 reaches up to 23 percent and to 31 percent in the age category 15-17.

For poor children, we find that illiteracy is spread between girls in all age categories, whether in the rural or urban areas. Up to 57 percent of girls aged between 15 and 17 are illiterate in the rural areas, compared to 18 percent for the same category in urban areas. Rates are nearly as high for the illiteracy of girls in the age category 10 to14, with 44 percent of illiteracy in the rural areas, and 12 percent of illiteracy in urban areas.

On the level non-poor, we find that illiteracy is also spread between girls in general and in the rural areas in particular. The rate of illiteracy among girls between 15 and 17 is 48 percent in rural areas, and 8 percent in the urban areas. In rural areas, 35 percent of girls between 10 and14 are illiterate, whereas in urban areas only 5 percent of girls the same age are.



Table 3-5 Illiteracy among children according to the gender of the head of the family head and poverty

Description	Urban						Rural					
	Children (10-14) years			Children (15-17) years			Children (10-14) years			Children (15-17) years		
	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total
Poor	8.6	5.9	8.2	13.2	6.8	12.3	29.2	21.9	27.7	34.3	29.9	33.6
Non Poor	3.6	3.7	3.6	5.1	4.5	5.0	20.5	15.2	19.6	29.4	25.5	28.7
Total	4.9	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.2	6.9	24.3	18.5	23.2	31.6	27.5	30.9

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006).

Through table 3-5, we notice that the rate of illiteracy is greatly concentrated in rural areas in children who are aged between 15 and 17. This rate reached 34 percent in the poor families, 31 percent in families in general, and 29 percent in the non-poor families. If we look at the gender of the heads of the poor families, we find that the rate of illiterate children aged between 15 and 17 is 32 percent for families headed by a man, compared to almost 28 percent for families headed by a woman.

In rural and urban men represent 7 percent and women 5 percent and in the age group 10-14 to illiterate children are 24 percent family headed by men and 19 percent family head by women, and in urban 5 percent are men and 4 percent women. Among poor households, households headed by men with illiterate children in age group 15-17 represent 34.3% and 30% for households headed by a woman.

In rural areas, over 29 percent of children aged 10-14 in a family headed by a man are illiterate, while almost 22 percent of children in the same age category in a family headed by a woman are. In urban areas, almost 9 percent of children aged 10-14 in poor households headed by men are illiterate, while those around 6 percent are in households headed by women.

When it comes to the heads of the non-poor families, we find the rate of illiteracy high in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3-6 Children enrolled in school according to age group, poverty and gender of the head of the family

Description	Children aged 6-14			Children aged 15-17			Total		
	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total
Urban									
Poor	74.6	79.6	75.2	53.3	67.3	55.3	69.0	76.0	69.9
Non poor	82.6	85.2	82.9	71.6	71.3	71.6	80.0	81.3	80.1
Total	80.7	83.7	81.1	66.9	70.2	67.3	77.3	79.9	77.6
Rural									
Poor	56.3	59.6	57.0	43.4	40.7	42.9	53.3	55.9	53.8
Non poor	63.5	70.6	64.7	42.5	55.7	44.8	59.1	67.4	60.5
Total	60.4	65.3	61.3	42.9	48.9	43.9	56.6	62.0	57.6

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006).

Through table 3-6, we notice that overall the enrolment percentage of children is higher for the children of the families headed by women compared to the children of families headed by men. On the poverty status level, the rate of school attendance is higher for the non-poor compared to their poor peers.

Overall in urban areas, almost 80 percent of children in families headed by women attend school, compared to only 77.3 percent of children in families headed by men.

In urban areas, up to 76 enrollement percent of children in poor families headed by women attend school, compared to 81.3 percent for non-poor families headed by women, whereas only 69 percent in poor families headed by men and 80 percent in non-poor families headed by men.

Overall in rural areas, 62 percent of children in families headed by women attend school, whereas 59 percent of children in families headed by men .

In rural areas, up to 56 percent of children in poor families headed by women attend school, compared to 67 percent in non-poor families, whereas only 53.3 percent of children in poor families headed by men and 59 percent of children in non-poor families headed by men do.

On the level of age categories for children, we notice that the percentage of children attending school in the age category 6-14 is high, whether in poor or non-poor families in rural or urban areas, compared to the children in the age category 15-17. If we compare school attendance according to the gender of the head of the family, we notice that a high percentage of children in families headed by women in both age categories and in both the rural and urban areas go to school.

Even with an increase in school enrollement, we notice that the ratio enrollement children from families headed by the non-poor more than those from families headed by the poor, whether in the rural or urban areas.

Table 3-7 Child labor according to gender, age group and poverty in urban and rural areas

Description	Children aged 6-14			Children aged 15-17			Total		
	Boys %	Girls%	Total	Boys%	Girls%	Total	Boys%	Girls%	Total
Urban									
Poor	4.1	0.5	2.4	26.7	2.2	14.9	10.0	1.0	5.7
Non poor	2.8	0.5	1.7	19.0	1.8	10.5	6.6	0.8	3.9
Total	3.1	0.5	1.9	21.1	1.9	11.7	7.5	0.9	4.3
Rural									
Poor	7.4	1.0	4.3	34.3	1.4	18.7	13.6	1.1	7.5
Non poor	6.4	1.3	4.0	35.9	2.3	18.9	12.3	1.5	7.1
Total	6.9	1.2	4.1	35.1	1.9	18.8	12.8	1.3	7.3

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006)

Through table 3-7, we notice that in general the rate of working children is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, with 7.3 percent in rural areas and 4.3 percent in urban areas.

With regards to poverty, 7.5 and 5.7 percent of poor children work in rural and urban areas respectively, whereas only 7.1 and 3.9 percent of non-poor children work in rural and urban areas respectively. Child labor here includes all its kinds, paid or unpaid work in agriculture and other different economic activities.

As for age, we notice that more children work in the age group 15-17 than the children in the age group 6-14, whether in the rural or urban areas.

In urban areas, 14.9 percent of poor children work, whereas only 10.5 percent of non-poor children do. The average rate for child labor in urban areas is 11.7 percent.

In rural areas, 18.7 and 18.9 percent of poor and non-poor children respectively work, and the average for child labor is 18.8 percent. This shows that working in the agricultural field in this age category is a social custom and is not connected with the poverty level.

On the gender level, we notice that child work is spread among boys greatly compared to girls. The rate of child labor rate for poor boys aged 15-17 in urban areas is 26.7 percent, whereas for girls it is 2.2 percent. Comparatively, only 19.0 percent of non-poor boys and 1.8 percent of non-poor girls in urban areas work in the same age category.

In rural areas, up to 34.3 percent of poor boys aged 15-17 work, compared to only 1.4 percent of poor girls from the same category. In non-poor families, 36 percent of boys work, whereas only 2.3 percent of girls do.

In the age category 6-14, the rate of child labor for girls is small to that of boys, whether in the rural or urban areas. This is because girls of this age are in charge of fetching water and wood. These jobs are defined as house shores not as productive work.

Table 3-8 Child labor according to the gender of the head of the family, age group and poverty in urban and rural areas

Description	Children aged 6-14			Children aged 15-17			Total		
	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total
Urban									
Poor	2.3	2.9	2.4	15.7	9.9	14.9	5.8	5.0	5.7
Non poor	1.8	1.3	1.7	10.9	8.4	10.5	3.9	3.3	3.9
Total	1.9	1.7	1.9	12.1	8.8	11.7	4.4	3.7	4.3
Rural									
Poor	4.6	3.2	4.3	19.8	13.2	18.7	8.1	5.2	7.5
Non poor	4.3	2.6	4.0	20.8	10.0	18.9	7.8	4.1	7.1
Total	4.4	2.9	4.1	20.4	11.4	18.8	7.9	4.6	7.3

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006).

Through table 3-8, we notice that the rate of child labor is high, in both families headed by men and women in Through table 3-8, we notice that the rate of child labor is high, in both families headed by men and women in rural and urban areas. In urban areas it is 4.3 percent, and in rural areas it is 7.3 percent.

Up to 7.9 percent of children from rural families headed by men work compared to 4.4 percent of those from urban families headed by men, whereas 4.6 percent of children from rural families headed by women and 3.7 percent from urban families headed by women work.

In poor families, about 14.9 percent of children aged 15-17 in urban areas work, compared to 18.7 percent of the same category in rural areas, whereas in non-poor families only 10.5 percent of children aged 15-17 in urban areas and 7.8 percent in rural areas do.

In urban areas, up to 15.7 percent of children aged 15-17 work in the families whose heads are poor men, whereas only 9.9 percent of children from the same category do in families headed by poor women. In non-poor families, up to 10.9 percent of children aged 15-17 in families headed by men work, while 8.4 percent of the same category do in families headed by women.

In rural areas, we see that the rate of working children is high for both poor and non-poor families, whether the head of a family is a man or a woman. The rate of working children aged 15-17 in families headed by poor men is 19.8 percent, and in families headed by poor women 13.2 percent. In families headed by non-poor men it is 20.8 percent, and in families headed by non-poor women 10.0 percent.

The rate of child labor for children aged 6-14 is considerable. It indicates that the phenomenon of child labor is widespread in rural areas and twice as common as in urban areas.

In urban areas, up to 2.9 percent of 6-14 year olds from families headed by poor women work, as do 3.2 percent of this age group from families headed by poor women in rural areas.

In urban areas, 1.8 percent of 6-14 year-olds from non-poor families headed by men work, compared to 4.3 percent from the same families in rural areas. In the same children from non-poor families headed by women, 1.3 percent work in urban areas and 2.6 percent work in rural areas.

Table 3-9 Source of income distribution according to the gender of the head of the family and poverty

Description		Poor	Non poor	Total
Wages	Men	53.13	37.47	40.56
	Women	65.94	50.20	53.96
Total sales	Men	10.07	10.77	10.63
	Women	3.73	2.69	2.94
Net income from projects	Men	13.08	25.44	23.0
	Women	2.86	8.72	7.32
Income from rent	Men	6.0	6.68	6.55
	Women	5.36	6.84	6.48
Scholarship	Men	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Women	0.12	0.26	0.22
Family's produce / donations	Men	11.06	10.51	10.62
	Women	8.71	13.91	12.67
Money transfer	Men	5.54	5.67	5.64
	Women	12.88	13.76	13.55
Return from assets	Men	1.01	3.35	2.89
	Women	0.39	3.62	2.85
Total	Men	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100

Source: World Bank report (primary data for family budget survey 2005/2006)

Through table 3-9, we notice that wages are the most common source of income for both poor and non-poor families.

Wages are the source of income of over half of the poor families whether they are headed by men or women. Wages are the source of income of almost 66 percent of poor families headed by women.

Wages are the source of income for 37.47 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 50.2 percent of non-poor families headed by women.

Sales are the source of income for 3.73 percent of poor families headed by women, compared to only 2.69 percent of non-poor families headed by women.

Sales are the source of income for 10.07 and 10.77 percent of poor families and non-poor families headed by men respectively.

More non-poor families named net income from projects as their source of income. This was the case for 25.44 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 8.72 percent of non-poor families headed by women.

Rent was the source of income for 6 percent of poor families headed by men, 5.36 of poor families headed by women, 6.68 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 6.84 percent of non-poor families headed by women.

Scholarships were the source of income for the lowest proportion of families.

Family produce or donations was the source of income for 10.5 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 14 percent of non-poor families headed by women.

Money transfers from inside and outside Yemen were the source of income for 5.67 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 13.76 non-poor families headed by women, compared to 5.54 percent of poor families headed by men and 12.88 of poor families headed by women.

Return from assets were the source of income for 3.35 percent of non-poor families headed by men and 3.62 percent of non-poor families headed by women, compared to 1 percent of poor families headed by men and 0.4 percent of poor families headed by women.

## References

World Bank report on initial data for the Multipurpose Family Budget Survey 2005/2006, July 2007  
CSO, Men and Women in the Republic of Yemen in Statistics, 2001 (second issue)  
CSO, Multipurpose Family Budget Survey, 2005/2006

# Chapter 4

## Education and training



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\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

The wealth of society is not only confined to the natural resources, but it also include the human resources which are technically and scientifically qualified, and highly trained so that it can perfectly manage its natural resources; therefore, many developing countries suffer from widespread poverty, and they are unable to achieve a considerable success in the social and economic development, although some of them are rich in the wealthes and different natural resources. As a result of their lack of scientific skills and the abilities required to exploit these resources, they remained as a hostage under the backwardness and the poverty.

In addition, the discrimination between both males and females is an essential obstacle against the development. It is still deep-rooted in spite of the improvement in the last few years; furthermore, the differences between men and women are still clear. One of the most important problems which the planners and decision-makers are challenged is the difference to access the girls and boys at the various education level.

The situation of education in our country is not much different of what the Arab countries are. The illiterate number in the Arab homeland is approximately 68 million people of whom 6 million are Yemenis; in addition, around 11 million children in our Arab homeland are not attained with schools of which 2 million are Yemenis.

This chapter aims to highlight the development of education during the current decade, and to display the different levels of education for men and women through different measures:

1. Knowledge with reading and writing.
2. Educational status
3. Secondary and vocational education
4. Academic education

### **4-1 Illiteracy and familiarity with reading and writing:**

To diagnose the educational reality, it should be emerged through the statistical indicators of the results of Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004 on which have been based; thus, the illiterate must be defined as the law no. (28) issued in 1998 of illiterate eradication and adult education stipulated the following:

The illiterate is the person whose age is 10 years, and cannot read, write and calculate, and whose level is lower than the basic fourth grade.

As the table no (4-1) of illiteracy rates among women and men whose ages are 15 years and above, we notice that the illiteracy rate among women aged 15 and above in urban areas is 42%, as compared to 79 % in rural areas, which illustrates the huge difference and ability of urban women to attain educational opportunities; but, if we look at the illiteracy rates among men within the different age groups as compared to women, it is noticed that men have more educational opportunities than women. This is actually as resulted of the several reasons in which the most important ones are:

1. Biasing the heads of families in educating their sons rather than their daughters.
2. Early marriage for girls.
3. Feeling the heads of families that the education of girls is not useful.



Table no. (4-1) Illiteracy rates distributed by gender, broad age groups of the total urban and rural population, and the absolute gender gap for per 100 men and absolute gender gap based on Population and Housing census 2004.

Description		Illiteracy rates according to gender and age						Illiteracy gender gap (number of women per 100 men)		Absolute gender gap (difference between men and women)		
		+15		15-24		25+						
		men	women	men	women	men	women	+15	60+	+15	15-24	25+
Total	No.	1798128	3646519	320793	1018176	1477335	206	117	848391	697383	1140008	
	%	33	68	14	48	46			81	35	33	36
Urban	No.	351663	662561	49880	112717	301783	221	136	310898	62837	248061	
	%	19	42	6	17	28			60	23	11	32
Rural	No.	1446465	2983958	270913	905459	1175552	193	111	1537493	634546	902497	
	%	41	79	18	61	55			90	38		

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

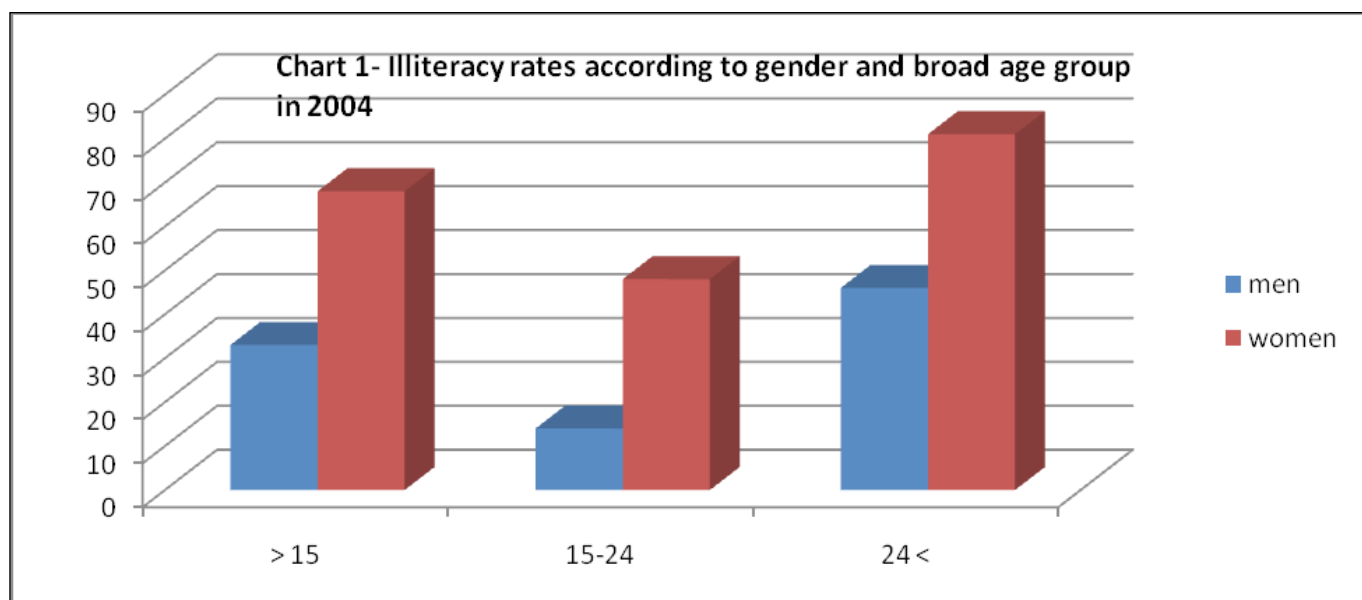


Table no. (4-2) Proportional distribution of illiterates by gender and age groups based on population and housing census 2004

Description	+15		15-24		25+		Absolute gender gap		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	+15	15-24	25+
Total	33	67	24	76	36	64	34	52	28
Urban	35	65	31	69	35	65	31	39	29
Rural	33	67	23	77	36	64	35	54	28

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

As table no. (4-2), the following is demonstrated:

- a In the age group (15+), the illiteracy proportion of women at the urban is around (65%), while we find a high proportion at both rural areas and the national which is (67%).
- b In the age group (15-24), the highest illiterate proportion is occupied by women at the rural areas which is (77%), as compared to (69%) at the urban areas.
- c Generally, we find that the proportion of illiterate women is nearly more than double as compared to the illiteracy among men in all age groups.
- d If we look at the absolute gap between both sexes, we find that it is at the highest at the rural areas and the national of those aged (15-24). It is 54% and 52% respectively.
- e As a summary of earlier mentioned, it is demonstrated that a high percentage of women is still illiterate at the rural, urban areas and the national with all age groups, despite the intensive efforts provided by the State to eradicate the illiteracy. This is due to several important reasons as follows:
  1. Early girls marriage prevalent among women society.
  2. Feeling at the parents that girls should perform household chores, rather than enrolling with schooling as their brothers.
  3. A great shortage in the numbers of female teachers that it is one of the dropping out elements prevalent among the females.
  4. Some schools are not benefited, because of their establishing far from the population aggregations.
  5. A large number of schools don't have girls' toilets separate from the boys'.

#### 4-2 Education status:

Table no. (4-3) highlights the great development of education in the Republic of Yemen over the last decade. The illiteracy proportion is low with a high population ratio who can read and write. Regarding those who have a primary qualification, they had been reduced in 2004 due to the educational rank was unified at the national level; furthermore, the primary, preparatory and unified levels had been merged into the basic educational level starting from 1994.

In addition, the legitimate education in the scientific institutions was stopped, including those institutes where a Diploma before secondary school was granted to be integrated into basic education for studying a unified curriculum at the national level. Therefore, we would find that all their proportions are low in 2004 as compared to 1994.

Table no. (4-3A) Proportional distribution of population recorded in age (10 years and above) at the urban and rural areas by educational level and gender for 1994 and 2004

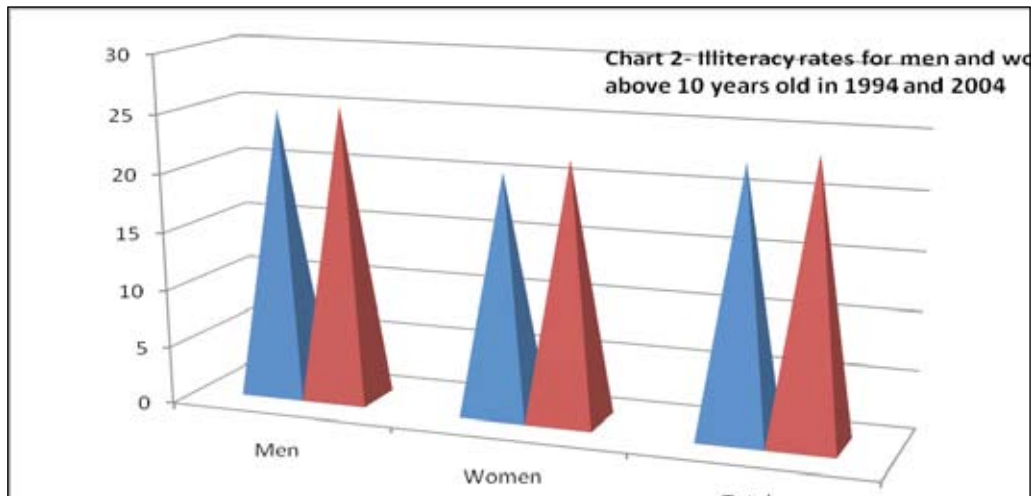
Description	1994 census			2004 census		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Illiterate	36.7	76.3	56.0	29.77	62.10	46.46
Reads and writes	36.9	16.1	26.7	37.55	25.62	32.28
Primary	9.4	3.1	6.3	4.41	1.81	3.19
Basic/preparatory unified	9.0	2.6	5.9	12.07	4.92	8.72
Pre secondary school diploma	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.62	0.13	0.39
Secondary education	4.9	1.3	3.1	10.46	3.97	7.41
Post high school diploma	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.58	0.42	1.03
University degree and above	1.7	0.4	1.1	3.55	1.03	0.51
Grand total	36.7	100	100	100	100	100
Population	4853314	4603671	9456985	6961149	6719048	13434867

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

ble no. (4-3B) Proportional distribution of population recorded in age (10 years and above) at the national by educational level and gender for 1994 and 2004

Description	Urban						Rural					
	1994 census			2004 census			1994 census			2004 census		
	Men	Wo-men	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Illiterate	23.1	48.1	34.2	16.8	36.6	25.8	41.8	84.8	63.4	36.1	72.3	54.4
Reads and writes	36.5	29.4	33.4	35.1	34	34.6	37	12	24.5	38.7	22.3	30.4
Primary	10.5	7.6	9.2	5.9	3.8	5	9.0	1.7	5.3	3.7	1.0	2.3
Basic/preparatory unified	13.1	7.8	10.7	15	10.6	13	7.5	1.0	4.2	10.7	2.6	6.6
Pre secondary school diploma	1.3	0.5	0.9	1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.03	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
Secondary education	10	4.8	7.7	17	10.3	13.9	3.0	0.2	1.6	7.3	1.4	4.3
Post high school diploma	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.02	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.7
University degree and above	4.5	1.4	3.1	7.0	3.3	5.3	0.7	0.04	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.0
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	1343565	1073666	2417231	2271248	1922215	4193463	3509749	3530005	7039754	4689901	4796833	9486734

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004.



If we look at table no. (4-3), we notice that the illiteracy proportion among the population aged 10 years and above was dropped from 56.0% to 46.5% as compared between both censuses 1994 and 2004.

In the urban status, we find that illiteracy dropped noticeably among females at the urban areas, as compared to males; similarly, it is the same at the rural areas. This is as a result to the several important reasons as follow: The state pays a great attention to eradicate the illiteracy as to be applied for Millennium Development Goals. This was reflected on those members who can read and write; thus, their rate increased at the total national level. In 1994 and 2004, it was 26.7% and 32.3%; while, at the rural areas, we find that the rate of illiteracy rose noticeably, compared to the urban areas.

If we look at the equality indicator between both sexes (1) who can read and write for the population 10 years and above, we notice the development in the issue of equality between both sexes in the literacy, and the education opportunities available to women as compared to men, particularly, in urban areas. In addition, the equality indicator at the urban areas in 2004 is closer to the one than in 1994. In rural areas, we find that there is a noticeable increasing of the equality indicator from 0.33% to 0.57% between 1994 and 2004.

The rate of those who have a basic, preparatory or unified qualification increased on the account of who have a primary qualification, because of several important reasons as follow: the current educational ladder has started at the basic stage for nearly 10 years; in addition to the obligation of education, the member must complete the preparatory or unified stages in the past, whereas now it is basic education. In the same case, those who have completed the general secondary level and what is at the same level, as well as the post-secondary diploma, university education and above for which the rate rose as compared between the 1994 and 2004.

### 4-3 Schools enrolment and continuance:

Table no. (4-4) Enrolment rates in schooling for population in age (6 -15) years by gender at governorates during both censuses 1994 and 2004\*

Governorate	Dec. 1994 census			Dec. 2004 census			Difference between both censuses		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ibb	78	37	58	76	56	66	-2	19	8
Abyan	71	43	58	76	59	68	5	16	10
Sana'a City	89	80	85	85	82	84	-4	2	-1
Al-Baidha	71	40	57	69	50	60	-2	10	3
Taiz	81	53	67	80	67	74	-1	14	7
Al-Jawf	47	23	37	54	43	49	7	20	12
Hajja	59	23	43	54	36	46	-5	13	3
Hodeida	56	31	44	53	39	46	-3	8	2
Hadramout	66	42	55	72	58	66	6	16	11
Dhamar	72	24	49	70	39	55	-2	15	6
Shabwa	66	21	46	76	47	63	10	26	17
Sa'ada	61	17	40	61	31	47	0	14	7
Sana'a	74	26	51	76	49	63	2	23	12
Aden	81	77	79	79	76	78	-2	-1	-1
Lahj	77	41	59	78	62	70	1	21	11
Marib	60	30	46	72	55	64	12	25	18
Al-Mahwit	69	24	47	72	53	63	3	29	16
Al-Mahara	50	35	43	65	59	62	15	24	19
Amran	71	28	51	75	49	62	4	21	11
Al-Dhale	76	31	55	81	61	71	5	30	16
Raima	71	21	47	69	41	55	-2	20	8
Total republic	71	37	55	71	53	62	0	16	7
Enrollment	1785398	848428	4794764	2148264	1486859	3635123	362866	638431	1001297
Population (6-15)	2524637	2270127	2633826	3055854	2822951	5878805	531217	552824	1084041

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Results of both censuses Dec. 1994 and 2004.

\*The enrolment rates were calculated through dividing the number of enrolled children in age (6 – 15) years upon the total children at the same age to be then multiplied by 100.

The indicator of equality between men and women here is the rate of literacy among women compared to the same rate for men. When the indicator reaches 1, the equality between men and women is achieved. If the indicator value is less than 1, then this rate means that the number of women who have a literacy is less than men, and vice versa.

Table (4-5) Gap in enrolment rates

Governorate	1994	2004
Ibb	45	20
Abyan	28	17
Sana'a City	9	3
Al-Baidha	31	19
Taiz	28	13
Al-Jawf	24	11
Hajja	36	18
Hodeida	25	14
Hadramout	24	14
Dhamar	48	31
Shabwa	45	29
Sa'ada	44	30
Sana'a	48	27
Aden	4	3
Lahj	36	16
Marib	30	17
Al-Mahwit	45	19
Al-Mahara	15	6
Amran	43	31
Al-Dhale	45	20
Raima	50	28
Total	34	18

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

Table no. (4-6) Proportional distribution of enrolment rates by gender and school levels for total population at the same age groups

Description	First level (1-6)		Second level A (7-9)		Second level B (10-12)		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994/1995	65	31	36	11	33	9	70	30
1998/1999	79	44	43	17	33	12	85	44
2004/2005	81	64	67	37	50	23	71	49

Source:

1. Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (1995, 1999, and 2005).

2. Ministry of Education – statistics and planning department.

#### Technical note:

1. The levels of education are classified according to the international Standar educational classification.
2. Second level (A) for the rows 7-9 of basic education, i.e. the intermediate stage.
3. Second level (B) for the rows 1-3 of secondary education, i.e. the secondary stage.

As the table no. (4-6), we notice that the enrolment rate of girls in all three levels rose from one year to another; In 1994/1995, was it 30%, and increased to 49% in 2004/2005 at the total of all levels.

If we look at the first level 1-6, we find that the enrollment rate rose greatly during 2004/2005 as compared to 1994/1995 as from 31% to 64%.

Despite the great rise of the enrolment rates with all levels, it is not fulfilled the ambitions of country, especially the MDG to eradicate the illiteracy and to raise the enrollment rates up to 100% by the year 2015 as agreed. This can only be achieved by the obligation of education for all.

Table no. (4-7), Gap in enrolment rates

Description	First level (1-6)	Second level A (7-9)	Second level B (10-12)
1994/1995	34	25	24
1998/1999	35	26	21
2004/2005	17	30	27

Source:

1. Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (1995, 1999, and 2005).
2. Ministry of Education – General statistics and planning department.

It is noted in the table (4-7) that the gap in enrolment rates increased in 1998/1999 as compared to 1994/1995 of the first and second levels (A), while the gap shrank in the second level (B); furthermore, if we look at the first level (1-6), we find that the gap shrank noticeably as compared to the previous years, resulting the great efforts exerted to eradicate that there are children no attending school as to be an extra burden upon the illiteracy eradication and adult teaching organization to be admitted for eradicating them from their illiteracy; but, if we look at the second level A and B, we find that the gap expanded, because of schools dropping out. The families also prefer to educate their sons rather than their daughters in addition to the early marriage, or they might work to help their families.

For shrinking the gap between both sexes at the enrolment rates, attractive courageous incentives have to be given to interest women (university graduates) for teaching in the rural schools even if temporarily for three years, and then move them back to a regular place of residence; accordingly, the rural schools would firstly be provided with female teachers; in such way, the dropping out from schools might be shrunk rate of girls, because there are no female teachers or schools for girls.

Table no. (4-8) Numbers of girls enrolled in schools for per 100 boys and percentage of girls among those dropping out

Description	Girls dropout rate to boys					Girls enrollment per every 100 boys				
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	
First level (1-6)	44	30	47	65	60	62	65	68	69	71
Second level A (7-9)	31	28	30	30	36	42	42	45	79	50
Second level B (10-12)	24	18	22	25	26	36	39	42	41	45

Source:

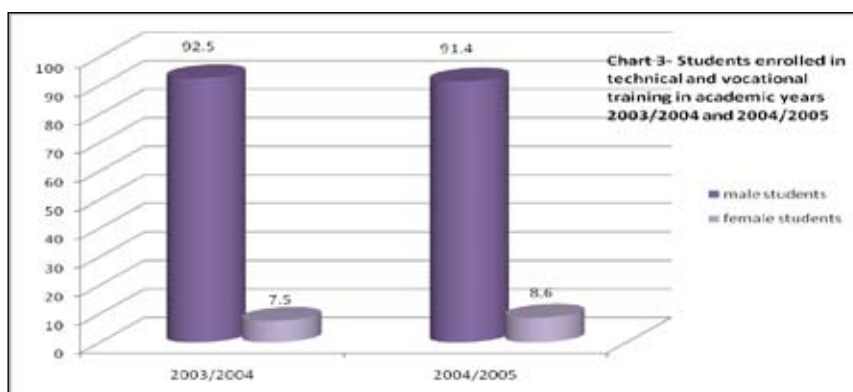
1. Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (1995, 1999, and 2005).
2. Ministry of Education – General statistics and planning department.

As the table no. (4-8), we notice that the girls rate who drop out from the school as compared to the total boys seems as high in the first level, but it is low in the third level as to add a heavier burden along with the number of women who cannot involve in the work market, becoming economically inactive. If we look at the second part of the table, which shows the number of girls enrolled with schools for per 100 boys, we find that the percentage rises year by year, but this rate does not fulfill the ambitions of country to give women their full rights as to be educated like men; however, we find that the highest level which the enrolled girls rate reached for per 100 boys is the first level as nearly amounted 71 girls for per 100 boys during 2004/2005.

#### 4-4 Enrolling with technical and vocational education

Table no. (4-9) Proportional distribution of students enrolled in vocational and technical education by gender and number of institutes (both two and three academic years system) for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Governorate	Number of institutes	2003/2004						2004/2005						
		Students						Number of institutes	Students					
		Men		Women		Total			Men		Women		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ibb	5	613	5.4	0	0.0	613	5.0	6	653	4.8	7	0.5	660	4.4
Abyan	4	442	3.9	0	0.0	442	3.6	6	580	4.3	27	2.1	607	4.1
Capital Secretariat	10	2484	22.1	212	23.3	2696	22.2	16	2684	19.7	344	27.0	3028	20.4
Al-Baidha	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taiz	10	2703	24.0	149	16.4	2852	23.5	11	3504	25.8	238	18.7	3742	25.2
Al-Jawf	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hajja	4	425	3.8	51	5.6	476	3.9	5	507	3.7	66	5.2	573	3.9
Hodeida	6	1075	9.6	119	13.1	1194	9.8	6	958	7.0	90	7.1	1048	7.0
Hadramout	4	668	5.9	98	10.8	766	6.3	5	1046	7.7	111	8.7	1157	7.8
Dhamar	1	110	1.0	63	6.9	173	1.4	4	668	4.9	113	8.9	781	5.3
Shabwa	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sa'ada	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sana'a	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Aden	11	2431	21.6	218	24.0	2649	21.8	12	2313	17.0	271	21.3	2584	17.4
Lahj	1	125	1.1	0	0.0	125	1.0	2	194	1.4	6	0.5	200	1.3
Marib	1	52	0.5	0	0.0	52	0.4	1	35	0.3	0	0.0	35	0.2
Al-Mahwit	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	151	1.1	0	0.0	151	1.0
Al-Mahara	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Amran	1	60	0.5	0	0.0	60	0.5	1	189	1.4	0	0.0	189	1.3
Al-Dhale	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Raima	1	63	0.6	0	0.0	63	0.5	1	115	0.8	0	0.0	115	0.8
Republic total	59	11251	92.5	910	100.0	12161	100.0	78	13597	100.0	1273	100.0	14870	100.0
Percentage		11251	5.4	910	7.5	12161	100.0		13597	91.4	1273	8.6	14870	100.0





As the table no. (4-9), we notice that the percentage of female students enrolled with the technical and vocational education is very low; it was 7.5% in 2003/2004, and increased to 8.6% in 2004/2005, despite the great increasing of the number of institutes, because of the several important reasons as follow:

1. The lack of technical and vocational institutes for girls, excepting 5 institutes in 2003/2004, and 6 institutes in 2004/2005.
2. The lack of real job opportunities for the graduates of the technical and vocational institutes even if available slightly at the private sector.
3. The parents' view that the technical and vocational training institutes are not good for girls as they include lines of specialization that are hard for the girls to get a work in the future, although there are in fact fields of specialization appealing to women such as décor, fine arts, hairdressing, business administration, secretary, as well as health and hospitality training.

#### 4-5 Specialization at third level (University education):

The State has paid an attention to the great significance of university education to benefit from its outputs in the development and to develop the human cadres to build the future of Yemen. It has established many university faculties in districts far from their main campuses; In addition, it has given the priority to the private sector for investing in this vital area by establishing many private universities, including faculties for girls. Despite all that, we notice that the attendance of girls does not in convenience with the ambitions of Yemeni government. The number of registered girls with the university education was nearly 50,926 female students in 2003/2004, but it dropped to 49,054 in 2004/2005, which is only nearly 5% of the total women in the age group (19-24) years.

As the table no. (10-4), we notice that the girls tend highly to study the educational sciences in which the total enrolled girls were nearly 47% in 2003/2004, as compared to 45% in 2004/2005, while the percentage of girls who enrolled in the agricultural sciences was extremely low. They were only 0.3% and 0.5% who enrolled in this subject in 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 respectively, with a slight increasing in the mathematics and computer sciences as to be 0.9% in 2004/2005 in comparing with 0.5% for 2003/2004.

Table no. (4-10) Proportional distribution of students in Yemeni universities (third level) by gender and specialization for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Subject	2003/2004		2004/2005	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Educational sciences	39.9	47.4	36.9	45.1
Humanitarian studies and religion	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.5
Law	12.7	3.2	11.6	3.0
Social and behavioral sciences	10.1	19.7	10.2	19.6
Business administration and commerce	20.7	11.0	21.9	11.6
Natural sciences	0.8	5.7	3.4	5.6
Mathematics and computer sciences	3.7	0.5	1.8	0.9
Medicine and health care sciences	5.0	7.4	3.1	7.2
Engineering	0.8	2.0	5.2	2.1
Agriculture	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5
Others and unspecified	4.4	1.1	2.7	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100
Number	144590	50926	135126	49054

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2004 - 2005).

- **Technical note:** Study domains (academic specialization) are classified according to the international standard education classification.

Table no. (4-11) Female-students proportion from total students in third university level by field of specialization for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Subject	2003/2004	2004/2005
Educational sciences	29.5	30.7
Humanitarian studies and religion	26.1	30.4
Law	8.2	8.6
Social and behavioral sciences	40.8	41.1
Business administration and commerce	15.7	16.1
Natural sciences	32.2	37.3
Mathematics and computer sciences	17.9	15.4
Medicine and health care sciences	41.1	45.5
Engineering	12.0	13.1
Agriculture	12.4	14.7
Others and Undefined	56.7	20.4
Total	26.0	26.6

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2004 - 2005).

As the table no. (4-11), we notice that the female-students proportion in the field of medicine and health sciences is high as compared to other specializations. The girls rate in 2003/2004 is nearly 41%, and increased to 46% in 2004/2005. In general, we find that the percentage of girls who enrolled in third university level is nearly 27% in 2004/2005. Despite the great efforts which are paid by the State to encourage girls for involving with the university education, they prefer to stay at home, especially in the rural areas.

Table no. (4-12), Universities and vocational graduates specialized in sciences and technology classified by gender and field of specialization for 2001/2002 and 2004/2005

Description	2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sciences	32.8	69.1	19.9	39.5	28.8	46.5	39.1	53.4
Medicine	22.4	25.7	28.0	46.4	21.8	32.4	14.7	18.4
Engineering	35.3	3.3	46.4	11.3	42.4	18.3	37.7	25.4
Agriculture	9.5	1.9	5.7	2.8	7.0	2.8	8.5	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	12052	5817	12831	7025	15444	7942	18056	8858

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2002 - 2005).

As the table no. (4-12), we notice that the female-graduates rate was concentrated in sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture majors respectively in 2001/2002 and 2003/2004, while the medicine major in 2002/2003 represented the first level with rate 46.4%, the next level was sciences with rate 39.5%, then engineering with rate 11.3%, and agriculture with 2.8%; in 2004/2005, we find that the sciences major represented the first level with rate 53.4%, engineering was the next level with 25.4%, followed by medicine with 18.4% and finally agriculture with 2.8%.

Table no. (4-13) Percentage of female graduates from total university graduates specialized in sciences and technology by field of specialization for 2001/2002 and 2004/2005

Description	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Sciences	55.6	50.8	47.4	45.2
Medicine	40.5	46.3	45.3	43.0
Engineering	5.2	11.3	19.5	28.9
Agriculture	10.8	20.3	18.3	16.7
Total	37.3	34.2	35.8	37.6

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2002 - 2005).

As the table no. (4-13), we notice that the percentage of the female-graduates as compared to the total graduates fluctuates from year to another; In 2001/2002, it was 37%, but it dropped in 2002/2003 to 34%; then, it increased again to 36% in 2003/2004, and continued in increasing in 2004/2005 up to 38%. At the majors level, we find that the highest rate of female-graduates was nearly 56% in the field of sciences for 2001/2002, but it dropped to 45% in 2004/2005.

In engineering, we notice that the rate of female-graduates was improving from a year to another up to nearly 29% in 2004/2005 as compared with 2001/2002 when it was 5.2%.

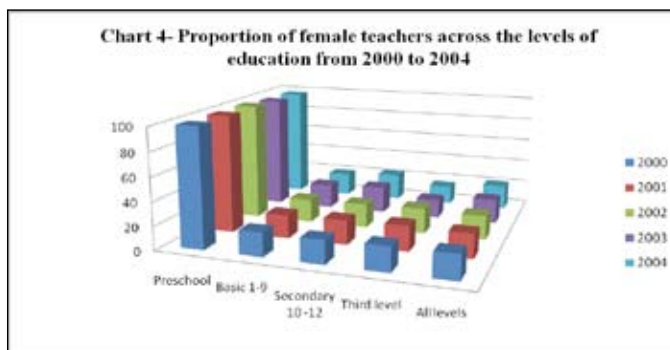


Table no. (4-14) Percentage of female-teachers distribution by educational level

Educational level	Preschool	Basic 1-9	Secondary 10 -12	Third level	All levels	Number
2000/2001	100	20.1	19.6	20.6	20.9	35262
2001/2002	100	19.8	20.7	21.5	20.5	33154
2002/2003	100	19.8	20.3	21.5	20.3	33110
2003/2004	97.6	20.7	22.9	15.9	20.7	34562
2004/2005	97.2	19.8	23.1	15.9	20.9	35467

Source: Central Statistical Organization statistical year books for 2001 2005

As the table no. (4-14), we find almost that the preschool stage is typically dominated by female teachers as a result to the nature of this stage which is as kindergarten, despite the employment of male teachers in the last years to engage in this domain which was restricted by women since its establishment 40 years ago. In the basic education (1-9), we find that the highest proportion of female teachers was 20.7% in 2003/2004; In the secondary, we find that the proportion of female teachers increased to 23% in 2004/2005. Furthermore, The Ministry of Education seeks to raise the proportion of female teachers until it could restrict dropping out girls from schools at the basic and secondary education, because of the lack of female teachers in the most rural schools and some of them in the cities.

As for university (third level), we find that the highest proportion of female teachers was nearly 22% in 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 as a natural result. A little proportion of girls is involved in academic education as to give them the right to continue their postgraduate studies (MA, Ph.D) to become university professors in the future.

Table no. (4-15), Proportional and numerical distribution of Yemeni faculty staff by job level in government universities for 2002/2003 and 2004/2005

Description	2002/2003				2003/2004				2004/2005			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professor	139	4.5	5	1.0	149	4.7	5	0.8	160	4.5	4	0.6
Associate professor	313	10.2	8	1.6	331	10.5	12	1.9	377	10.6	20	2.9
Assistant professor	1296	42.4	141	28.1	1388	43.9	166	26.6	1582	44.5	202	29.1
Teacher	386	12.6	96	19.2	412	13.0	98	15.7	478	13.4	98	14.1
Lecturer	922	30.2	251	50.1	885	28.0	342	54.9	958	26.9	371	53.4
Total	3056	100	501	100	3165	100	623	100	3555	100	695	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2003 - 2005).

As the table no. (4-15), we notice that the proportion of female lecturers in the public universities represented 50% of total female faculty staff in 2002/2003. It increased then to 55% in the following year, while we find the women who have the title of assistant-professor were 141 women as equivalent to 28.1% in 2002/2003; in the following year, their number increased to 166, while the proportion dropped to (26.6%) due to the high increase with the number of female-lectures. In 2004/2005, the proportion increased to 29.1%; In general, we find that the numbers of female-teachers increased slightly from one year to the next at all the different job levels as compared to the numbers of male-teachers.

Table no. (4-16) Numerical and proportional distribution of Yemeni faculty staff in Sana'a university by faculty for 2002/2003 and 2004/2005

Description	2002/2003				2003/2004				2004/2005			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jurisprudence	99	8.8	3	1.6	94	8.7	4	2.1	101	8.0	6	2.6
Arts	133	11.	34	18.	123	11.4	30	15.	132	10.5	32	14.
Sciences	81	8	29	4	86	8.0	25	13.	101	8.0	27	11.
Education – Sana'a college	105	7.2	18	15.	103	9.6	23	11.	114	9.1	24	10.
Commerce – Sana'a college	115	9.3	5	7	109	10.1	5	2.6	127	10.1	9	3.9
Medicine and health care sciences	234	10.	43	9.7	224	20.8	51	26.	252	20.0	56	24.
Engineering	92	2	10	2.7	85	7.9	11	5.7	103	8.2	8	3.5
Agriculture	75	20.	2	23.	76	7.1	2	1.0	89	7.1	5	2.2
Education – Hajja college	18	8	1	2	18	1.7	2	1.0	25	2.0	4	1.7
Education – Mahwait college	11	8.2	2	5.4	9	0.8	4	2.1	13	1.0	3	1.3
Education - Arhab	16	6.7	4	1.1	19	1.8	5	2.6	25	2.0	4	1.7
Education Sa'ada college	10	1.6	1	0.5	9	0.8	1	0.5	16	1.3	2	0.9
Education – Amran college	18	1.0	1	1.1	16	1.5	0	0.0	24	1.9	1	0.4
Media	20	1.4	5	2.2	19	1.8	2	1.0	26	2.1	5	2.2
Commerce – Khamer college	12	0.9	0	0.5	11	1.0	0	0.0	10	0.8	0	0.0
Education, arts, sciences Khawlan colleges	15	1.6	0	0.5	15	1.4	0	0.0	21	1.7	0	0.0
Linguistics	32	1.8	16	2.7	31	2.9	19	9.8	36	2.9	22	9.6
Pharmacy	21	1.1	2	0.0	14	1.3	1	0.5	20	1.6	5	2.2
Dentistry	16	1.3	7	0.0	10	0.9	6	3.1	19	1.5	14	6.1
Education – Abs college	0	2.8	0	8.6	3	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3	0	0.0
Women studies center	1	1.9	2	1.1	1	0.1	2	1.0	1	0.1	2	0.9
Total	1124	1.4	185	3.8	1075	100	193	100	1259	100	229	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbooks (2003 - 2005).

As the table no. (4-16), we notice that female faculty staff at the University of Sana'a is concentrated in the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, and on the increase from one year to the next. In 2002/2003, it was 23.2% and increased the following year to 26.4%; then, it dropped in 2004/2005 to 24.5% despite the increase in their number.

However, we find that there are no women among the faculty staff of the Faculty of Commerce in Khamr, Education, Arts and Sciences in Khawlan, and Education in Abs. This might be a result of the lack of incentives for female-teachers to work in those faculties, or because of social customs and circumstances, in addition to the geographical nature of those areas where the faculties are available.

If we look at the Women-Development Studies and Research Center, although it is a center specialized in the different women issues, we find that the numbers of the female-teachers is stable and has not changed during the last three academic years.

In general, the proportion of female faculty staff was 14.1% in 2002/2003, and increased gradually in the two following years up to 15.4% in 2004/2005. However, this doesn't satisfy the government's ambition. We find that the number of Yemeni students at Sana'a University was totally about 78,107 students in 2004/2005, and 229 women and 1259 men as faculty staff; therefore, there were therefore 341 students for per female teacher and 62 students for per male teacher.

Table no. (4-17), Proportional distribution of Yemeni faculty staff by employment level in government universities for 2002/2003 and 2004/2005

Description		Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Teacher		Lecture assistant		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sana'a University	2003/2004	74	75	54	30	42	40	19	28	18	30	35	33
	2004/2005	72	60	56	42	42	39	15	33	16	26	34	31
Aden University	2003/2004	18	25	36	60	32	51	35	65	31	32	32	43
	2004/2005	17	40	36	50	31	51	46	56	35	33	34	42
Taiz University	2003/2004	3	0	3	5	7	5	4	3	5	9	6	7
	2004/2005	5	0	3	0	6	5	5	1	5	9	5	7
Hodeida University	2003/2004	2	0	1	5	5	1	5	0	7	7	5	4
	2004/2005	2	0	1	8	5	1	12	7	20	14	10	9
Ibb University	2003/2004	0	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	7	5	4	3
	2004/2005	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	7	6	4	3
Hadramout University	2003/2004	2	0	4	0	6	1	12	2	12	11	8	6
	2004/2005	3	0	4	0	9	3	9	1	7	8	8	5
Dhamar University	2003/2004	1	0	2	0	5	0	19	2	19	6	10	4
	2004/2005	1	0	0	0	4	1	10	2	9	4	6	2
Total	2003/2004	160	4	377	20	1582	202	478	98	958	371	3555	695
	2004/2005	149	5	331	12	1388	166	412	98	885	342	3165	623

As the table no. (4-17), we notice that the total women whose degree is professor reached 4 female-professors in 2003/2004 as compared to 149 professors of the total men, with 2.44% women and 97.56% men. If we look at the distribution of men and women who hold a title of professor at the public universities in the same year, we find that the women were distributed between both Sana'a with (75%) and Aden with (25%) universities, while the men are distributed among the six universities of Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Al-Hodeida, Hadramout and Dhamar, with different percents as following: 74%, 18%, 3%, 2%, 2%, and 1% respectively.

In the next year 2004/2005, we find that the proportion of female professors was distributed between the universities of Sana'a and Aden, with 60% and 40%, while the rest of universities didn't have any female professor.

Generally, we find that the proportion of women whose academic degree was a female-lecturer was more than others; thus, the total percentage of the female-lecturers in 2003/2004 reached (53.4%) at all the female academics level, and increased to 55% in the next year 2004/2005. This was as result of many important reasons such as the customs and traditions which are an obstacle to women pursuing their studies and preparing for their Masters and PhD abroad, since a woman is not allowed to travel alone abroad to pursue her studies.

However, with the beginning of giving the opportunity for the women to prepare for the masters and doctorate degrees either in specialized educational centers or in universities, then the rate of women with different academic degrees will increase.

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# Chapter 5

## Health and reproduction



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\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.





## Introduction

The health situation of any society is the result of many social, economic, cultural and environmental factors. Yemen has witnessed a tangible change in these aspects; then, it has been reflected on improving the health population situation as a result to the high health service coverage; but, despite the development in the health sector, the proportion of health care services coverage of the population still needs more quantitative and qualitative development in order to satisfy the needs of population in all over the country, especially in rural areas.

### 5-1 Life expectancy

The life expectancy is the average of years which an individual is expected to live at his/her birth if the current death tendencies remain on the same way. It is also an one of the important indicators that can show the level of health development in the society.

Table no. (5-1), Life expectancy at birth in years by gender and place of residence

Characteristics	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Men	56.70	60.31	55.54	60.11	55.79	60.17
Women	60.77	62.70	58.43	61.76	58.96	62.03
Total	58.69	61.48	56.95	60.91	57.33	61.08

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistically year book for 2005

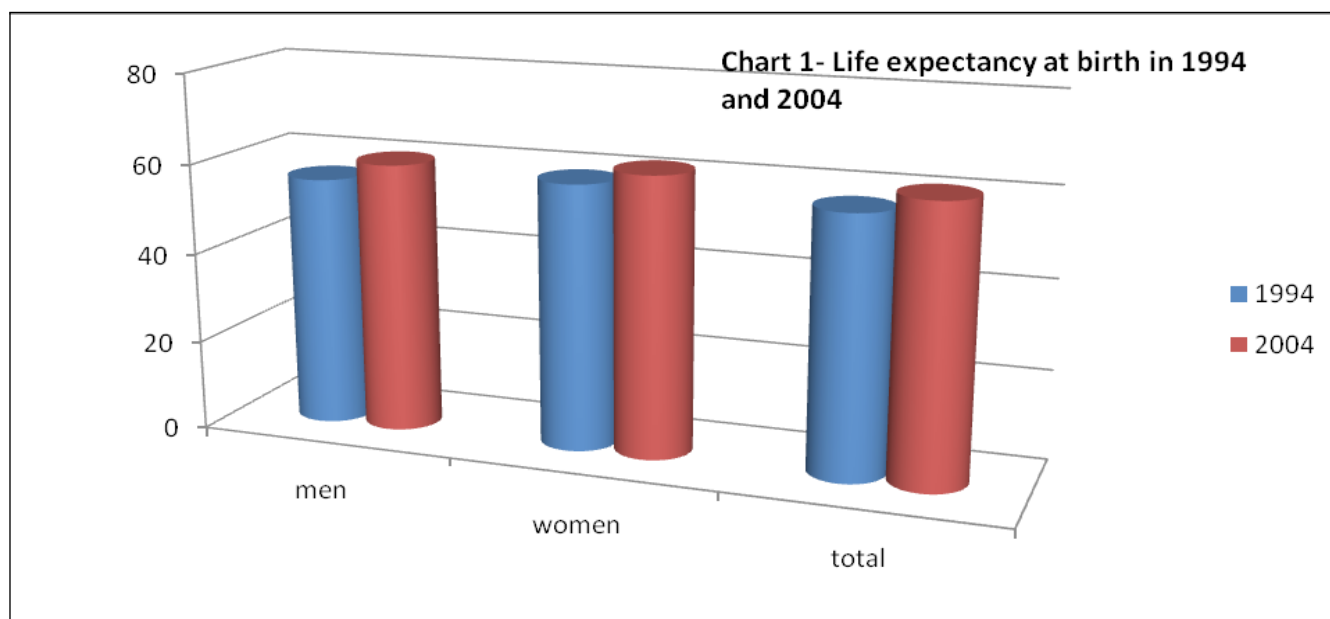


Table no. (5-1) shows that the life expectancy at birth increased at both sexes level to 61.08 years old in 2004, as compared to 57.33 years old in 1994; for men, the life expectancy increased from 55.79 to 60.17 years old; for women, it increased from 58.96 to 62.03 years old.

### 5-2 Infant and child mortality

The infant mortality is the probability of death at the birth up to the age less than one year calculated for per 1,000 live births.

The indicator directly reflects the availability and compatibility of health services, the nutritious status, and the safety of the environmental system surrounding the child; furthermore, it is affected by a proper health environment and living standard conditions.

The infant and child mortality rate is an important indicator through which we can know the health level and then measure the living standards of a member in the society.

This rate is affected by many different factors, some of which are health care provided to a pregnant woman and baby, and the mother's educational level, nutrition ...etc.

Table no. (5-2), Infant and children under five years old mortality rate by gender and place of residence based on data of census 2004

Place of residence	Infant mortality rate			Under five years mortality rate		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Urban	78.22	71.33	74.94	91.75	86.67	89.36
Rural	79.45	76.55	78.10	93.32	93.68	93.49
Total	79.10	75.04	77.20	92.89	91.66	92.32

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistically year book for 2005

The table shows that the mortality rates of male infants are high as compared to the female infants in which reached 79.10 per 1,000 compared to 75.04 per 1,000 for female infants; similarly, this applies to the child under-five years mortality rate, as it is higher with male compared to the female.

As a comparison between urban and rural, it is noticed that infant and child under-five years mortality rates are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The child under-five years mortality rate reached 93.49% in rural areas as compared to 89.36% in urban areas.

Table no. (5-3), Newborn, infant and children under five years old mortality rates in the last ten years prior to the survey

Characteristics	New born	Infant	Under five
Residence			
Urban	39.7	70.6	87.3
Rural	41.1	86.3	117.6
Level of education			
Illiterate	41.1	87.4	119.1
Reads and writes	37.6	65.5	75.6
Primary	37.6	68.9	80.6
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	48.2	60.3	73.8
Secondary +	40.7	48.7	55.2
Gender			
Male	45.8	88.6	114.4
Female	35.5	77.1	108.0
Mother's age at delivery			
Less than 20	59.9	109.8	133.0
20 - 29	39.1	80.7	110.0
30 - 34	33.7	71.5	97.7
35 - 49	34.5	75.7	109.5
Span since previous delivery			
First child	63.0	102.7	120.9
Less than two years	57.1	122.5	165.9
2-3 years	18.1	42.8	60.4
4+	19.6	35.3	48.8
Total	40.8	83.1	111.3

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey year 2003 – main report

Table no. (5-3) shows that the mortality rates of newborn babies, infants or children under-five years old are high with the males as compared to the females. The mortality rate for male infants is 88.6 per 1,000 as compared to 77.1 per 1,000 for female infants. The mortality rate of male children under five years old is 114.4 per 1,000 as compared to 108.0 per 1,000 with female-children under five years old. It is noticed that these rates are higher in the rural areas than in urban areas with all categories.

The educational level of mothers has a positive effect in reducing the rates of mortality in terms of infants and children under five years old. The mortality rate of infants reached 87.4 for per 1000 live births with illiterate mothers as compared to reduce with the mothers who have a secondary degree or more; for infants, it reached 48.7 for per 1000 live births; for the children under five years old, the mortality rate reduced from 119 for per 1000 live births with illiterate mothers to 55 with mothers who have a secondary degree or more.

We find that this mortality rate is also higher for young mothers 20 years old and less, but it gradually declines whenever she becomes older.

### 5-3 Child immunization:

The immunization against childhood diseases is one of the basic goals of primary health care, since it is a safe and quick way to bring down the mortality of children under five years old through decreasing the rates of infection.

Because the vaccination is a precautionary measure for the protection against diseases, the National Expanded Vaccination Program has worked toward immunizing all children under 5 years old against all the fatal diseases classified by the classification of World Health Organization.

The results of Yemeni Family Health survey 2003 showed the proportion of vaccinated children whether those whose the vaccination card or through their mothers answers as shown in the following table.

Table no. (5-4), Percentage of children at age group (12 – 23) months who were vaccinated by type of vaccine, gender and place of residence

Type of vaccine	Gender		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	urban	Rural	
Tuberculosis	54.2	55.5	85.7	46.5	54.8
Trio First dose (Diphtheria - tetanus - whooping cough)	55.6	55.6	84.9	47.7	55.6
Trio Second dose (Diphtheria - tetanus - whooping cough)	50.7	50.1	80.9	42.2	50.4
Trio Third dose (Diphtheria - tetanus - whooping cough)	45.9	43.5	76.3	36.2	44.7
Polio 1	61.5	63.0	86.4	55.7	62.2
Polio 2	55.7	56.1	82.5	48.7	55.9
Polio 3	48.1	46.7	76.0	39.7	47.4
Measles	45.2	44.3	73.2	37.1	44.8
Children having completed vaccinations % completed vaccines	38.4	35.9	67.2	29.1	37.2
Number of children	1057	1001	437	1621	2058

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – main report

In the table no. (5-4), it is noticed that almost 37.2% of the children at age group (12-23) months were completely vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, Trio (Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough) and poliomyelitis (three doses) in which the percentage of vaccination with females were completely 35.9% and 38.4% with males. At urban areas, 67.2% of the children whom were completely vaccinated as compared to only 29.3% at the rural areas.

### 5-4 Nutritious children status

The nutritious child status defines his/her health and well-being. It is related with the social and economic status as it is an important indicator of the development.

To measure the nutritious status in the society, it is often concentrated on children, because they reflect the nutritious status of society as a whole.

The physical measurements of children are used to recognize the nutritious status. The good physical and gradual growth of child means that he or she eats a balanced and adequate nutrition, but the slow physical growth probably means that he/she is not having an enough and balanced nutrition, or that may be because of ill reasons.

The Yemen Family Health Survey 2003 had provided basic information on the weights and height of children under five years from which it was calculated measurement indicators relating with the physical growth of child that reflects the nutritious status; thus, these indicators allow to describe the current case of child through the following indicators:

- Height for age, called “stunting” when it is low
- Weight for height, called “wasting” when it is low
- Weight for age, called “underweight” when it is low

Hence, these indicators refer to the child growth and the nutritious status. The height in relation to the age is a measurement of past nutritious status. When the ratio is low, it is called stunting, which can be the result of chronic food shortage or repeatedly infecting in diseases.

Weight in relation to height is a measurement of current nutritious status. When the ratio is low, it is called wasting, meaning that the malnutrition happened relatively recent.

A low weight for age ratio is called underweight, which is a compound indicator of malnutrition in general whether chronic or recent, and a more sensitive indicator than the two previous ones.

According to WHO recommendations, the nutritious status assessment using the physical measures should be performed in comparison with median references.

After comparing between measurements and median references, the nutritious status can be classified as the following:

- Medium and sever stunting: Percentage of children whose heights for ages are below minus two standard deviations from median reference.
- Severe stunting: Percentage of children whose heights for ages are below minus three standard deviations from median reference.
- Medium and severe wasting: for children whose weight-to-height ratio is below minus 2 deviation from the median reference.
- Severe wasting: for children whose weight-to-height ratio is below minus 3 deviation from the median reference.
- Medium and severe underweight: for children whose weight-to-age ratio is below minus 2 deviation from the median reference.
- Severe underweight: for children whose weight-to-age ratio is below minus 3 deviation from the median reference.

Table no. (5-5), Percentage of children under five years old suffering from stunting by some characteristics

Characteristics	Moderate and acute stunting	Acute stunting	Number of children
Age in months			
Less than 6	14.2	4.8	1021
6-9	36.9	14.9	663
10-11	59.9	31.8	190
12-15	46.2	20.3	1051
16-23	66.8	41.9	894
24-35	57.4	35.6	2078
Number of children			
0 - 35	47.0	26.1	5897
39-47	60.9	38.8	2166
48-59	62.3	36.2	2098
Gender			
Male	53.1	30.9	5275
Female	53.1	30.8	4886
Residence			
Urban	44.2	21.4	2133
Rural	55.5	33.4	8028
Total	53.1	30.9	10161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

### 5-4-1 Stunting (under-height with age)

In table no. (5-5), we notice that more than half of all children under five years old suffer from medium and severe stunting in ratio 53.1%, and up to 30.9% suffer from severe stunting. There is no fundamental differences among the children who suffer from stunting as they are both females and males in almost equal measures.

The table shows that the stunting ratio in rural areas is higher than in urban areas, with 55.5% of children as compared to 44.2%. The severe stunting ratio is almost 33.4% of children in rural areas as compared to 21.4% in urban areas.

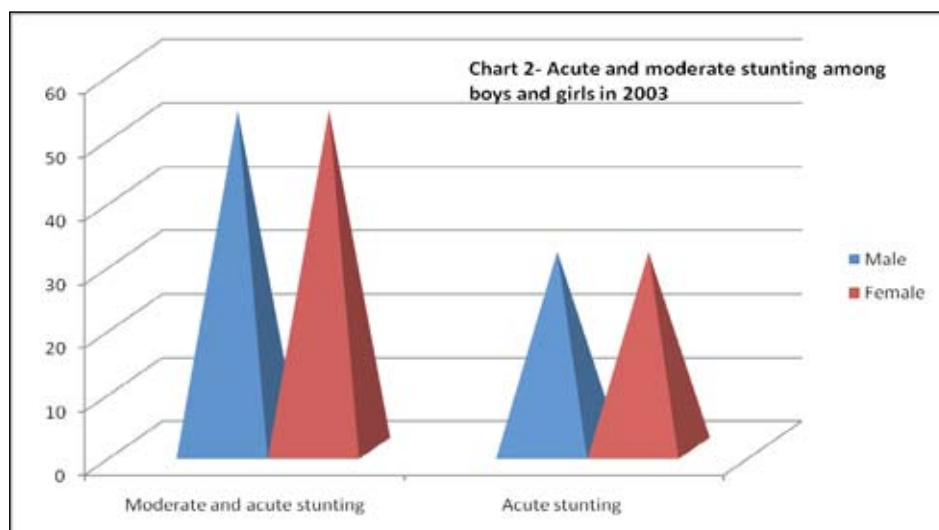


Table no. (5-6), Percentage of children under five years old suffering from wasting by some characteristics

Characteristics	Moderate and acute wasting	Acute wasting	Number of children
Age in months			
Less than 6	14.3	4.1	1021
6-9	17.9	4.4	663
10-11	14.0	4.4	190
12-15	17.2	5.9	1051
16-23	15.8	2.5	894
24-35	12.0	2.6	1021
Gender			
Male	13.3	3.5	5275
Female	11.4	2.4	4886
Residence			
Urban	10.0	2.3	2133
Rural	13.1	3.1	8028
Total	12.4	3.0	10161

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – main report

### 5-4-2 Wasting

Table no. (5-6) shows that 12% of total children under five suffer from medium and severe wasting, and 3% suffer from severe wasting.

In comparing between males and females, it is noticed that the percentage of males who are suffering from moderate and severe wasting is slightly higher than females; for severe wasting, the percentage of males is 3.5% as compared to 2.4% of females. The percentage of children suffering from wasting is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

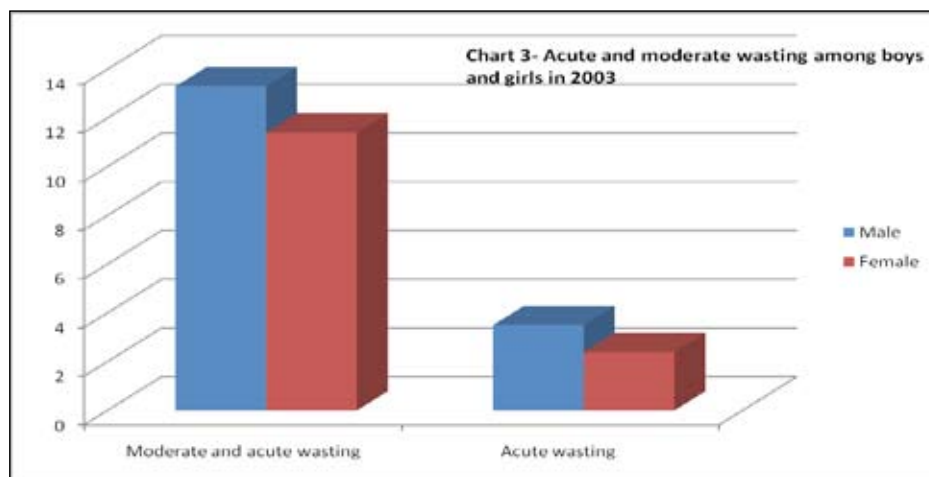


Table no. (5-7), Percentage of children under five years old suffering from underweight by some characteristics

Characteristics	Moderate and acute underweight	Acute underweight	Number of children
Age in months			
Less than 6	12.3	4.1	1021
6-9	42.2	13.1	663
10-11	55.7	23.1	190
12-15	42.4	16.2	1051
16-23	52.3	20.5	894
24-35	53.5	22.2	2087
Gender			
Male	46.0	15.4	5275
Female	45.1	15.0	4886
Residence			
Urban	36.7	9.7	2133
Rural	47.9	16.7	8028
Total	45.6	15.2	10161

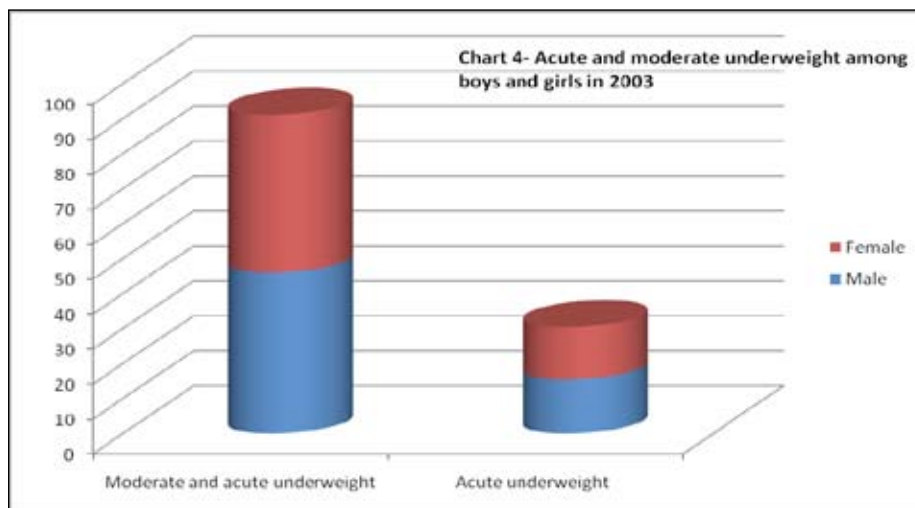
Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

From the previous data, it is clear that there are no differences between male and female children under five status in terms of the nutrition, other than some studies that have shown otherwise.

### 5-4-3 Underweight (Underweight for age):

Table no. (5-7) shows that 45.6% of the children under five years old are suffering from moderate and severe underweight, and 15.2% are suffering from severe underweight; thus, there are no essential differences in underweight between males and females, but it varies at the urban and rural areas.

- As the previous indicators, we conclude that there is a serious problem regarding the malnutrition. The prevalence of wasting, stunting and underweight is a serious danger against the health of children, especially at the rural society.



### 5-5 Mortality and its level

The decrease of mortality rates is one of the most important goals of health and population policies to which the government seeks. These mortality rates are basic indicators to measure the level of health and living situations prevailing at the society.

The Republic of Yemen has worked, through its conducted and implemented programs, toward spreading and improving the health services and the remedial protection at the rural and urban areas, which has led to a decrease in the mortality rates.

#### 5-5-1 Crude mortality rate

The crude mortality rate is the number of deaths for per 1,000 population in a certain year. The crude death rate for Yemen in 2004 was 9.0 per 1,000 at both sexes, compared to 11.4 per 1,000 in 1994.

Table no. (5-8), Crude mortality rate per 1,000 population by gender and place of residence

Gender	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Men	10.27	8.64	12.82	9.88	12.18	9.51
Women	8.83	7.27	10.95	8.90	10.48	8.46
Total	9.61	7.99	11.89	9.39	11.35	8.99

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Statistical Yearbook for 2005

In the table, the crude mortality rate dropped in urban areas from 9.61 per 1,000 population in 1994 to 7.99 per 1,000 population case in 2004; in rural areas, it dropped from 11.89 per 1000 population in 1994 to 9.93 in 2004.

This drop means that there is an improvement in the health status of these areas. It included men and women at the rural and urban areas as a result of the expansion of vaccination against diseases, the spread of health facilities, the provision of health care services during the pregnancy and birth, the attention to the nutrition and breastfeeding, and the high health awareness and the educational level.



Table no. (5-9A), Proportional distribution of mortality by cause of death, gender and age based on data of census 2004

Age group	Car accident		Cardiac diseases		Cancer		Chronic malaria	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than one year	8.75	12	8.69	10.65	7.23	7.33	35.95	35.05
4-1	8.92	17.6	5.75	8.58	6.33	4.40	31.07	29.76
9-5	7.37	19.2	2.67	2.08	3.32	2.93	8.89	8.83
14-10	6.35	7.20	1.12	3.38	3.62	2.93	3.92	3.80
19-15	8.23	2.40	2.38	3.38	3.32	3.30	2.77	2.04
24-20	9.43	3.20	2.24	2.08	3.02	2.93	2.20	2.17
29-25	8.40	7.20	1.54	2.86	1.51	3.30	0.57	2.17
34-30	5.14	1.60	1.26	1.56	2.11	4.03	1.24	0.41
39-35	6.52	4.00	3.09	3.64	3.92	6.23	0.67	1.09
44-40	6.03	4.00	4.35	4.42	4.82	4.40	0.76	0.82
49-45	4.80	3.20	5.47	3.64	7.23	6.23	1.24	1.22
54-50	5.49	3.20	6.59	7.80	7.23	6.96	1.53	1.90
59-55	2.06	1.60	6.59	3.12	6.93	5.86	1.43	2.04
+60	11.49	13.60	47.62	42.08	38.56	38.47	7.27	8.15
NA	1.02	-	0.70	0.78	0.91	0.74	0.48	0.54
Total	583	125	714	385	332	273	1046	736

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.

Table no. (5-9B), Proportional distribution of mortality by cause of death, gender and age based on data of census 2004 - continued

Age group	Accident		Liver disease		Tuberculoses		Others	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than one year	22.64	31.25	13.73	11.98	36.33	35.54	53.83	49.83
4-1	15.36	15.1	12.43	12.44	20.82	25.3	9.59	12.17
9-5	7.28	8.59	3.11	6.91	6.12	8.43	2.43	3.06
14-10	6.87	6.77	3.11	4.15	2.45	1.81	1.36	1.78
19-15	4.72	3.65	3.89	4.15	2.04	1.81	1.39	1.73
24-20	4.04	1.56	2.07	3.23	0.82	0.60	1.23	1.78
29-25	4.58	1.82	3.63	2.76	2.45	1.81	1.11	1.22
34-30	2.16	1.82	2.85	1.38	1.63	1.20	1.27	1.38
39-35	2.83	0.78	4.15	2.30	0.82	0.60	1.18	1.38
44-40	2.83	1.30	4.66	4.15	1.63	3.01	1.32	1.54
49-45	4.4	2.34	5.96	4.15	2.04	0	1.32	1.05
54-50	2.70	3.65	5.96	7.37	0.82	1.81	1.84	1.81
59-55	3.10	1.56	3.89	4.61	1.22	2.41	1.52	1.27
+60	15.36	11.53	29.53	30.41	20.41	15.06	19.05	18.33
NA	1.48	0.27	1.04	0	0.41	0.60	1.56	1.65
Total	742	384	386	217	245	166	5592	3698

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.

The table shows that females aged less than one year up to nine years old were involved in road traffic accidents with a percentage higher than males. The ratio of road traffic accidents reached 12.0%, 17.6% and 19.20% in parallel; for casual accidents, they include fires, drowning, falling and fire arms, where 31.25%, 15.10% and 8.59% of females less than one year old respectively died in these accidents. This may be as a result of the families lack of attention to them, because of being girls.

### 5-5-2 Maternal mortality

The Government of Yemen pays a great attention to achieve its strategic health and population goals through focusing on improving the level of maternity and childhood care as to decrease the deaths of mothers and children.

The Yemeni family health survey was interested in obtaining estimations of the rate of maternal mortality, and sought to outline its reasons. It was listed the female deaths aged 15-54 reached 125,000 families over the two years preceding the survey; thus, The maternal mortality rate was nearly 365 for per 100,000 live births for the same period.

Table no. (5-10) Proportional distribution of died mothers by some characteristics

Characteristics	Percentage
<b>Age at death</b>	
15-24	33.5
25-34	41.8
35+	24.6
<b>Education level</b>	
Illiterate	89.3
Literate	10.3
N/A	0.5
<b>Age at marriage</b>	
Less than 20	74.2
20 +	17.1
N/A	8.7
<b>Marital status at death</b>	
Married	97.6
Divorced	1.9
Widowed	0.5
Number of died mothers (200)	100

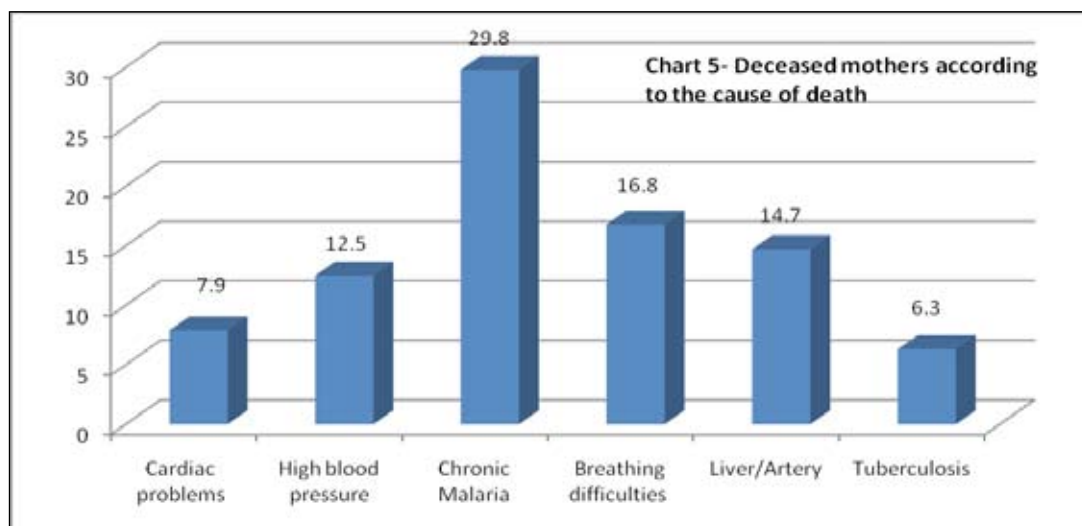
Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The table shows that nearly 58% of cases were among mothers in both ages 15-24 years, 35 years and over which are more likely to die than other mothers. It is also noticed that the most died mothers are among the illiterate females.

### 5-5-3 Health status of died mothers and provided care

Chart no. (5) shows that 30% of the died mothers suffered from chronic malaria, 17% suffered from the short breath and 13% had high blood pressure.

Chart no. (6) shows that 21% of the causes of death were severe fever, the next causes were swelling in the limbs with 20.5% and the vomiting was 19%.



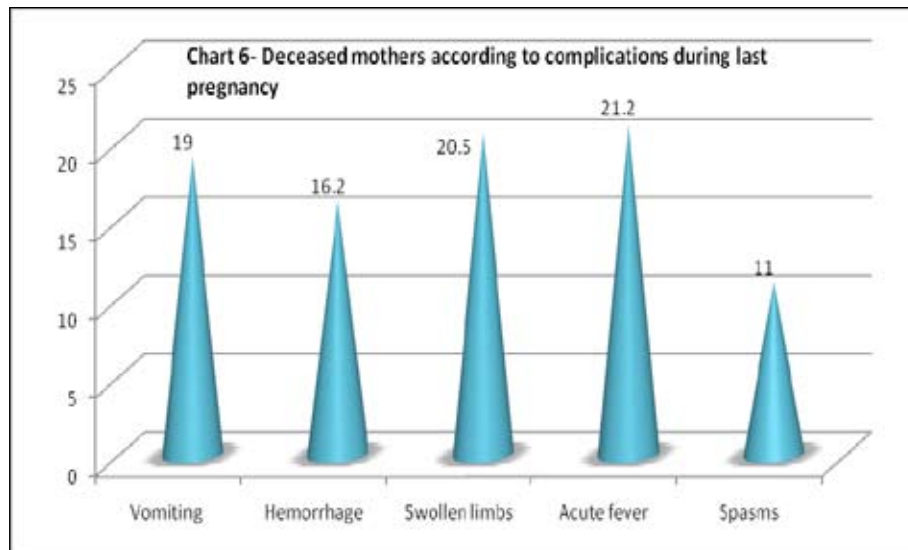
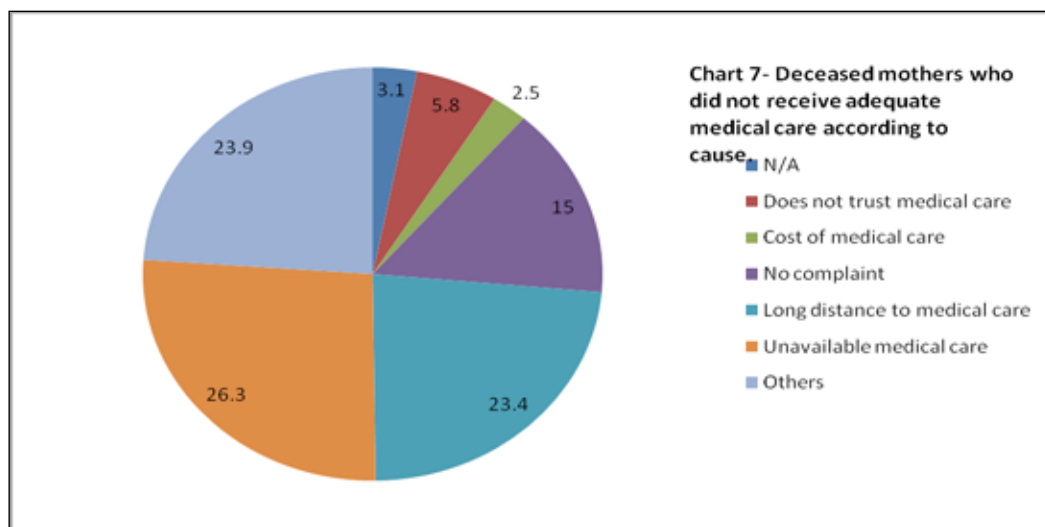


Table no. (5-11) Percentages of died mothers who had received medical care during their last pregnancy by type of medical care and place of residence

Residence	Type of medical care			
	No qualified medical care	Qualified medical care	Care provided by general doctor	Care provided by specialist doctor
Urban	58.3	58.3	17.3	35.6
Rural	29.9	27.7	13.3	15.4
Total	31.9	29.9	13.5	16.8

Source: Central Statistical Organization - Yemen Family Health Survey 2003 – Main report.

The data of Yemeni Family Health survey shows that nearly 32% of the cases who suffered from health problems during their last pregnancy had received a medical attention from an unqualified cadre, while 30% had received a medical attention from a qualified cadre.



Source: Central Statistical Organization - Yemen Family Health Survey 2003 – Main report.

The chart shows that nearly 26% of the cases didn't receive a medical attention from a qualified cadre due to the health facility was far away, 24% was due to the unavailable health facility, and 15% was as the result of the high cost of medical attention.

## 5-6 Fertility and its levels:

The age-specific and total fertility rates are the most important indicators in which the fertility and its levels are measured.

The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the average number of live births for per woman at each age group of the reproduction from (15 – 45) years during a certain year for per 1000 women.

The total fertility rate is the number of live newborns who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years in accordance with the detailed fertility rates by age that is calculated multiplied by lifetime (15 – 49) year.

Because the fertility rate is a one of the factors being affected in the population growth, it was necessary to connect it with economic development. There should be a balance between population and economic growth to achieve the desired level of development.

### 5-6-1 Detailed fertility rates

It is noticed that the highest reproduction rates are concentrated on ages (20 – 39) years, although they dropped for the same age group in the data of census 2004 as compared to census 1994. .

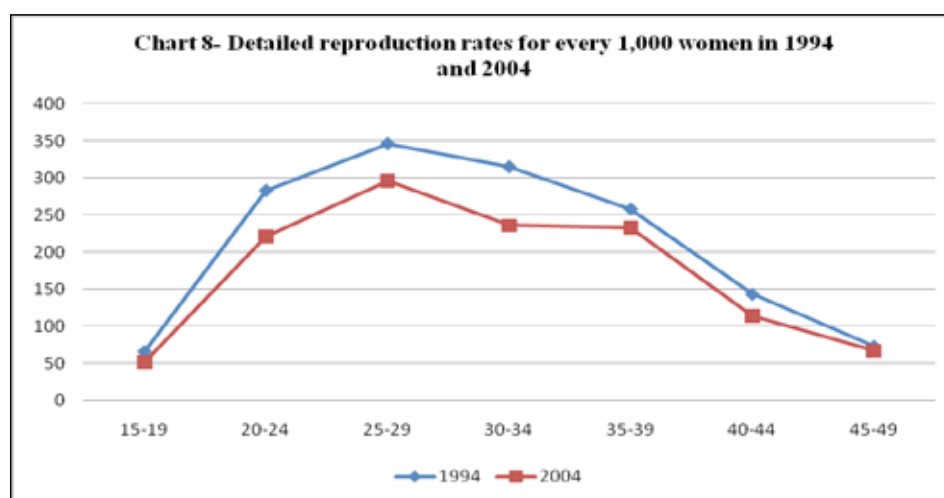
It is also noticed that the detailed reproduction rate dropped in the age group (15 – 19) years from 66 born per 1,000 women in 1994 to 52 born per 1,000 in 2004.

This is due to later marriages in this group, because of the development in providing the education and health services, and then improved awareness as well as the economic circumstances.

Table no. (5-12) Detailed fertility rates for per 1,000 women during 1994 and 2004

Women according to age groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
15-19	69	48	65	55	66	52
20-24	248	181	297	241	283	221
25-29	301	222	359	335	346	296
30-34	276	193	327	257	315	236
35-39	206	178	273	260	258	233
40-44	98	86	154	127	143	114
45-49	44	48	81	76	73	67
Total fertility rate	6.21	4.78	7.77	6.75	7.40	6.10

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Statistical Yearbook for 2005



In the table (5-12), we notice that, according to the census 2004, the total fertility rate dropped to 6.1 newborns for per woman during her reproductive lifetime, as compared to 7.4 newborns based on census 1994.

This decrease may be as resulted to the effect of intermediate fertility parameters such as using the improved family planning, high educational level and later marriages, in addition to the other social, economic and cultural factors.

This total fertility rate decreased between both censuses 1994 and 2004 from 6.2 newborn to 4.8 in urban areas, and from 7.8 newborn to 6.8 in rural areas. However, despite this drop, it is still one of the highest rates at the world level.

### 5-6-2 Reproduction in adolescent age:

Young mothers who are less than 20 years old and their infants are at greater risk of health complications than older mothers; besides, the early pregnancy at such young age has health risks against the pregnant mother with negative social consequences in regard with completing the education, since the females who become mothers in early age cannot complete their education.

Table no. (5-13) Percentage of women between 15 - 19 years old pregnant for the first time

Characteristics	Already mothers	Pregnant for the first time	Mothers or pregnant women	Number of women
Age *				
15	0.6	0.7	1.3	1380
16	2.1	1.3	3.4	1129
17	4.7	2.5	7.2	1012
18	10.6	3.0	13.6	1353
19	21.4	3.6	25.0	926
Residence				
Urban	7.2	2.0	9.1	1378
Rural	7.3	2.2	9.5	4421
Level of education				
Illiterate	8.9	2.3	11.2	3009
Reads and writes	6.0	2.2	8.2	1190
Primary	8.1	2.9	11.0	585
9 <sup>th</sup> grade +	3.3	1.2	4.6	980
School enrollment				
Enrolled	1.0	0.4	0.4	1529
Dropped out	9.5	2.8	2.8	4266
Total	7.2	2.1	2.1	5799 *

\* Does not include "unspecified"

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

Table 13-5 illustrates that 9.4% of females in the age group 15-19 became pregnant or mothers. The mothers or pregnant ratio increases by age from 1.3% of 15 year old to 25% of 19 year old.

There are no clear differences in terms of percents between rural and urban areas, and the fertility rate increases among the illiterate, but it decreases with who have completed the preparatory education and above.

### 5-6-3 Pregnancy and delivery

#### 5-6-3-1 Maternal care

Reproduction is one of the important age periods in when the life of woman passes as she is exposed, during this period, to different physical changes; therefore, the health care providing for the mother is an essential to ensure keeping the safety of mother and infant.

Table no. (5-14) Proportional distribution of married or already married women in age (15– 49) years by receiving of medical care during the last pregnancy in the last five years prior to the survey

Characteristics	Did not receive any care	Received medical care from doctor	Other care or N/A	Number of childbirths Age
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	49.4	46.9	3.7	887
20-34	53.8	42.3	3.9	5029
35-49	61.0	35.4	3.6	1649
<b>Baby's order</b>				
First child	40.4	55.6	4.0	966
2-3	51.3	44.7	4.0	2037
4-5	54.2	41.5	4.3	1625
6+	62.4	34.3	3.3	2937
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	30.8	65.7	3.5	1670
Rural	61.7	34.5	3.8	5894
<b>Level of education</b>				
Illiterate	62.1	34.2	3.7	5817
Reads and writes	38.6	58.2	3.2	716
Primary	31.4	65.2	3.4	458
9th grade	22.8	71.2	6.0	298
Secondary and more	17.9		77.7	275
Total	54.9	41.4	3.7	7564

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

In the table no. (5-14), we notice that the percentage of the youngest women whom received health care from a doctor is higher than those older women. The women in urban areas receive a medical care during the pregnancy period in percentage higher than rural areas with 65.7%, as compared to only 34.5%.

The educational level of women plays a great role in her attention with the health care during the pregnancy. Whereas 62% of illiterate women did not receive health care, the percentage clearly drops due to increase the educational level of women.

### 5-6-3-2 Supervision on birth

Mothers are exposed to many health complications during pregnancy and delivery; thus, the availability of health care for the mothers before and during the pregnancy and birth, and delivery services as to be accessible and in high competency is the most important priorities of health sector in which we guarantee the health of a mother and child.

Table 5-15 Proportional distribution of women who suffered from medical complications during delivery, and percentage of who didn't send for anyone and who sent for a doctor by some characteristics

Characteristics	No one	Doctors	Traditional midwife	Midwife	Other	Were at hospital	Number
Place of residence							
Urban	27.2	40.6	6.9	12.0	3.2	8.9	492
Rural	53.8	16.1	9.2	5.6	9.3	5.7	2582
Level of education							
Illiterate	52.1	16.7	8.8	6.2	9.0	6.3	2507
Reads and writes	43.4	31.5	7.2	4.4	5.4	7.3	268
Primary	29.1	35.7	13.2	9.7	6.2	3.9	132
9th grade	25.2	37.2	9.3	16.6	6.7	4.1	89
Secondary +	26.1	42.6	7.3	12.4	1.1	7.9	79
Total	48.9	20.1	8.8	6.7	8.3	6.2	3075

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The results of survey showed that nearly half of women did not consult a medical practitioner when they were exposed to some diseases during childbirth, but only 20% of the cases consulted a doctor. It is noticed that 41% consulted a medical practitioner in urban areas, as compared to 16% in rural areas.

### 5-6-3-3 Place of birth

It is well-known that the provision of health care for a mother during pregnancy and delivery, and after birth is essential matters which lead to decrease the maternal mortality rate.

Table no. (5-16) Proportional distribution of last live birth by place of delivery and some characteristics during the last five years prior to the survey

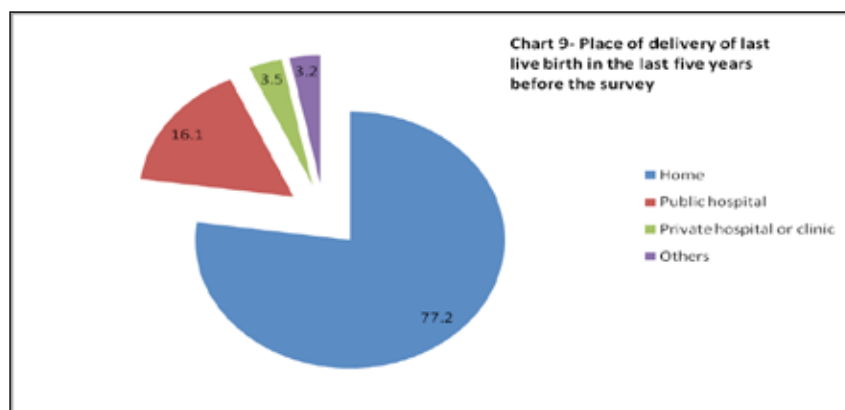
Characteristics	Home	Public hospital	Private hospital or clinic	Other	Number
Age					
15-19	69.3	21.9	5.2	3.6	887
20-34	78.0	15.5	3.2	3.3	5029
35-49	79.0	14.8	3.2	3.0	1649
Baby's order					
First child	59.8	27.0	7.8	5.4	966
2-3	77.7	16.7	3.2	2.4	2037
4-5	80.2	14.6	2.6	2.6	1625
6+	80.9	13.0	2.7	3.4	2937
Residence					
Urban	59.5	30.9	6.7	2.9	1670
Rural	82.2	12.0	2.5	3.3	5894
Level of education					
Illiterate	81.6	12.7	2.4	3.3	5817
Reads and writes	67.5	25.7	4.5	2.3	716
Primary	61.3	28.1	7.7	2.9	458
9th grade	59.8	29.1	7.6	3.5	298
Secondary and more	53.6	30.4	11.4	4.6	275
Total	77.2	16.1	3.5	3.2	7564

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The results of family health survey showed that 77.2% of the women of survey's sample had been delivered at home. If the place of delivery is noticed, we find that the ratio 82% of women in rural areas had been delivered at home, as compared to 60% in urban areas, and we find that 82% of illiterate women delivered at home, whereas the ratio decreases whenever the level of secondary education and above increases to 53%.

As the table, it is showed that young women deliver increasingly at a public or private hospital, as compared to the older age groups (about quarter of them).

Women in urban areas deliver in medical centers and hospitals more than women in rural areas, because the medical centers are closer and more accessible in urban areas; further, the births delivering in health facilities are higher with more educated women.



Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

### 5-6-4 Family planning

The Yemeni government has paid a great attention to family planning as part of its population and health policies, confirming to give the choice for both spouses to determine how many children they want to have; thus, The government intends to achieve their goals in family planning by avoiding an undesirable pregnancy and spacing out among pregnancies.

Table no. (5-17) Percentage of women who use methods of family planning by used method, age groups, level of education and place of residence

Characteristics	Modern methods	Traditional methods	Contraceptives used currently						Number of women
			Pills	IUD	Breast-feeding	Periodic abstinence	With-drawal	others	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	5.2	4.6	3.1	1.6	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	835
20-24	10.4	7.9	6.4	2.9	5.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	2143
25-29	13.2	11.1	7.0	3.9	7.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2111
30-34	16.7	12.6	8.6	4.4	7.5	2.4	2.6	3.8	1605
35-39	18.5	11.3	7.6	4.1	5.8	2.4	2.7	7.2	1701
40-44	16.3	10.4	5.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	3.1	7.1	1265
45-49	9.8	6.5	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.9	6.7	955
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	27.0	13.8	12.2	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.5	8.4	2511
Rural	9.2	8.4	4.5	1.7	6.1	1.2	1.0	3.1	8105
<b>Level of education</b>									
Illiterate	10.5	8.8	4.5	2.1	6.0	1.0	1.6	4.1	8226
Reads and writes	19.4	12.3	10.1	5.3	5.2	2.7	4.2	4.2	983
Primary	25.2	14.0	12.5	9.6	4.4	5.0	4.5	3.2	616
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	22.5	12.9	12.4	7.3	5.1	5.0	2.7	2.9	391
Secondary +	32.6	12.2	18.3	10.8	2.6	5.2	4.4	3.5	401
Total	13.4	9.7	6.3	3.4	5.7	1.7	2.1	3.9	10616

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report



Table no. (5-17) shows that the percentage of contraceptive usage is much more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas either modern or traditional contraceptives. The modern method usage reached 27.0% in urban areas, as compared to 9.2% rural areas; for traditional methods usage, almost 13.8% of women in urban areas use traditional methods of contraception, as compared to 8.4 percent in rural areas.

Table no. (5-18) Percentage of women currently married between 15 and 49 years who use contraception by type of used method

Contraceptive method	Percentage
Pills	6.3
IUDs	3.4
Injections	1.3
Spermicides (Jelly or foam)	0.1
Men's condoms	0.4
Sterilization for women	1.7
Sterilization for men	0.1
Total modern methods	13.4
Safety period (Periodic abstinence)	1.7
Withdrawal	2.1
Natural breastfeeding	5.7
Others	0.2
Total traditional methods	9.7
Total	23.1

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The table no. (5-18) shows that 23.1% of women use modern or traditional methods of family planning, with a majority of 6.3% of these using contraceptive pills; the next method is lengthening the breastfeeding period for 5.7% of women, and the third one is using IUDs for 3.4% of women.

- Generally, the rates of contraceptive use is low, pointing to the necessity of further raising awareness about its benefits and providing such services easily in both rural and urban areas.

#### 5-6-4-1 Spacing out pregnancies

The spacing out pregnancies is one of the aims of birth contraceptive use on the basis that pregnancies negatively affect the health of both mother and child at the same time, as well as spacing out births also preserves the health of mother and decreases the rate of maternal mortality. It also effects in the chances of newborns surviving, whenever the period is short among the births, the death risk will be higher.

The table no. (5-19) shows that 43% of women as the highest rate consider that two years period is a suitable gap to space out between per two pregnancies, while 26% of women consider that three years period is the optimal, with average 2.8 years. The optimal period between two pregnancies minimizes with women in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The variation according to the level of education is obvious that the illiterate women preferred a period of 2.7 years, while those more educated consider that 3.3 years is the most suitable period to space out between pregnancies.

Table no. (5-19) Proportional distribution of married or already married women in age (15 – 49) years by opinion in optimal period between two successive pregnancies

Characteristics	Less than a year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five and above	Other answers	Average span	Number of women
Residence									
Urban	0.1	4.1	33.5	28.1	17.8	15.6	0.8	3.1	2713
Rural	0.2	8.4	45.9	25.4	10.3	8.1	1.6	2.7	8579
Level of education									
Illiterate	0.2	8.8	45.4	25.0	10.6	8.5	1.7	2.7	8747
Reads and writes	0.1	2.9	36.8	30.8	16.5	11.9	0.9	3.0	1043
Primary	0.1	3.7	34.0	26.6	18.7	16.1	0.8	3.2	661
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	0.2	1.6	35.8	30.4	15.7	15.5	0.8	3.2	417
Secondary +	0.0	1.9	28.9	32.0	19.1	17.7	0.4	3.3	425
Total	0.1	7.4	42.9	26.1	12.1	9.9	1.4	2.8	11292

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

### 5-6-5 Chronic diseases

The chronic diseases and health risks affect the human health as a result of the human behavior. The illnesses have direct effects from the social and economic aspects of society, causing a decline in the productivity of affected persons, and may lead to premature death; beside, they expense to provide the treatment and medical examinations as well as the sufferance which a patient himself/herself is suffering.

Table no. (5-20) Percentage of chronic diseases spread by type, gender and place of residence

Disease type	Gender		Residence		Total
	Men	Women	Urban	Rural	
High blood pressure	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1
Diabetes	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6
Stomach problems	1.8	3.9	1.9	3.1	2.9
Anemia	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.2
Cardiac problems	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Kidney problems	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.9	2.6
Liver problems	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Arthritis	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Chronic headache	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
Asthma	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The stomach, kidney, arthritis, high blood pressure and anemia diseases are of the most common illnesses among women. The percentages of ill women who suffer from stomach, kidney and arthritis diseases are 3.9 percent, 2.9% and 2.7% respectively, compared to 1.8%, 2.4% and 1.0% for men. We notice the difference in the percents of infection in some diseases by place of residence in which the infection ratio increases whenever the blood pressure and diabetes are higher in urban areas than in rural areas, while kidney and stomach diseases are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

### 5-6-5-1 Smoking

The tobacco contains poisonous materials harming the body. The medical researches have proven that smoking tobacco is one of the main reasons for the diseases of heart, arteries and cancer, in addition to many diseases that lead to increase the mortality rate.

Table no. (5-21) Proportional distribution of individuals aged 10 years and above by attitude towards smoking, gender and place of residence

Attitude towards smoking	Location		Gender		Total
	Urban	Rural	Men	Women	
Currently smoking	19.4	18.8	27.4	10.3	18.9
Former smoker	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.0	4.2
Does not smoke	76.5	76.2	66.6	86.2	76.3
NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	15030	46568	31094	30504	61598

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

The results of Yemen family health survey showed that the percentage of currently smokers is 19%, while those who abstained from smoking are 4.2%. The percentage of currently smoking men exceeds 27%, compared to 10% of women.

### 5-6-5-2 Disability

Disabilities constitute a social trouble either with the handicapped him/herself or with his/her family; therefore, it is required to manage the efforts to be restricted. Thus, the promotion of social and economic level, the development of health and social welfare services, the health awareness, the relative marriage limitation, and the elimination of bad social and health habits will decrease the disabilities and relieve their negative impacts against those handicapped, their families and their community.

Table no. (5-22) Numerical and proportional distribution of those handicapped by urban status and governorate

Governorate	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ibb	5872	6.48	38099	13.17	43971	11.57
Abyan	1723	1.90	5606	1.94	7329	1.93
Capital Secretariat	24149	26.64	532	0.18	24681	6.50
Al-Baidha	1808	2.00	6865	2.37	8673	2.28
Taiz	9367	10.33	42649	14.74	52016	13.69
Al-Jawf	1172	1.29	7768	2.69	8940	2.35
Hajja	2290	2.53	27314	9.44	29604	7.79
Hodeida	14728	16.25	33670	11.64	48398	12.74
Hadramout	6740	7.44	9463	3.27	16203	4.26
Dhamar	2812	3.10	24718	8.55	27530	7.25
Shabwa	917	1.01	5965	2.06	6882	1.81
Sa'ada	2292	2.53	12612	4.36	14904	3.92
Sana'a	481	0.53	16006	5.53	16487	4.34
Aden	10519	11.61	0	0	10519	2.77
Lahj	894	1.09	12563	4.34	13547	3.57
Marib	327	0.36	2988	1.03	3315	0.87
Al-Mahwit	429	0.47	10478	3.62	10907	2.87
Al-Mahara	941	0.59	557	0.19	1048	0.28
Amran	2566	2.83	11832	4.09	14398	3.79
Al-Dhale	859	0.95	7781	2.69	8640	2.27
Raima	113	0.12	11819	4.09	11932	3.14
Republic total	90639	100	289285	100	379924	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.

Table 5-22 shows that the total of disabled individuals at the country level is 379,924 handicapped cases, with 90,639 in urban areas and 289,285 in rural areas; at the governorates level, the rate of disability is higher in Taiz, Al-Hudaida and Ibb, compared to the rest of the governorates, with the percentage of 13.7%, 12.7% and 11.6% respectively.

#### 5-6-5-2-1 Types of disabilities

The rate of handicapped men reached almost 57%, as compared to 43.3% of handicapped women. It was showed for disabilities by gender that the vision, double and hearing disabilities are the most common among women with rates of 48.2%, 48.4% and 46.8% respectively, while mental retardation, difficulties in holding things and speaking are the most common among men with rates of 67.9%, 64.1% and 60.4%. See table no. (5-23)

Table no. (5-23) Numerical and proportional distribution of those handicapped by disability type and gender

Type of disability	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eye sight difficulty	37486	51.83	34845	48.17	72331	100
Hearing difficulty	21578	53.18	19001	46.82	40579	100
Speech difficulty	10674	60.39	7002	39.61	17676	100
Hearing and speaking difficulty	8420	55.06	6873	44.94	15293	100
Walking difficulty	45808	57.08	34448	42.92	80256	100
Physical movement difficulty	14144	55.05	11549	44.95	25693	100
Difficulty in grabbing objects	11265	64.14	6297	35.86	17562	100
Mental difficulty	37317	67.88	17657	32.12	54974	100
Double disabilities	27696	51.60	25982	48.40	53678	
Unspecified	1115	59.25	767	40.75	1882	100
Total	215503	56.72	164421	43.28	379924	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.

#### 5-6-5-2-2 Reasons of disabilities

The disabilities which were caused by weapons or land mines are mainly the most common among men, with the rate 88.9% for the weapons reason and 83.6% for the land mines reasons. The disabilities which were caused by the old age are higher with women than men in rate 56.3%.

Table no. (5-24) Relative and numerical distribution of those handicapped by the reason of disability and gender

Reason of disability	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Birth defect	58463	58.44	41576	41.56	100039	100
Work injury	9751	78.25	2711	21.75	12462	100
Accident	9885	77.61	2851	22.39	12736	100
Car accident	27698	65.51	14583	34.49	42281	100
Disease	48438	57.40	35947	42.60	84385	100
Gun shot	5674	88.88	710	11.12	6384	100
Land mine	1530	83.61	300	16.39	1830	100
Old age	46490	43.69	59928	56.31	106418	100
Un identified	7574	56.57	5815	43.43	13389	100
Total	215503	56.72	164421	43.28	379924	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.

#### 5-6-5-3 Malignant tumours (cancer)

The results of Yemen family health survey 2003 showed that the rate of married or already married women who mentioned that they are suffering from any type of malignant tumours (cancer) is 3.5% for per 1000 as nearly 40 women of the total 11.292 indicated their suffering from this disease, with more than half of them not knowing the type of tumour.

The most common types of cancer are skin cancer 15.5%, tomb cancer 9.1%, colon cancer 8.5% and breast cancer 5.9%.

### 5-6-5-4 AIDS

AIDS is a various group of pathological symptoms that are a result of the collapse of the immune system in the human body that is infected by the AIDS virus which makes it more exposed to the contagious and cancer diseases that are fatal.

Over 40 million people had AIDS worldwide in 2005, while 1,821 cases were recorded in Yemen until the beginning of 2006.

#### 5-6-5-4-1 Infection methods knowledge

Table no. (5-25) illustrates that 85% of women who know of AIDS unanimously said that the sexual transmission is the main cause of infection. This rate increases with 91% in urban areas, compared to 80% in rural areas.

The other knowledge of transmission methods increased among more educated women compared to those less educated, and in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Table no. (5-25) Percentage of married women or those who had ever been married in age (15 – 49) years who know AIDS transmission methods by place of residence and level of education

Characteristics	Sexual transmission	Blood transfusion	Not using condoms	Multiple injections	Using sharp tools	From mother to fetus	Mosquito bite	Others	Number
Residence									
Urban	91.4	44.2	6.6	28.4	29.4	10.8	2.2	5.2	2079
Rural	79.7	29.4	1.5	10.9	13.0	4.8	1.1	2.5	2869
Level of education									
Illiterate	80.6	27.5	2.0	11.5	13.2	4.4	1.2	3.3	2979
Reads and writes	87.9	41.6	3.9	20.2	20.2	5.6	1.4	3.0	707
Primary	88.5	46.7	4.1	21.2	25.9	8.2	0.9	2.7	503
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	95.3	57.9	5.4	27.9	31.5	13.0	1.9	6.3	353
Secondary +	98.9	77.1	13.0	52.4	49.7	25.4	5.0	6.1	406
Total	84.6	37.7	3.6	18.2	19.8	7.3	1.6	3.6	4948

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

#### 5-6-5-4-2 Protection methods knowledge

The rates of protection methods against AIDS are directly connected to the knowledge of transmission methods; therefore, 81% of people think that the avoidance of illegitimate sexual relationships is the best method of protection.

The education plays an important role in awareness about the protection against AIDS, whereas the awareness in different protection methods increases with the level of education.

Table no. (5-26) percentage of married women or those who had ever been married in age (15 – 49) years who know sources of AIDS by their knowing in protection methods, place of residence and level of education

Characteristics	Avoiding illegitimate sex	Using condoms	Avoiding infected blood transfusion	Avoiding use of unsterilized injections	Not using sharp tools	number
Residence						
Urban	82.1	5.8	41.0	26.3	24.1	2079
Rural	80.4	1.3	20.4	9.9	8.9	2869
Level of education						
Illiterate	80.7	1.7	19.8	10.1	9.4	2979
Reads and writes	81.4	3.7	33.1	17.2	16.7	707
Primary	83.2	3.6	37.0	22.9	19.7	503
9 <sup>th</sup> grade	82.2	4.2	48.7	28.4	23.7	353
Secondary +	80.4	11.9	63.6	47.2	42.7	406
Total	81.1	3.2	29.1	16.8	15.3	4948

Source: Central Statistical Organization –Yemen family health survey for 2003 – Main report

## **5-7 References**

1. The Central Statistical Organization, Statistical Yearbook of 2005
2. The Central Statistical Organization, Yemeni family health survey 2003, Main report
3. The Central Statistical Organization - Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004

# Chapter 6

## Employment and work



\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.





## Introduction

This chapter aims to highlight the gap between men and women in the economic activity, specially in regard with the age and gender structure, employment status and economic activities rates...etc., based on the final results of Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004 as the latest data issued by the CSO.

This chapter focuses on two axes:

First axis: the contribution of women with the labor force, and the second: the contribution of women with the informal sector.

The first axis will concentrate on the human forces, economically actives in age (15 years and above) and the contribution of men and women in the work by the urban status, the age structure, the participation rates with the economic activity, economic dependency rate, unemployment rates, and workers by work status and occupation... etc.

The second one will include the importance and definition of the informal sector, and the contribution of women to it by urban status, work location, the average length of a day's work, main job, working status, educational level and age groups.

Finally, the chapter concludes with a comparison between the contribution of women and men in the fields of work mentioned earlier, providing the latest data for those who are interested in gender statistics and highlighting the problems women face in the field of work.

### 6-1 Important definitions and concepts

#### 6-1-1 Economically active members

It includes all adults of both sexes aged (15 years and above) who are able to work in the production of economic goods and services. They are known through their activities as the following statuses:

##### ▪ Worker

He/she is the member whose age is (15 years and above) who is involved in the productive work of economic value whether was in producing goods or providing services, whether was an employer or own account employee, whether worked in cash or in kind, or whether he/she was participated with the family, an apprentice or a volunteer in or outside the family's dwelling even if he/she worked for an one hour during the month prior to the last census on 16/12/2004.

The member is also as an employed if he/she was engaged in a work, but he/she did not work during the month prior of the last census on 16/12/2004, because he/she was in vacation, ill or other casual reasons.

He/she is also within the working members who are not now doing, because of their work has been stopped for compulsory reasons such as breaking down in machineries with looking for their spare parts. The farming member is also as employed worker who did not really work prior of the last census, because his/her farm is waiting the cultivation or harvest season providing that he/she did not look for a work during the last month of census.

##### ▪ Unemployed

The unemployed includes every man or woman aged (15 years and above) who was during the month prior to the census:

- Without a job, that was not working whether paid or not, or whether for his/her own account business or as an employer.
- Currently ready to work in payable or for his/her own accounts.
- Actively looking for or interested in a job namely those who wanted to work either in payable, for their own account or as employers.

The above mentioned cases divide into two categories as follow:

#### 1. Unemployed who previously had a job:

This is a member either man or woman aged (15 years and above) who had not worked during the month prior to the census. During his/her unemployment, he/she was looking for a job, but he/she did not find any one, while he/she was doing a work during a period of his/her lifetime before his/her current unemployment that he/she was ready to work. For employers or people who work for their own account whose projects have been stopped then during the month prior to the census are as unemployed who previously had a job.

#### 2. Unemployed who hasn't worked previously

This is a member either man or woman aged (15 years and above) has not held a job during his/her lifetime, but is looking for a job for the first time with willingness and wants to work, although he/she wasn't able to find one during the month prior to the census.

#### 6-1-2 Economically inactive members

They are the members either man or woman aged (15 years and above) who are out of the workforce; mainly, they are not within the available frame to work in producing services; i.e., Economically inactive individuals were not working, looking for a job or not wanting to work if they had the chance of work, during the month prior to the census, for the following reasons:

- Full-time house chores: If a member doesn't work, look for and want to work, because of his/her dedication for house chores.
- Full-time studies: If a member doesn't work, look for and want to work, because of his/her dedication for study.
- Young age: If a member doesn't work, look for and want to work, because of his/her young age.

- **Sufficient:** The member doesn't work, look for a job, or want to work because of being sufficient; i.e., he/she is supported by his/her parents, lives on the income from land revenue or real estate rent, or lives off remittances from relatives...etc.

This member does not include the retiree living off his pension.

- **Retiree:**

The member does not work, look for a job or want to work, because he/she is retired and lives on his/her pension.

- **Handicapped:**

If a member does not work, look for a job or want to work, because of having a disability that prevents him/her from working.

- **Old age**

If a member does not work, look for a job or want to work, because of being unable to work due to his/her old age.

- **Other**

If a member does not work, look for a job or want to work, because of reasons other than those previously mentioned.

## 6-2 Concepts of workforce characteristics:

### 6-2-1 Average of normal daily working hours

It is the number of hours spent in the work during a normal day (multiplied by the average) to be applied to the members who are actually at work and those temporarily absent as they are in leave or leave sick; i.e., the average of normal daily working hours is the number of hours which the member takes in a day according to the applied work regulations, excluding the overtime.

### 6-2-2 Employment status

It is the main job of the person who worked or had previously worked during the month prior to the census that ended on 16/12/2004, and includes the following:

- **Employer (has employees):**

He/she works or has worked on his/her own business, and hires employees either in cash or in kind payment whether they are from his/her family members or others than.

- **Works for his/her own account business (without employees):**

He/she works or has worked on his/her own business, and doesn't have workers either in cash or in kind payment; further, he/she can hire workers from his/her family members or from other than, but without cash or in kind payment.

- **Works in cash payment**

He/she works or has worked with others or with his/her family members, in exchange for cash payment. The public sector employees who work for cash payment are as paid workers.

- **Works in kind payment:**

He/she works or has worked with others or with one of his/her family members, in kind payment; i.e., he/she acquires in kind return for the work that is performed.

- **Partner with the family**

He/she works or has worked with an one of his/her family members, without receiving cash or in kind payment for his/her provided work such as the boy who works in his father's store without cash or in kind payment.

- **Apprentice / volunteer**

He/she works or has worked with others without cash or in kind payment, but he/she may receive or has received a reward. This applies to apprentices who work with others, for an employer and the volunteers who work in teaching while waiting for the employment opportunity.

## 6-3 Main economic activity

It means the field in which the member does his/her main job during the month prior to the census that ended on 16/12/2004 regardless of the current occupation.

- The activity of member who works in an establishment is the same activity of the establishment in which he/she works, or at where he/she worked.
- The main economic activity designates the main economic activity of the establishment in which a member works, and not the type of work practiced by the member; For instance, the main economic activity of a legal consultant working at the CSO is the same activity of the CSO, and the main economic activity of a doctor who works in a spinning and weaving factory is the activity of the factory itself.

- In the case in which the establishment in which a member works practices more than one economic activity, his/her main economic activity is the type of activity that the member considers it as the main economic activity of the establishment where he/she works.

#### 6-4 Current main job:

It is the type of main job of which the worker did during the month prior to the census ended on 16/12/2004. If the member had done more than one job during the month prior to the census ended on 16/12/2004, the main job should be written down that he/she considers it his/her main one such as a correspondent, printer, accounting clerk, writer, production manager, primary or secondary school teacher, bus driver, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, or dentist.

#### 6-5 Contribution of women with the labor force

##### 6-5-1 Labor force and economically actives aged (15 years and above)

According to the results of sampling population 2004 aged (15 years and above) as shown in table 1-6, the economically active population (employees + unemployees women and men) represented 38.4% of the sampling population aged (15 years, and above), while the economically inactives constituted nearly 54.7%, and (2.0%) of those whose work status is unspecified. (Source: table no. 6-1)

Table no. (6-1) Proportional distribution of total sampling population aged (15 years and above) by age groups, gender and relation in workforce

Age groups	Total population (15 years and above)		Economically active population		Economically inactive population		Work status unspecified	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	22.0	22.4	20.0	11.6	22.2	45.1	22.3	39.0
20-24	17.1	17.2	21.4	17.3	16.5	16.6	21.0	22.4
25-29	14.2	13.6	18.5	17.1	13.7	5.9	15.6	11.2
30-34	8.9	9.2	10.8	12.4	8.7	2.5	8.0	5.3
35-39	9.1	8.3	9.2	11.1	9.1	2.2	7.6	4.1
40-44	6.8	6.6	6.7	8.7	6.9	2.0	5.9	2.6
45-49	5.7	5.4	4.7	6.9	5.9	2.1	4.8	1.8
50-54	4.5	4.7	3.2	5.6	4.6	3.0	4.2	2.6
55-59	2.7	2.8	1.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7
60-64	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.7	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.3
65+	6.1	6.7	2.2	3.4	6.5	13.8	5.8	6.7
NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Absolute total	491392	488977	45715	330958	433045	152692	12632	5327

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

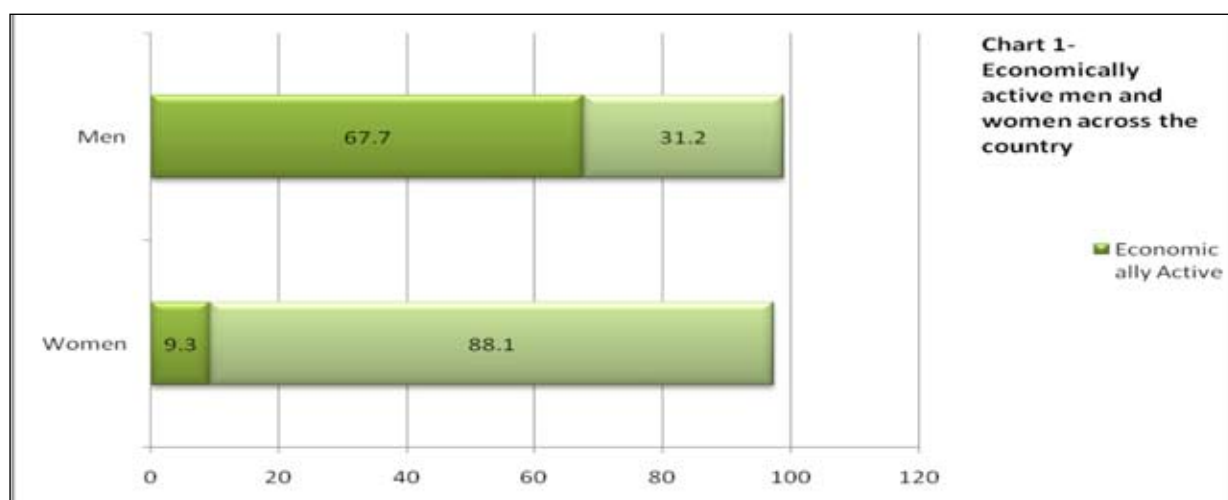
The table no. (6-2) shows that the economically active women ratio is low as compared to economically active men. This rate reached (9.3%) of women and (67.7) of men of the total sample population aged (15 years and above). This shows the weakness of the contribution of women to the national economy as to be explained the factors that have hindered women from being involved in the labor force which are as follow:

- Social customs and traditions that limit from the contribution of women in some economic activities.
- The low educational level of women compared to men.
- Early marriage among women, which hinders greatly them to engage in the work market, especially after the reproduction and being occupied full-time in growing up their children and in doing the house chores.

Table no. (6-2) Proportional distribution of total sample population aged (15 years and above) by gender and relation to workforce

Population	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Economically active	9.3	67.7	15.6	72.3	6.6	65.3
Economically Inactive	88.1	31.2	81.2	26.6	91.1	33.6
Unspecified work status	2.6	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	491392	488977	147539	165246	343853	323731

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



## 6-5-2 The economically active sampling population (15 years and above)

### 6-5-2-1 Absolute size and urban status:

In light of the statistical data provided in table no. (6-3), it shows that the total economically active population (both employees unemployees) are 376,673 of the total sample population aged (15 years and above). The percentage of economically active women is 21.1% of the total economically actives, with 50.5% of them in urban areas, and 49.9% in rural areas.

The percentage of men is 87.9% of the total economically active, with 36.1% of them in urban areas and 63.9% in rural areas.

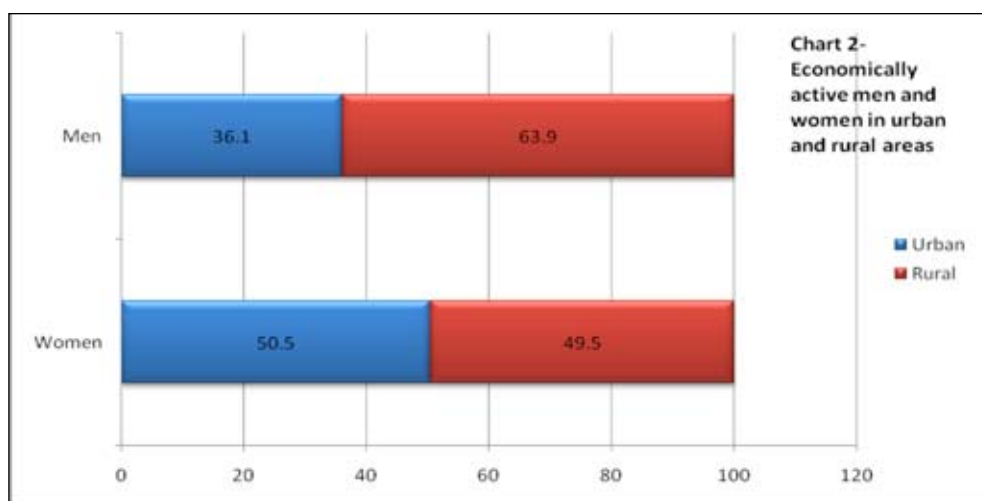
The economically actives may be distributed by the urban status as follow:

In urban areas, their percentage was (38.9%), with 16.2% women and 83.8% men; in rural areas, their percentage was (62.2%), with 9.7% women and 90.3% men.

Table no. (6-3) Numerical and proportional distribution of economically active same population aged (15 years and above) by gender and urban status

Urban Status	Total economically active		Women		Men	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Urban	142553	38.9	23072	50.5	119481	36.1
Rural	234120	62.1	22643	49.5	211477	63.9
Total	376673	100.0	45715	100.0	330958	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



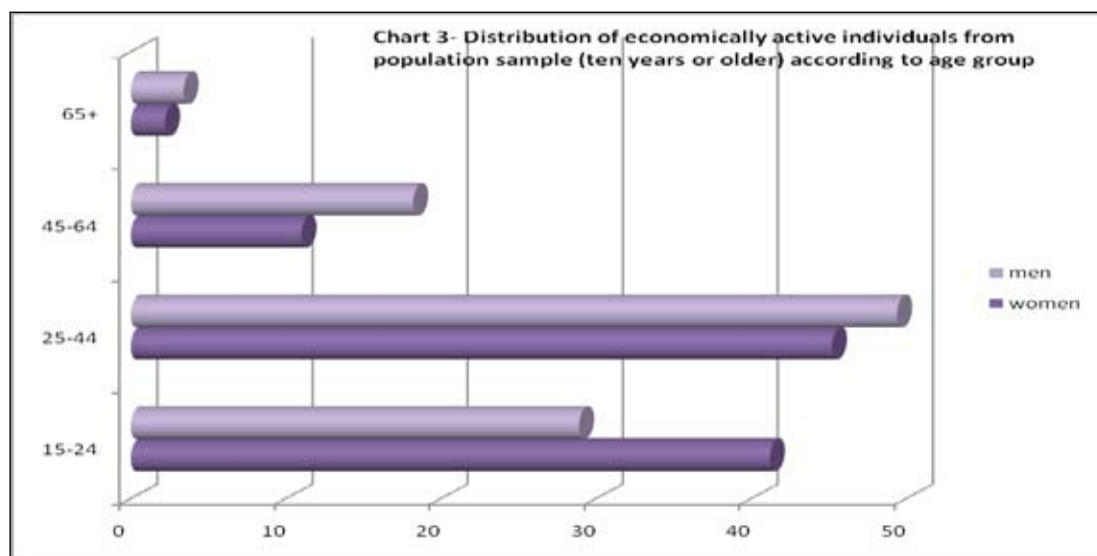
### 6-5-2-2 Age structure of economically active members

It is shown, from reading the proportional distribution of economically active members of sampling population aged (15 years and above) by age groups in table 6-4 that the rate of young members in the labor force is increasing. The numbers of whose ages are less than 45 years exceeded with rate (86.5%) of women and 78.4% of men of the total workforce/economically actives for both women and men. This situation is a natural reflection of the age structure of Yemen population.

Table no. (6-4) Proportion distribution of the economically active sample population aged (15 years and above) by age groups and gender in rural and urban areas of country

Age groups	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-24	41.2	28.9	38.8	30.7	44.0	28.0
25-44	45.2	49.4	50.1	50.1	39.1	49.0
45-64	11.0	18.2	8.8	16.7	13.3	19.04
65+	2.2	3.4	1.2	2.4	3.2	4.0
NA	0.2	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	45715	330958	23072	119481	22643	211477

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



### 6-5-3 Contribution rates in economic activity and dependency ratio to economic activity

#### 6-5-3-1 Economic contribution

It is noticed from the data of table no. (6-5) below of the contribution rates in the economic activity by age groups that there is a lower contribution rate in the economic activity of both women and men aged (15-19) years; probably, this may be due to the high education enrolment rate among this age group.

It is also noticed that there is a high contribution of women ascendingly in the economic activity by age groups with a maximum increasing of 12.1% in the age group (25-29) years.

After this group, the contribution rates starts gradually decreasing.

- The drop in the contribution rates of women in the national economy by age as compared to men is explained by the fact that the largest proportion of women aged (15 years and above) are dedicated for the house chores and growing up children.

Table no. (6-5) Contribution rates for both women and men of sample population (15 years and above) by age groups

Age groups	Women	Men
15-19	8.5	35.1
20-24	11.6	68.4
25-29	12.1	85.5
30-34	11.3	90.8
35-39	9.4	91.0
40-44	9.2	89.9
45-49	7.7	87.4
50-54	6.7	79.7
55-59	5.4	72.1
60-64	5.0	58.6
65+	3.3	34.5
Total	9.3	67.7

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

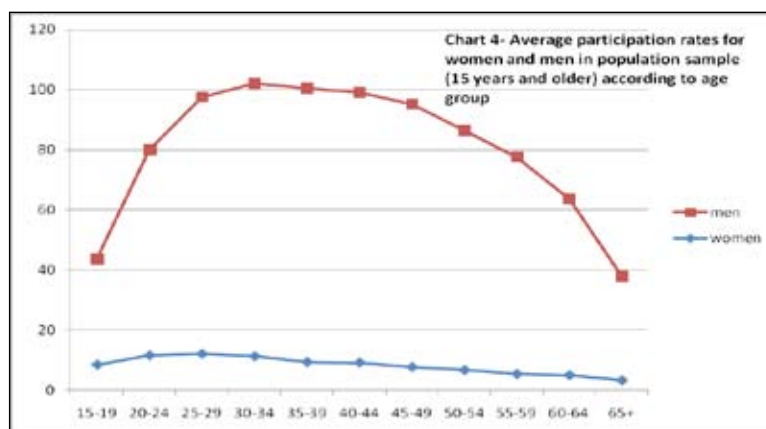


Table no. (6-5) indicates that the economic contribution rates of women by age groups are much less than men in general.

### 6-5-3-2 Contribution rate to the labor force at the rural and urban areas

It is shown from the table no. (6-6) that the contribution rates of women in the economic activity are low compared to men at both urban and rural areas. This contribution of women reached 15.6% in the urban areas and only 6.6% in the rural areas, while the contribution of men reached 72.3% in urban areas and 65.3% in rural areas.

This dropping in the contribution rates of women in the national economic activity in general, in urban areas compared to rural areas, particularly, indicates the following:

- Yemeni women still suffer from social restrictions regarding her work.
- The restrictions of education and vocational qualification which limit considerably the education of women, as being under-qualified for entering the work market.
- Early marriage and reproduction in addition to the high cost and scarcity of day care centers in the cities.
- 

Table no. (6-6) contribution rates in the workforce at the urban and rural areas

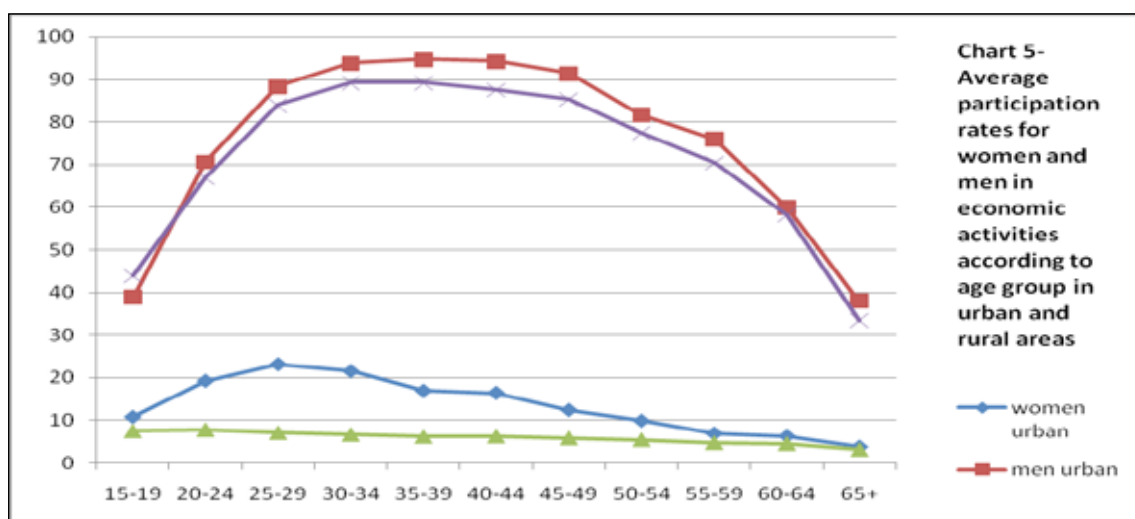
Urban status	Women	Men
Urban	15.6	72.3
Rural	6.6	65.3
Total	9.3	67.7

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

Table no. (6-7) Contribution rates for both women and men in the economic activity at the rural and urban areas by age groups

Age groups	Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	10.8	38.8	7.5	43.9
20-24	19.2	70.6	7.8	66.9
25-29	23.1	88.3	7.1	83.9
30-34	21.5	93.8	6.7	89.2
35-39	16.9	94.7	6.2	89.1
40-44	16.4	94.2	6.3	87.5
45-49	12.4	91.4	5.9	85.3
50-54	9.9	81.7	5.5	77.4
55-59	6.9	76.0	4.8	70.4
60-64	6.3	59.9	4.6	58.2
65+	3.8	37.9	3.2	33.4

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



It is noticed from the previous chart that the contribution rates of women to the work force in urban areas are as the maximum increase between (25-29) years old, with 23.1%; after this age group, these rates start to decline gradually.

As for men, their contribution peak in the age group (35-39) years old, reaching 94.7%.

In rural areas, it is noticed that the contribution rates of women are very low compared to the men's contribution.

Generally, the contribution rates of women to economic activity are affected by several factors that explain the reason of their weak participation in the economy. These factors, such as, are the marital and urban status, and the women were not able to concord among the house chores, children growing up and her responsibility for the work as well as the educational status.

### 6-5-3-3 Economic dependency rate:

The rate of economic dependency in Yemen reached 561 members in 2004; namely, per 100 members of the labor force support about 561 dependents in 2004, including self-supporters. This expresses the relatively heavy burden of the dependent population on the labor force, especially with the high percentage of children in Yemeni society.

Uncertainly, the burden of dependency among women is much higher than among men, as women's participation in economic activity is very low, as illustrated in table 6-5.

For the burden of dependency of youngs less than 15 years, it reached almost 87.0% and 7% for those older than 65 years old.



## 6-5-4 Members looking for and interested in work (those unemployed)

### 6-5-4-1 Unemployment rates

#### Unemployment:

It is possible to say that the problem of unemployment is only as a reflection of many disorders in the national economy of a country, in addition to the disability of many policies followed to treat this phenomenon. The unemployment in Yemen reached 16.3% of the total labor force which equals 61,265 members in 2004. The rate reached its highest levels among women with 39.5% compared to men with 13.1%.

#### 6-5-4-2 Unemployment rates in urban and rural areas

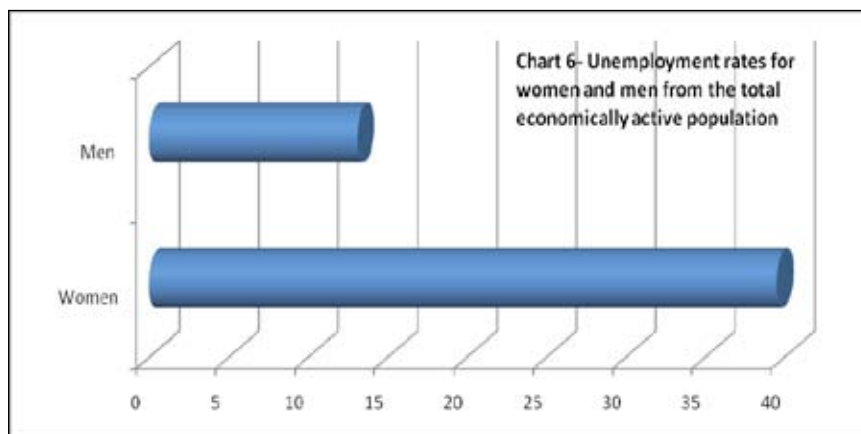
As the data of table no. (6-8), we notice that there is high in the unemployment rates in the urban compared to the rural areas. These rates reached 18.8% of the total economically active population in the urban areas and 14.7% of the total economically active population in rural areas.

The increase in unemployment rates in the urban as compared to the rural areas among women and men is mainly as a result of the attraction of the major and minor cities because of the public services are available in addition to the fact that the ministries, and the public and private institutions are based there.

Table no. (6-8) Unemployment rates of women and men in rural and urban areas of the total economically actives

Urban status	Total	Women	Men
Urban	18.8	45.8	13.6
Rural	14.7	33.1	12.7
Total	16.3	39.5	13.1

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



### 6-5-4-3 Unemployment rates by the age groups

It is noticed from the table no. (10-6) that there is a high noticeable unemployed in both age groups (15-19) and (20-24) years old for both men and women in the rural and urban areas. These both age groups are witnessed a movement from the education to the work market as to be reflected about the dropping out and educational unenrolment, with the females in particular, and in general, the unemployment rates of women are higher than men by the age.

Table no. (6-10) Unemployment rates of women and men by age groups in rural and urban areas of the total workforce

Table no. (6-9) Unemployment rates by age groups

Age groups	Women	Men
15-19	51.4	29.5
20-24	52.8	19.5
25-29	41.0	12.3
30-34	31.2	7.9
35-39	29.2	7.1
40-44	26.1	7.7
45-49	24.7	8.0
50-54	19.7	8.4
55-59	16.7	8.5
60-64	14.0	7.9
65+	11.8	6.1

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

### 6-5-4-4 Unemployment rates in urban and rural areas by age groups

It is shown from the data of table no. (6-10) the unemployment rates are concentrated among the young or youths for both women and men at the urban and rural areas, with the two age groups (15-19) and (20-24) years old; further, it is noticed that the unemployment rates with the women are higher as compared to the men at the urban and rural areas.

Age groups	Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	70.5	32.3	39.4	40.2
20-24	60.9	22.0	42.6	17.9
25-29	42.8	12.9	38.3	12.0
30-34	31.7	7.0	30.5	8.4
35-39	31.0	5.8	27.1	7.8
40-44	26.7	6.0	25.4	8.6
45-49	28.1	6.3	21.9	8.9
50-54	24.1	7.2	16.8	9.1
55-59	21.5	8.9	13.5	8.3
60-64	16.4	8.8	12.9	7.6
65+	19.0	7.3	9.1	5.7
NA	7.7	9.8	1.4	5.7
Total	45.8	13.6	33.1	12.7
	10558	16308	7492	26907

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

### 6-5-4-5 Unemployment rates by governorates

Table no. (6-11) shows that 42.6% of the total unemployment is concentrated in three governorates (Taiz, Sana'a city, Hodeida and Ibb). Women unemployment rates are 20% in Taiz; 16.8% in the Sana'a city, and 15.6% in Hodeida, whereas these rates are also low with men in the same governorates.

Table no. (6-11) Proportional distribution of those seekers and interested in job (unemployees) of sample population (15 years and above) by governorate

Governorate	Total	Women	Men
Ibb	8.6	7.5	9.1
Abyan	3.9	4.0	3.9
Sana'a city	13.4	16.8	12.0
Al-Baidha	2.1	0.9	2.5
Taiz	16.3	20.4	14.6
Al-Jawf	1.9	0.2	2.1
Hajja	6.4	5.1	7.0
Hodeida	12.9	15.6	11.9
Hadramout	4.5	3.5	4.9
Dhamar	3.3	3.0	3.4
Shabwa	2.5	0.5	3.4
Sa'ada	2.2	1.7	2.3
Sana'a	2.2	1.3	2.6
Aden	6.5	7.7	6.0
Lahj	5.1	4.6	5.2
Marib	1.2	0.7	1.4
Al-Mahwit	1.7	1.4	1.8
Al-Mahara	0.3	0.1	0.4
Amran	1.5	1.1	1.7
Al-Dhale	1.5	0.9	1.7
Raima	1.8	1.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	61265	18050	43215

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

### 6-5-5 Employees and their economic characteristics

The number of employees at the time when the population, housing and establishments census 2004 was taken place of the sample population (15 years and above) reached nearly (315408 members), with rate (83.7%) of the total economically active population (15 years and above) as compared to (16.26%) of those unemployed.

The most employees in Yemen are men as they represent 91.23% of the total number of employees, compared to 8.77% of female employees.

We will try to know the features of employees in the following lines.

#### 6-5-5-1 Employees distribution by work status

The proportional distribution of work status is as a reflection for the nature of socioeconomic environment in any society. As the data of table no. (12-6) below, it is shown that paid workers represent the highest ratio of the total of employees with 58.41%; the next as the importance, those who work for their own account (without users) in second place with 24.23%.

As the gender level, it is noticed that the male workers are concentrated with both categories of paid workers with 59.7% and those who work for their own account with 25.3%, while female employees are concentrated in both categories of paid workers with 45.3 percent and partners with their families with 23.6%. In comparing these proportions at the urban status, we find that paid female workers in urban areas represent nearly 74.0% of the total female workers, as compared this percentage for men is low; In rural areas, we find that the paid male workers ratio represent 54.1% of the total workers, as compared this percentage drops for women reaching 21.5%; therefore, women are concentrated in the category of partners with the family.

The low proportion of paid female workers calls for working toward setting the social and economic circumstance for women to contribute in the development as to be led to improve the living conditions of the Yemeni family.

Table no. (6-12) Proportional distribution of workers of sample population (15 years and above) by the work status, and gender in rural and urban areas

Work status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employers (has employees)	1.5	4.7	1.4	5.9	1.6	1.6
His/her own account worker (no staff)	13.1	25.3	7.6	17.9	17.6	17.6
Employee paid in cash	42.6	56.8	72.9	67.4	17.5	17.5
Employee paid in kind	2.7	2.9	1.1	2.1	4.0	4.0
Working with the family business	23.6	7.6	2.9	3.9	40.8	40.8
Intern or volunteer	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.7
N/A	15.2	2.5	12.3	2.6	17.6	17.6
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	27665	287743	12514	103173	15151	151510

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

### 6-5-5-2 Workers distribution according to main occupation

According to table no. (6-13), the female workers distribution by the occupations is concentrated on a one job which is the agriculture with nearly 30.7% of the total female workers in Yemen. This summarizes the family nature of women's contribution and the rural status of her activity as the agriculture is being a rural activity, and the inherited social traditional consideration on this activity is more than a conscious participation in the production for obtaining the profit.

There is also a noticeably high rate of participation in some occupations practiced by women. About 13.8% of female workers work at the technical and specialized assistants, a profession that improves their qualifications, as well as their families' living circumstances.

This indicates women's participation in the occupations which is so-called modern, although this participation is still as its beginnings before better future contribution.

Table no. (6-13) Proportional distribution of workers of the sample population (15 years and above) by occupation and gender in rural and urban areas

Workers	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces and security	0.4	6.3	5.78	0.4	5.68	3.16	6.64
Legislators high ranking officials and managers	1.4	1.9	1.86	2.82	3.74	0.16	0.88
Specialized	10.3	4.3	4.78	20.87	7.00	1.56	2.72
Assistant technicians and specialized	13.8	5.8	6.50	23.58	7.18	5.78	5.02
Writers	4.9	3.4	3.55	10.32	7.09	0.43	1.36
Service labor, sales and marketers	6.2	17.2	16.26	9.40	24.32	3.67	13.26
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	30.7	22.7	23.37	2.94	4.50	53.59	32.82
Vocational crafts and the like	6.2	13.9	13.27	6.33	16.32	5.50	12.63
Factory and machinery operators	1.2	7.4	6.87	1.49	9.49	0.93	6.26
Simple vocations	8.7	14.3	13.78	8.84	11.82	8.62	51.63
NA	16.1	2.8	3.98	12.97	2.84	18.76	2.79
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	27665	287743	315408	12514	103173	15151	184570

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

Table no. (6-14) Men and women by groups of occupations in December 2004

Main occupation	Women	Men	Total	
			percent	Number
Armed forces and security	0.54	99.5	100.0	18220
Legislators, high ranking officials and managers	6.5	93.5	100.0	5861
Specialized	18.88	81.11	100.0	15084
Assistant technician and specialized	18.66	81.33	100.0	20502
Writers	12.13	87.86	100.0	11187
Services, sale workers in markets and stores	3.38	96.6	100.0	51298
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	11.52	88.48	100.0	73701
Vocational crafts and the like	4.12	95.9	100.0	41873
Factory and machinery operators	1.50	98.49	100.0	21667
Simple vocations	5.55	94.44	100.0	43455
NA	35.65	64.44	100.0	12560
Total	8.8	91.22	100.0	315408

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.

### 6-5-6 Paid job opportunities

The wages are divided into the following:

- **Monetary wage**

Cash payment is the total of what the member earns in cash for doing works specified by the employer whether it is a daily, weekly or monthly wage.

- **In kind payment**

It is the total of what the member earns in kind for doing works specified by the employers who give him/her, for example, cereals (wheat or corn, etc.) or give him/her other advantages, for example, providing an accommodation, eatings or cloths...etc.

### 6-5-6-1 Paid job opportunities by work status

Table no. (6-12) indicates the low proportions of women with paid jobs, whether they receive a salary in cash or in kind. The rate for men's paid job opportunities is 59.7%, while the rate for women it is 45.3%.

The job opportunities of women in cash payment as an employer working for his/her own account are 14.6% compared to 30% for men.

According to the above, it is clear that:

Men are favorite with the most paid jobs, whether they are paid in cash or in kind.

The probable chance of women having a low paid job as compared to men will greatly contribute in concentrating the wealth or money, and decision-making within the family in men's hands; further, it will be promoted women's dependency on men in managing their lives, including their share in education, work and marriage...etc.

### 6-5-6-2 Paid job opportunities by main occupations

Table no. (6-15) indicates that paid job opportunities for women are centralized in the assistant technical and vocational works with 28.6%, specialized occupations with 21.7%, simple occupations with 17.1%, and writers with 10.5%. There is a clear dropping in the probability of women to have a paid job opportunity with the rate of other occupations.

For men, we find that paid job opportunities were higher for simple occupations with 20.5%, vocational handicrafts with 17.5%, in services, sale in stores and and markets with 15.1%, security and armed forces with 10.4%, technical and specialized assistants with 9.1%, and laboratories and machine operators with 7.2%, while there is a low probability that women have a paid job with the rest of other occupations.

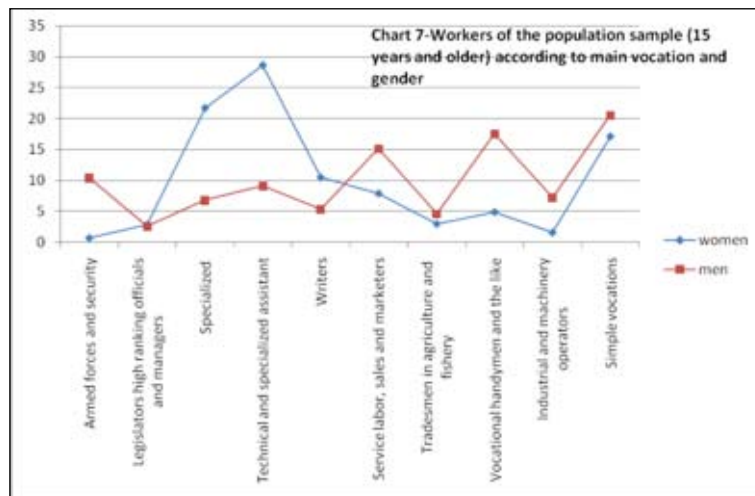
The paid job opportunities for both men and women were equally increased in simple technical and professional occupations.

For the jobs as laboratories machine operators and professional occupations, these are hard that require muscular strength, which men may have more than women, because of either the nature of those occupations or women may lack the qualifications.

Table no. (6-15) Proportional distribution of paid workers of the sample population (15 years and above) by main occupation and gender

Main profession	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Armed forces and security	0.7	10.4	0.5	8.1	1.4	12.13
Legislators high ranking officials and managers	2.8	2.6	3.39	4.39	0.7	1.33
Specialized	21.7	6.8	26.0	9.57	6.67	4.88
Technical and specialized assistant	28.6	9.1	30.1	9.37	24.17	8.84
Writers	10.5	5.3	13.46	9.38	1.95	2.31
Services, sales and marketing	7.9	15.1	5.0	17.98	7.68	13.06
Tradesmen in agriculture and fishery	3.0	4.6	0.6	2.1	9.97	6.38
Vocational crafts and the like	4.9	17.5	3.58	16.4	8.87	18.23
Industrial and machinery operators	1.6	7.2	1.5	8.2	1.83	4.74
Simple vocations	17.1	20.5	10.69	13.7	35.12	25.38
N/A	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.62	0.94
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12523	17704	9255	71701	3268	100003

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population census 2004.



### 6-5-6-3 Paid job opportunities by property sector

It is clear from the data results of table no. (6-16) that the private sector or non-governmental organizations are among the most sectors providing paid job opportunities to women.

About 35.9% of women work in this sector, 43.6% work in the governmental sector (in administrative system), and 17.4% in the public sector. The rates are lower in the rest of sectors.

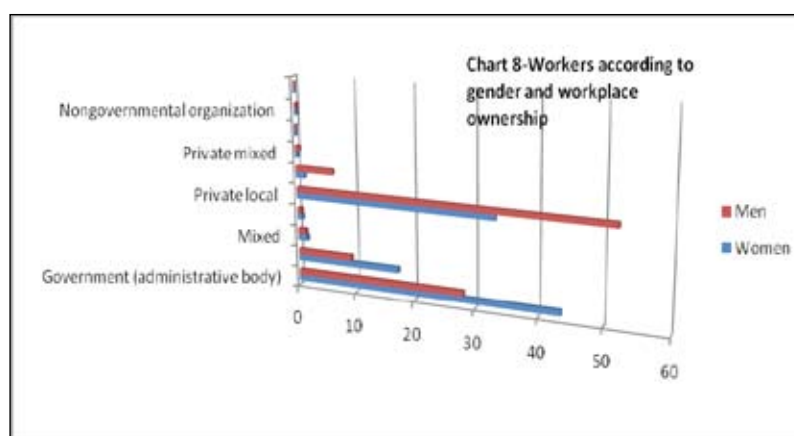
For men, the rate of workers in the private sector or non-governmental organizations is also in the highest with 59.7%, followed by the governmental sector (in administrative system) with 28.2%.

The free market policy may lead, in the future, to an increase in paid job opportunities which are hopefully provided by the private sector and the decrease of job opportunities at the governmental sector.

Table no. (6-16) Workers by gender and workplace ownership

Property sectors	Women	Men
Government (administrative body)	43.6	28.2
Government (public sector)	17.4	9.3
Mixed	1.6	1.4
Cooperative	0.9	0.7
Private local	33.3	52.1
Private foreign	1.5	6.4
Private mixed	0.5	0.7
Endowment	0.1	0.1
Nongovernmental organization	0.5	0.5
Regional and international organization	0.1	0.1
N/A	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
	12523	171704

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 6-6 Second axis: Contribution of women to the informal sector

#### The Importance of the informal sector:

The informal sector plays an important role in the economy of developing countries. This importance increase from time to another that it contributes to create many job opportunities and plays a prominent part in the domestic product.

The field of informal sector activities expanded in our country, especially after the return of many Yemeni immigrants from the Gulf countries in 1990.

A great number of them works in informal businesses like driving taxis, handicraft works, selling on the pavements, and repair and

maintenance work; therefore, the CSO started to conduct annual economic surveys to provide some indicators of informal sector such as construction and building, and transportation and communication surveys. Yet, it has not been conducted any specialized survey to study this sector and to be connected with the other parts of Yemeni economy, with sitting up a database accurately and realistically to help formulate future policies and plans.

The importance of informal sector lies in the following:

- It represents an important part of the economy, especially in developing countries.
- It has an important role in creating job opportunities and generating income.
- Child labor is concentrated in this sector.
- Its production is a part of the total supply of services and items.
- The income generated by this sector reflects real demand for the goods and services in the market of all markets.
- Therefore, international and governmental institutions have paid attention to this sector.

### 6-6-1 Definition of informal sector

The informal sector is broadly defined as a sector including many of unregistered or unlicensed branched activities in urban and rural areas, although these are all legal. The establishments included in this sector do not conduct regular accounting.

The criteria to define the informal sector vary from a country to another, especially with regards to that used to define the size of an establishment, its number of workers, the size of generated income, and the criterium of unregistration, and unregulation.

### 6-6-2 Informal sector components

The informal sector consists of the two following components

#### 6-6-2-1 Small establishments that hire from 1-4 workers

They include the craftsmen, small shops, stable street vendors, as well as repair and maintenance workshops.

#### 6-6-2-2 Economically active people in the informal sector outside the establishments

They are the workers in the following activities:

- Economy of pavement.
- Home-based activities

Due to any survey specialized to study the workers situation in the informal sector was not implemented, the final results of census 2004 were used as to show the characteristics of workers working in the informal sector through the place where the work is done, whether in home, kiosk on the market, hawker, on construction site, in a transportation or else where already unspecified.

The final results of the population and housing census 2004 of the economic data included 10% only of the sample families; thus, the proportional data were used to show the contribution of women in the informal sector.

### 6-6-3 Women contribution in informal sector

#### 6-6-3-1 By the urban status

In the light of the table no. (6-17), it has been shown that the total working women in the informal sector reached 4.61% compared to 95.39% of men.

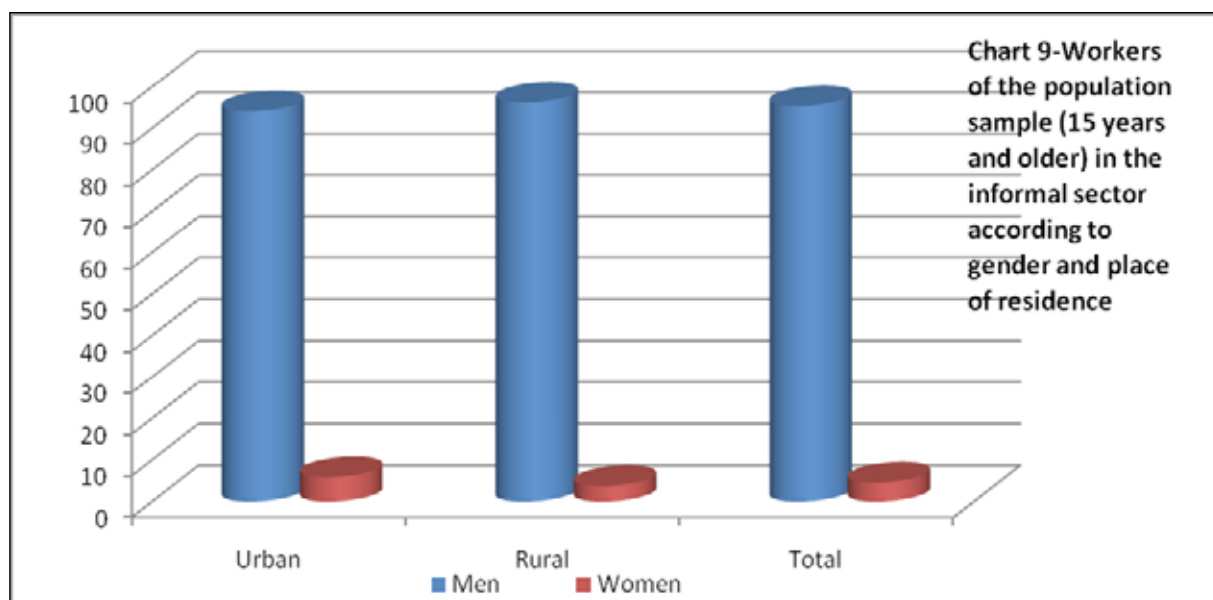
In comparing the proportion of men and women workers in both rural and urban areas, we find that the proportion of men working in the informal sector is much higher than the working women, because of the return of Yemeni workers, especially men, from the Gulf countries in 1990 that a great number of them work in the informal sector.

Table no. (6-17) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by gender and urban status

Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Men	94.11	96.22	95.39
Women	5.89	3.78	4.61
Total	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004





### 6-6-3-2 By place of work

Table no. (6-18) indicates that a great proportion of women work in their dwelling as to show that the most women are practicing traditional work such as weaving baskets, mats and carpets, working in pottery, embroidery, and dressmaking...etc.

The women working in the dwelling rate reached 51.14% for the informal sector. In urban areas, 52.25% of the total women working in the informal sector, compared to rural areas where 50.02% of them.

The percentage of men who work in the informal sector by work place other than those previous mentioned is 27.66%, 27.49% and 27.77% in the urban and rural areas respectively.

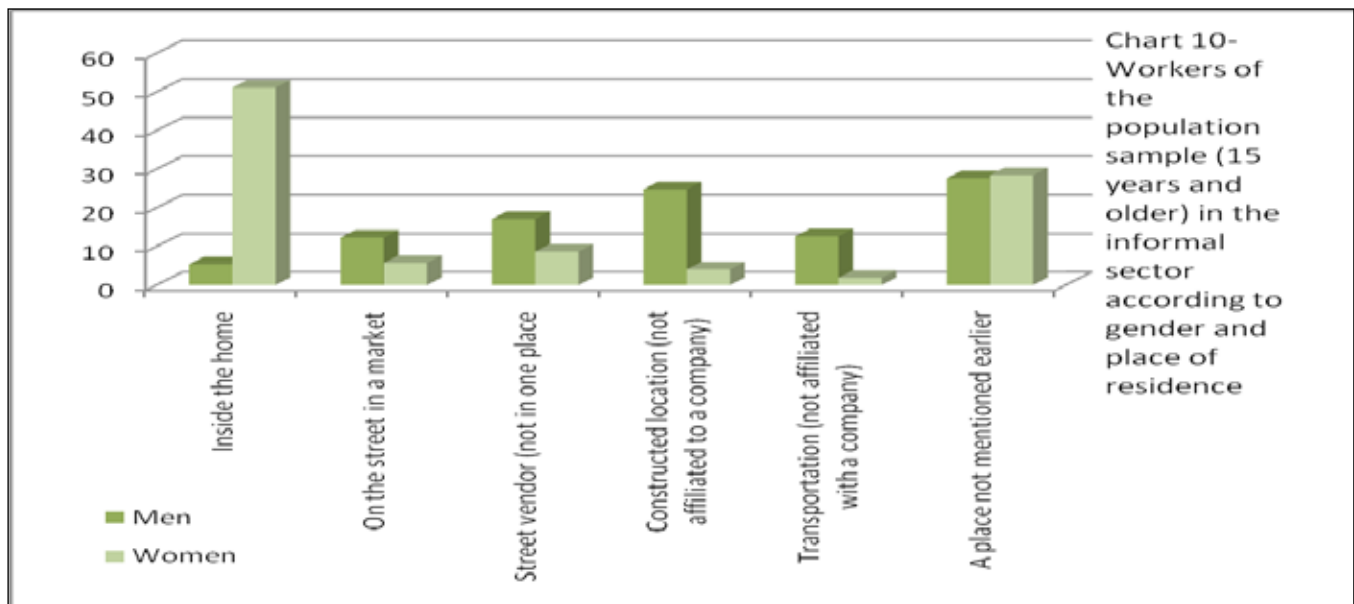
As previous mentioned, it shows the following:

- The number of women working from home, whether in rural or urban areas, is high. This is due to the fact that they tend to work away from men for social and cultural reasons.
- Women do not always want to look for a job, because of their engaged in the marriage and bringing up children.
- Women have less job opportunities than men due to their low level of education.

Table no. (6-18) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by gender and work location in urban and rural areas, and the total republic

Work Location	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Inside the dwelling	6.58	52.25	4.65	50.02	5.39	51.14
Kiosk in a market	14.77	6.67	10.80	4.86	12.33	5.76
Hawker (not in one place)	16.91	8.23	17.28	9.12	17.14	8.68
Constructed location (not affiliated to a company)	20.53	3.17	27.51	4.95	24.82	4.06
Transportation (not affiliated with a company)	13.72	1.75	11.98	2.02	12.65	1.88
Anoter place not mentioned earlier	27.49	27.92	27.77	29.02	27.66	28.47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



It is noticed from the proportional distribution data of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by work location and gender in the governorates of republic in the table no. (6-19) that Hodeida contributes a much higher proportion of female workers in the informal sector than other governorates, with 26.41% of the total female workers in this sector, while the proportion was low in Al-Mahara only contributed with 0.39%.

In regard with the proportion of men working in the informal sector, Hodeida contributed with 19.08% of the total men, while Marib contributed only 0.54%.

To further examine the place of work according to governorate, we can refer to table 6-19.

Table no. (6-19A) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by gender and work location in governorates of republic

Work location Governorate	Inside home		On the street in a market		Street vendor (not in one place)		Constructed location (not affiliated to a company)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ibb	8.90	5.25	9.35	6.37	12.02	5.29	10.90	11.30
Abyan	0.99	1.17	1.41	0.40	1.47	2.38	1.13	1.70
Sana'a city	16.55	15.86	8.50	1.20	10.23	6.61	10.50	11.30
Al-Baidha	3.58	2.02	1.92	0.39	3.38	1.32	4.78	3.39
Taiz	9.58	9.40	10.49	16.33	10.43	13.49	14.52	13.00
Al-Jawf	1.15	5.03	1.06	2.39	0.61	1.59	0.53	2.26
Hajja	5.22	4.31	9.13	9.56	6.70	6.09	4.84	3.96
Hodeida	15.61	28.38	27.64	46.22	24.19	38.10	14.14	23.16
Hadramout	7.71	2.69	2.60	2.79	4.19	5.83	9.25	10.73
Dhamar	8.70	7.00	6.49	3.59	5.68	2.91	6.87	5.10
Shabwa	1.79	0.63	1.12	0.00	1.60	2.91	1.22	0.56
Sa'ada	2.04	5.30	3.83	2.79	3.19	2.38	2.75	1.69
Sana'a	2.36	2.60	2.17	1.59	1.84	1.32	2.44	2.26
Aden	4.67	2.92	2.47	1.20	1.82	1.85	1.57	1.13
Lahj	2.34	0.90	2.13	1.20	2.25	1.59	2.99	1.69
Marib	0.58	0.63	0.39	0.0	0.40	0.97	0.42	1.13
Al-Mahwit	1.91	0.90	1.52	0.00	1.75	0.26	3.80	2.26
Al-Mahara	0.39	0.13	0.38	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.34	0.56
Amran	2.39	3.00	3.41	2.79	2.63	3.44	3.43	2.26
Al-Dhale	1.15	0.58	1.92	0.80	1.46	0.53	1.44	0.00
Raima	2.39	1.30	2.07	0.0	3.12	1.06	2.14	0.56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

Table no. (6-19B) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by gender and work location in governorates of republic - continued

Work location Governorate	Transportation (not affiliated with a company)		A place not mentioned earlier		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ibb	9.52	10.98	11.09	8.47	10.67	6.59
Abyan	1.82	4.88	1.51	1.53	1.40	1.42
Sana'a city	10.22	6.10	10.54	17.02	10.51	14.18
Al-Baidha	2.48	1.22	3.32	2.26	3.43	1.97
Taiz	11.48	12.20	10.34	11.13	11.52	10.85
Al-Jawf	0.67	0.00	1.09	4.68	0.82	4.27
Hajja	5.07	10.97	6.10	3.87	6.08	4.75
Hodeida	21.70	18.28	16.01	16.29	19.08	26.41
Hadramout	8.65	12.19	11.79	7.90	8.23	4.96
Dhamar	4.38	0.00	5.82	5.00	6.12	5.67
Shabwa	2.38	2.44	2.49	1.37	1.80	1.03
Sa'ada	2.46	2.44	3.11	4.44	2.99	4.46
Sana'a	3.93	2.44	1.96	2.02	2.35	2.25
Aden	3.57	3.66	2.86	5.89	2.50	3.51
Lahj	2.28	3.66	2.79	1.45	2.58	1.22
Marib	0.55	1.22	0.81	1.37	0.54	0.85
Al-Mahwit	1.24	1.22	1.72	0.88	2.16	0.85
Al-Mahara	0.35	0.00	1.33	0.88	0.62	0.39
Amran	4.78	2.44	2.32	1.77	3.10	2.64
Al-Dhale	1.74	3.66	1.55	0.73	1.56	0.65
Raima	0.73	0.00	1.45	1.05	1.94	1.08
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

### 6-6-3-3 Average hours of work a day

Table no. (6-20) show a high proportion of women who work 8 hours a day on average in the informal sector reached 58.58% of the total women working in the informal sector, with 54.60% in urban areas as compared to 62.54% in the rural areas.

The table no. (6-20) indicates a low proportion of women working in average 11 hours per day with 0.44%. This proportion is different between urban areas with 0.06% and rural areas with 0.28%.

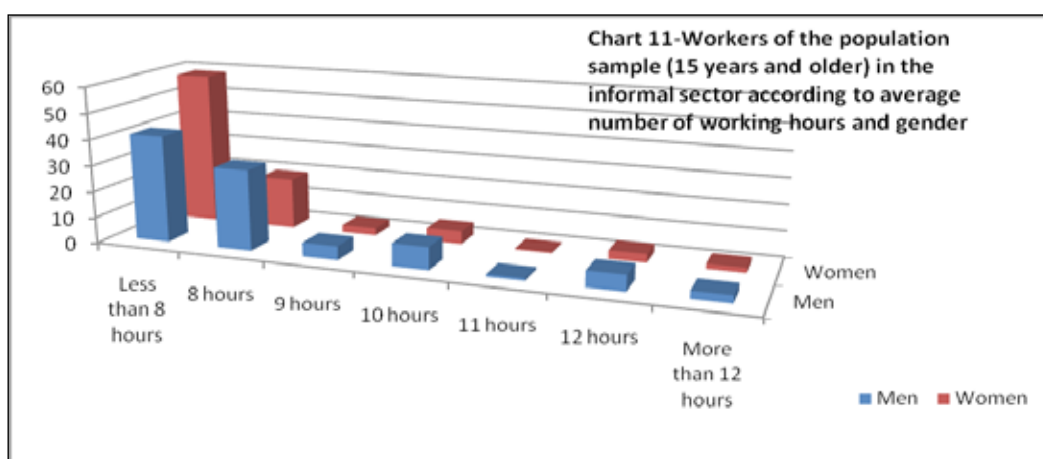
We can conclude from the table the following:

- The reason behind the rise of percentage of women working for 8 hours a day, in average, in the informal sector is the work inside the dwelling.
- Women being occupied with children raising, house shores and other commitments led to their inability to work for long hours daily.
- The physical structure of women is different of the men's physical structure as to be led to limiting their capacity to work for long hours daily.

Table no. (6-20) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by average of daily working hours and gender in rural and urban areas, and the total republic.

Average daily working hours	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than 8 hours	37.17	54.60	43.49	62.54	41.05	58.58
8 hours	29.61	20.75	31.57	18.20	30.82	19.47
9 hours	5.55	3.54	5.12	2.25	5.29	2.89
10 hours	10.14	5.34	7.62	4.77	8.59	5.05
11 hours	1.23	0.06	0.67	0.28	0.88	0.44
12 hours	8.77	4.37	4.47	2.25	6.12	3.31
More than 12 hours	4.53	2.48	1.86	1.28	2.89	1.88
NA	3.00	8.32	5.20	8.43	4.36	8.38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



#### 6-6-3-4 Vocational workers distribution

It is shown from the data of table no. (6-21) a high proportion of women working in the informal sector in vocational crafts reached 32.79%, while this proportion reached 26.54% in urban areas, and 39.02% in the rural areas.

The table also indicates a high proportion of these women working in sales and services, which reached 32.01% in urban areas.

As for the proportion of men working in the informal sector, it reached the highest level in vocational crafts. The proportion of men working in sales and services peaked at 29.38% in urban areas, while the proportion of these men working in vocational crafts peaked with 30.92% in rural areas.

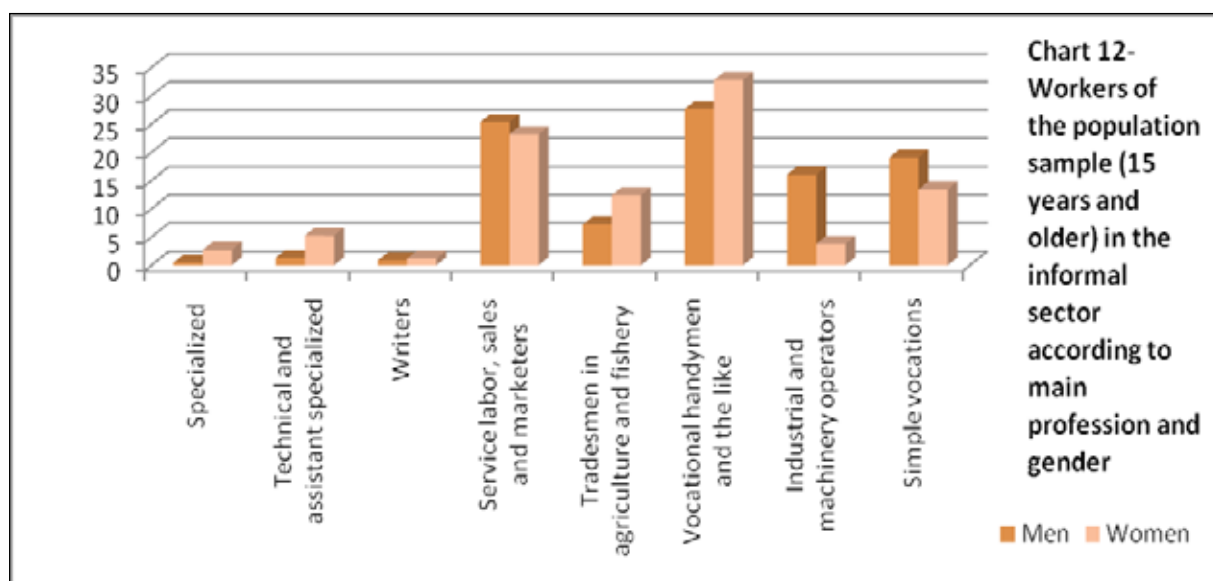
As to the above, we conclude the following:

- Women prefer working in vocational crafts inside the dwelling, such as making baskets, mats, carpets, and pottery.
- Men, on the other hand, prefer practising craft works in addition to the selling and services businesses and simple occupations.

Table no. (6-21) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation and gender in rural and urban areas, and the total republic.

Main occupation	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Specialized people	0.87	5.24	0.23	0.23	0.47	2.73
Assistant technicians and specialized	1.98	8.10	0.95	2.48	1.35	5.28
Writers	1.41	2.30	0.58	0.13	0.90	1.22
Services, sale workers in markets and stores	29.38	32.01	22.88	14.49	25.38	23.24
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	4.89	1.79	8.70	23.06	7.23	12.45
Vocational crafts and the like	22.48	26.54	30.92	39.02	27.67	32.79
Factory and machinery operators	19.56	2.76	15.13	4.86	16.07	3.81
Simple occupations	19.38	17.48	18.92	9.45	19.10	13.46
NA	2.04	3.77	1.69	6.28	1.82	5.02
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



In the light of the data of table no. (6-22), it can be recognized the contribution rate of women and men in the informal sector by the main occupation and governorates. The data indicates that a high proportion of women working in crafts living in Hodeida governorate reached 29.48% of the total women with the same occupation, but a low proportion of these in Al-Mahara governorate with only 0.14%.

As for men, Hodeida governorate took the first place too as to be reached 14.36% of men working in craft works with the informal sector, while Al-Mahara gov. took the last place with 0.18%. Accordingly, we can recognize the contribution of women and men for the rest of other occupations by governorates.

Table no. (6-22A) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation and gender in the governorates of republic

Main profession Governorate	Specialized people		Assistant technician and specialized		Writers		Workers of services, selling in stores and markets	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ibb	9.81	6.72	7.98	9.57	10.38	1.89	11.86	4.05
Abyan	0.70	0.84	1.40	1.74	1.98	0.00	1.43	0.89
Sana'a city	31.06	39.50	14.56	22.18	21.76	52.83	15.59	17.79
Al-Baidha	1.17	0.84	2.22	1.30	1.36	3.77	2.00	1.07
Taiz	10.75	17.65	10.28	14.36	10.51	1.89	10.87	12.55
Al-Jawf	0.47	0.00	1.23	0.43	0.37	0.00	0.92	2.96
Hajja	3.27	0.00	4.11	0.87	3.21	0.00	7.15	4.64
Hodeida	6.78	5.88	22.63	20.01	9.29	11.32	21.24	34.49
Hadramout	9.35	6.72	11.51	9.57	13.10	3.77	5.89	3.36
Dhamar	5.61	0.84	4.77	2.17	3.58	1.89	6.38	3.26
Shabwa	0.93	0.00	1.97	1.74	4.20	0.00	1.78	0.79
Sa'ada	1.64	0.00	1.56	0.87	2.35	0.00	3.94	2.27
Sana'a	2.10	0.00	1.89	0.87	2.35	0.00	2.07	0.99
Aden	8.41	15.97	5.18	6.96	5.81	18.87	2.31	6.23
Lahj	0.47	0.00	2.06	0.43	1.73	0.00	2.47	0.99
Marib	1.17	0.00	0.82	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.20
Al-Mahwit	1.17	0.00	0.90	0.43	0.62	0.00	1.42	0.59
Al-Mahara	2.10	0.00	0.58	0.43	0.74	3.77	0.52	0.20
Amran	2.30	0.00	1.56	3.91	1.24	0.00	2.48	1.88
Al-Dhale	1.64	5.04	1.89	0.43	3.71	0.00	2.08	0.40
Raima	1.17	0.00	0.90	1.30	1.73	0.00	2.08	0.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

Table no. (6-22B) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation and gender in the governorates of republic - continued

Main occupation	Tradesmen in agriculture and fishery		Vocational crafts and the like		Factory and machinery operators		Simple occupations	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ibb	3.26	6.27	10.65	7.21	9.70	12.05	12.52	5.46
Abyan	3.36	3.32	1.04	1.19	1.70	4.22	0.85	0.85
Sana'a city	0.75	1.29	10.51	10.15	10.96	6.02	11.68	20.82
Al-Baidha	1.50	3.14	6.39	2.73	2.71	2.41	2.75	1.19
Taiz	6.74	7.20	12.63	9.38	11.57	9.04	12.73	14.51
Al-Jawf	2.50	14.76	0.56	2.52	0.67	0.00	0.42	0.51
Hajja	7.63	5.72	5.05	4.13	5.38	12.05	6.57	5.12
Hodeida	30.43	11.07	14.36	29.48	20.32	30.12	19.22	32.59
Hadramout	19.56	12.36	6.84	2.94	8.90	7.23	8.13	3.41
Dhamar	3.75	9.96	7.80	7.56	4.22	1.81	5.97	2.22
Shabwa	2.90	2.95	1.47	0.70	2.73	1.20	0.99	0.17
Sa'ada	2.36	8.12	3.17	7.35	2.55	0.60	2.23	2.56
Sana'a	1.41	3.14	2.48	3.64	3.63	1.81	1.82	1.54
Aden	2.24	0.55	2.14	0.91	3.39	1.20	2.15	3.58
Lahj	1.85	1.85	3.29	1.33	2.35	3.61	2.12	0.51
Marib	0.34	2.03	0.66	1.47	0.63	0.60	0.36	0.00
Al-Mahwit	1.41	0.92	3.67	1.19	1.09	0.00	2.35	1.02
Al-Mahara	3.37	0.55	0.18	0.14	0.35	0.60	0.56	0.51
Amran	2.04	2.40	3.58	4.06	4.69	1.81	2.58	1.71
Al-Dhale	1.03	0.37	1.41	0.98	1.68	1.20	1.09	0.00
Raima	1.21	2.03	2.12	0.91	0.77	2.41	2.91	1.71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



Table no. (6-22C) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation and gender in the governorates of republic - continued

Main occupation Governorate	Unspecified		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ibb	13.88	11.87	10.67	6.59
Abyan	1.82	0.46	1.40	1.42
Sana'a city	17.88	12.33	10.51	14.18
Al-Baidha	2.00	0.91	3.43	1.97
Taiz	10.91	7.76	11.52	10.85
Al-Jawf	2.12	16.44	0.82	4.27
Hajja	5.45	8.22	6.08	4.75
Hodeida	8.55	9.13	19.08	26.41
Hadramout	7.27	4.11	8.23	4.96
Dhamar	6.85	13.24	6.13	5.67
Shabwa	1.94	1.83	1.80	1.03
Sa'ada	2.42	1.83	2.98	4.46
Sana'a	2.97	2.28	2.35	2.25
Aden	2.55	2.74	2.50	3.51
Lahj	4.30	1.83	2.58	1.22
Marib	1.09	0.46	0.54	0.85
Al-Mahwit	2.24	0.91	2.16	0.85
Al-Mahara	0.67	1.37	0.62	0.39
Amran	2.24	1037	3.10	2.64
Al-Dhale	1.15	0.00	0.56	0.65
Raima	1.70	0.91	1.94	1.08
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – population and housing census 2004.

### 6-6-3-5 Worker distribution by work status

It is shown from the data of table no. (6-23) that women working for payment in cash represented the highest percentage of the total women working in the informal sector with 37.80%, followed by women who work for their own account with 33.89%.

In urban areas, women working for payment in cash represented 50.78% of the total women working in the informal sector, followed by women working for their own account in rate 33.30%; in rural areas, women working for their own account represented the highest proportion of women working in the informal sector with 34.48%, followed by the proportion of women who participate with their families with 33.43%.

For men, it was shown that the most of them work for payment in cash with 54.8%; in urban areas, they made up 52.22% as the highest proportion of men working in payment, with the informal sector, and 56.42% of them in rural areas.

As the above mentioned, we conclude the following:

- Most women in rural areas work for their own account due to the fact that they practise their work at home.
- A great number of women in rural areas work for their families without a payment as partners with their families in order to help them and improve their financial status.
- As for women in the urban areas, most of them work for payment in cash as employees, because of increased opportunities in urban areas compared to rural areas to do so.

Table no. (6-23) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by work status and gender in urban and rural areas, and the total republic.

Work status	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employer (has employees)	6.16	3.04	3.67	2.25	4.63	2.64
His/her own account employed (no staff)	33.72	33.30	30.72	34.48	31.88	33.89
Employee paid in cash	52.22	50.78	56.42	24.85	54.80	37.80
Employee paid in kind	3.16	2.81	4.10	3.71	3.74	3.26
Working with the family business	4.14	6.99	4.63	33.43	4.44	20.23
Intern / volunteer	0.21	2.44	0.20	0.92	0.20	1.68
N/A	0.39	0.64	0.26	0.36	0.31	0.50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

#### 6-6-3-6 Workers distributed by educational level

As the table no. (6-24), it shows that the most women who work in the informal sector are illiterates with a percentage of 63.10% overall; namely, 48.11% is in urban areas and 78.04% is in rural areas.

In the second place by the importance, the women who can read and write are with a percentage of 15.61% overall; namely, 19.03% in urban areas and 13.20% in rural areas.

Similarly for men, the illiterate proportion reached 38.57% of men who work in the informal sector, with a rate of 44.90% in rural areas, and 29.37% in urban areas.

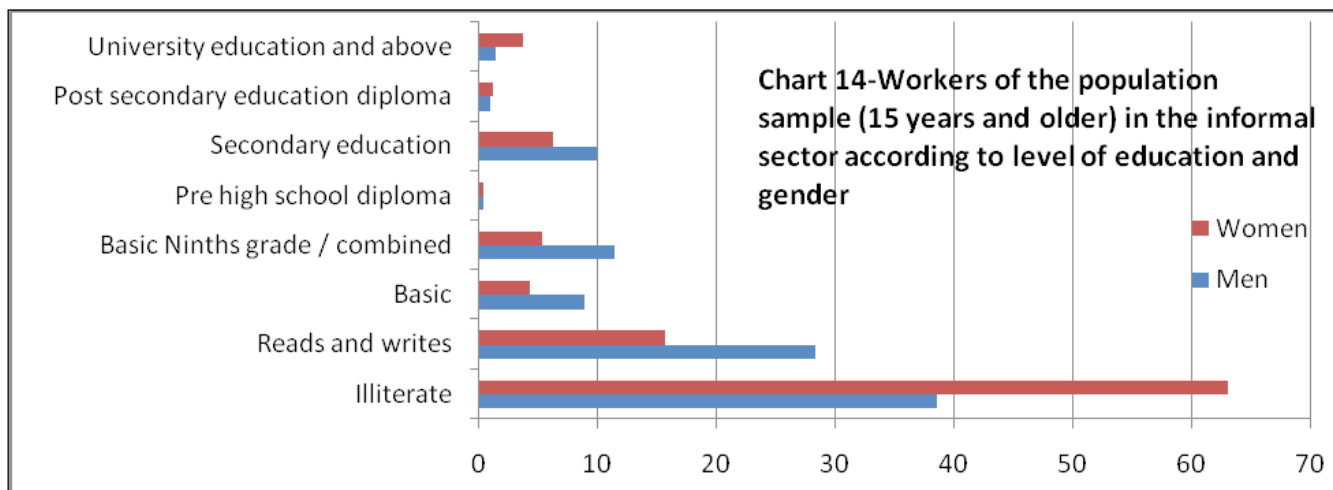
In the second place, according to importance, come those who can read and write with a percentage of 28.31 percent overall, 27.64 percent in rural areas, and 28.46 percent in urban areas.

The most women who work in the informal sector are illiterates, because of the illiteracy spreads among women either in rural or urban areas.

Table no. (6-24) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by level of education and gender in urban and rural areas, and the total republic

Educational level	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Illiterate	28.46	48.11	44.90	78.04	38.57	63.10
Reads and writes	29.37	19.03	27.64	13.20	28.31	15.61
Primary	10.74	6.72	7.62	1.83	8.82	4.27
Basic Ninths grade / combined	13.75	7.73	10.00	2.80	11.45	5.26
Pre-secondary diploma	0.53	0.60	0.17	0.18	0.31	0.39
Secondary education and the like	13.18	9.57	7.87	2.80	9.92	6.18
Post secondary education diploma	1.11	1.79	0.81	0.60	0.92	1.19
University education and above	2.47	7.05	0.74	0.23	1.40	3.63
NA	0.39	0.4	0.25	0.23	0.30	0.37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



As the table no. (6-25), it shows a high proportion of illiterate women in the informal sector work in crafts with 32.53% of the total illiterate female workers in the informal sector, while 30.86% of the total illiterate male workers in the informal sector worked in crafts.

In the same way, it can be conducted the detailed comparison of each occupation and educational level of the women and men through the data of table no. (6/25).

Table no. (6-25) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation, level of education and gender in the republic

Educational level Main occupation	Illiterate		Reads and writes		Basic		Basic Ninths grade / combined	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Specialized people	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.29	0.13	0.54	0.06	0.87
Assistant technician and specialized	0.69	1.06	0.76	4.12	1.03	5.38	1.21	10.47
Writers	0.24	0.18	0.80	1.03	0.87	1.08	1.35	3.06
Workers of service and selling in stores and markets	23.52	24.31	25.24	22.94	28.39	24.73	28.2	26.64
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	9.72	17.43	7.88	6.03	4.22	2.69	4.41	4.37
Vocational crafts and the like	30.86	32.53	27.53	43.09	25.09	46.23	25.23	34.5
Factory and machinery operators	13.46	3.71	15.93	4.71	19.43	1.61	19.62	6.99
Simple occupation	20.16	15.43	20.17	14.12	19.08	15.05	17.88	7.86
NA	1.31	5.31	1.63	3.68	1.76	2.69	2.04	5.24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

Table no. (6-25A) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation, level of education and gender in the republic

Main occupation Level of education	Pre Secondary diploma		Secondary education		Post secondary education diploma		Bachelor degree / licentiate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Specialized people	0.71	0.00	0.25	1.86	0.96	7.69	26.61	64.79
Assistant technician and specialized	21.72	70.59	3.18	27.88	20.98	71.16	3.84	9.15
Writers	1.42	0.00	2.80	7.81	2.40	0.00	3.17	7.04
Workers of service and selling in stores and markets	20.64	17.65	28.62	22.68	20.14	13.46	20.02	2.82
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	4.27	0.00	3.07	2.23	2.28	0.00	1.67	0.00
Vocational crafts and the like	19.93	11.76	23.78	23.42	19.54	3.85	13.51	4.23
Factory and machinery operators	17.08	0.00	19.67	3.72	16.91	1.92	15.01	1.41
Simple occupation	11.74	0.00	15.55	5.57	12.95	0.00	8.42	0.70
NA	2.49	0.00	3.08	4.83	3.84	1.92	7.75	9.86
Total	100	100	100	100	100		100	100

Table no. (6-25B) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by the main occupation, level of education and gender in the republic -continued

Main occupation Level of education	Post graduate diploma		Masters degree		PhD		NA		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Specialized people	21.43	50.00	56.67	80.0	68.75	100		-	0.47	2.73
Assistant technician and specialized	0.00	16.67	3.33	20.0	6.25	0.00	2.18	0.00	1.35	5.28
Writers	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	6.25	0.90	1.22
Workers of service and selling in stores and markets	28.57	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.36	37.5	25.38	23.24
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	6.25	7.23	12.45
Vocational crafts and the like	14.29	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.09	18.75	27.67	32.78
Factory and machinery operators	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.18	0.00	16.07	3.18
Simple occupation	21.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.82	25.00	19.10	13.46
NA	7.14	33.34	30.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	2.55	6.25	1.83	5.03
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 6-6-3-7 Workers distribution by age groups

The importance of table no. (6-26) lies in helping to know in what age groups are concentrated the workers of the informal sector either they are women or men.

The table shows that the most female and male workers in the informal sector are concentrated in age group from 15-44 years old, whether at the national, rural or urban level; then, this rate starts in decreasing from age 45 years to 65 years old and above.

The rate of women who work in the informal sector from age 15-44 years old, reached 77.96%, with 77.64% in this age category in urban areas and 78.31% in rural areas.

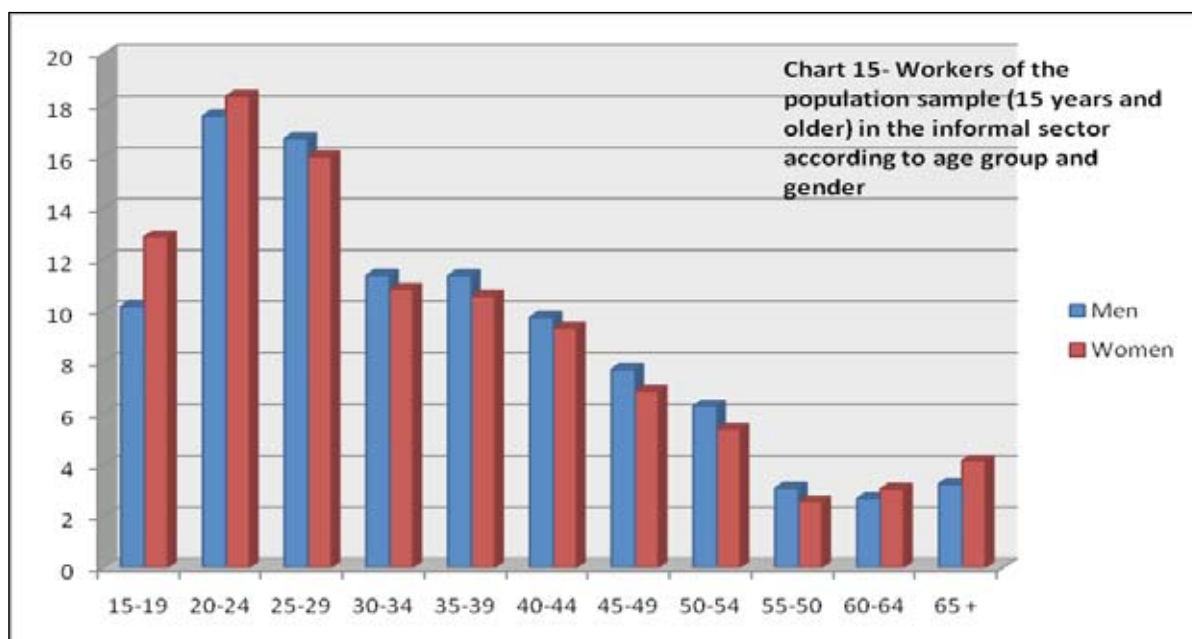
For men rate, it reached about 76.96%, with 78.46 percent in this age group in urban areas and 76.44% in rural areas.

- There is an increase in the percentage of working young, which is a natural reflection of the age structure of Yemeni population.
- The low rate of women working in the informal sector in the ages under 45 years compared to men, is due to early marriage. Early marriage hinders women from entering the work market, especially in reproduction age, as well as the burdens of bringing up children and managing a house chores.

Table no. (6-26) Proportional distribution of workers aged (15 years and above) in the informal sector by fifth age groups and gender in urban and rural areas, and the total republic

Fifth age groups	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	11.55	9.11	9.31	16.64	10.17	12.88
20-24	19.20	20.11	16.58	16.60	17.59	18.35
25-29	17.01	17.49	16.94	14.53	16.70	16.01
30-34	11.14	11.60	11.53	10.09	11.38	10.84
35-39	10.38	9.94	11.98	11.19	11.37	10.56
40-44	9.18	9.39	10.10	9.26	9.75	9.32
45-49	7.03	6.81	8.15	6.92	7.72	6.87
50-54	5.80	5.57	6.60	5.23	6.29	5.40
55-59	3.06	2.53	3.10	2.61	3.09	2.57
60-64	2.56	3.64	2.77	2.48	2.69	3.05
65 and older	3.09	3.81	2.94	4.45	3.25	4.15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



**References:**

The Central Statistical Organization, Final results of Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2004  
Report on the informal sector in Yemen - Mahmoud Abd Al-Fadil

# Chapter 7

## Women and the environment



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\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.





## Introduction

In this chapter, we discuss the reality of women in Yemen through the Statistical comparison between men and women using the illustrated data on women in the environmental reality surrounding their family and residence.

Environment is a broad concept with an inclusive meaning, and under its framework comes health, education and the living status, in addition to the social and economic aspects, and all of the life forms surrounding the human being like earth, water and air, in addition to human society whose actions affect the environment negatively or positively.

As the latest data the latest data available from the final results of the population census 2004, and the household Budget Survey 2005/2006 as they are the latest data of huosehold, and include data about men and women and some data about the conditions they live in this chapter

The chapter does not include environmental data specialized in gender because it was unavailable. It discusses the environmental effects included in the other chapters of this report in regard with the demograhic or econmic and social aspects only to avoid repetition.

### 7-1 Population distribution in rural and urban areas by gender:

It is shown from the data of table (7-1 ) that the population resided in the country is concentrated in rural more than urban areas in general at the gender level, 70% of men live in rural areas and 30% in urban areas, whereas up to 72.8% of women live in rural areas and 27.2% in urban areas.

The table shows that the population of rural areas is higher for both male and female with 70%. It is noted that the total population rate habitated in urban reached about 29% of the total national population.

Table no. (7-1) Numerical and proportional distribution of population by gender in urban and rural areas

Gender Urban state	Men		Women		Total	
	Number (population)	%	Number (population)	%	Number (population)	%
Urban	3012256	30.0	2625500	27.2	5637756	28.6
Rural	7024697	70.0	7022708	72.8	14047405	71.4
Republic	10036953	100	9648208	100	19685161	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

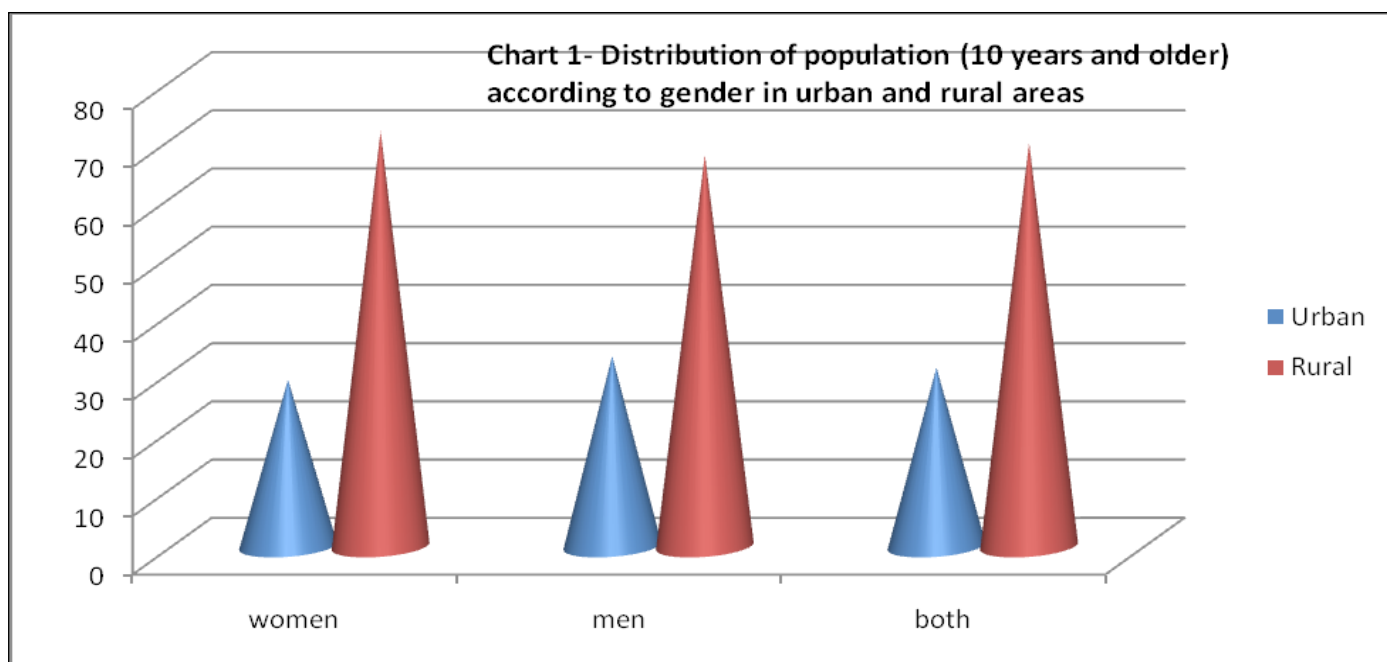
### 7-2 Population distribution aged (10 years and above) by gender in urban and rural areas :

Table no. (7-2) illustrates the population distribution aged (10 years and above) in rural and urban areas by gender and urban status. It also shows that the proportions in rural areas are higher than urban areas either at the women or men level (71.4% and 67.3%) respectively. We notice that the number of women in rural areas is higher than in urban areas as compared to the numerical difference among men at the urban and rural areas according to the rate (71.9% to 28 .6% for women), and (67.3% to 32.7% for men). This is due to the internal migration, which is mostly men from rural to urban areas for economic and social reasons.

Table no. (7-2) Numerical and proportional distribution population (10 years and above) by gender in urban and rural areas

Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban	1925542	28.6	2276738	32.7	4202280	30.7
Rural	4800437	71.4	4694406	67.3	9494843	69.3
Republic	6725979	100	6971144	100	13697123	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-3 Families distribution by gender of family's head:

Table no. (7-3) shows that the total families rate headed by men is 85.4% as higher than 15% of families headed by women. This is because of the nature of social customs in Yemen that make a man be the head of family.

When the proportion is compared among the families headed by women only in rural and in urban areas, We find that the proportion in rural is higher than urban with(77.5% and 22.5%) respectively.. This is due the increase of to men leaving rural areas to urban areas. or to another country to find a work, and as to decrease the responsibilities of women in rural areas: toward their families.

Table no. (7-3) Numerical and proportional distribution of families by gender of the family's head whom women or men head.

Description	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Families headed by women	86826	10.8	298348	15.3	385174	14.0
Families headed by men	712941	88.5	1639935	84.1	2352876	85.4
N/A Unspecified	5949	0.7	11834	0.6	17783	0.6
Total	805716	100	1950117	100	2755833	100

*Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004*

### 7-4 Family distribution by the gender of head of family and family size

The table no.(7-4) shows that the families where members in average were 5-7 members represent the largest proportion of the families distributed in groups according to the number of members as to reflect the high average of family size, and to identify the indicator declared in the census, further, the size identifies the families whose heads from males or females.

For families headed by a woman, the second most common family size was 2-4 members, whereas, for families headed by men, the second most common family size was 8-10 members.

The lowest rate was families with (17 members and more), representing only 2.2% of the total country's families; for families headed by a woman, the rate was low with 0.7%, and 2.4% for families headed by a man.

Table no. (7-4) Numerical and proportional distribution of families by gender of the head of family and family size

Family head Family members	Women		Men		Total	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
One	45561	11.8	60740	2.6	106301	3.9
2-4 members	118015	30.7	489196	20.8	607211	22.2
5-7 members	127759	33.2	761919	32.4	889678	32.5
8-10 members	67518	17.5	619800	26.3	687318	25.1
11-13 members	18200	4.7	263672	11.2	281872	10.3
14-16 members	5454	1.4	100415	4.3	105869	3.8
17 and more	2667	0.7	57134	2.4	59801	2.2
Total	385174	100	2352876	100	2738050	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

### 7-5 Families distribution by gender of the head of family and educational level in rural and urban areas.

Data of table no. (7-5) shows that the most heads of families in the country are illiterate.

The total rate reached (86.4%) among women at the head of their family were illiterate, and 50.6 %of men at the head of their family.

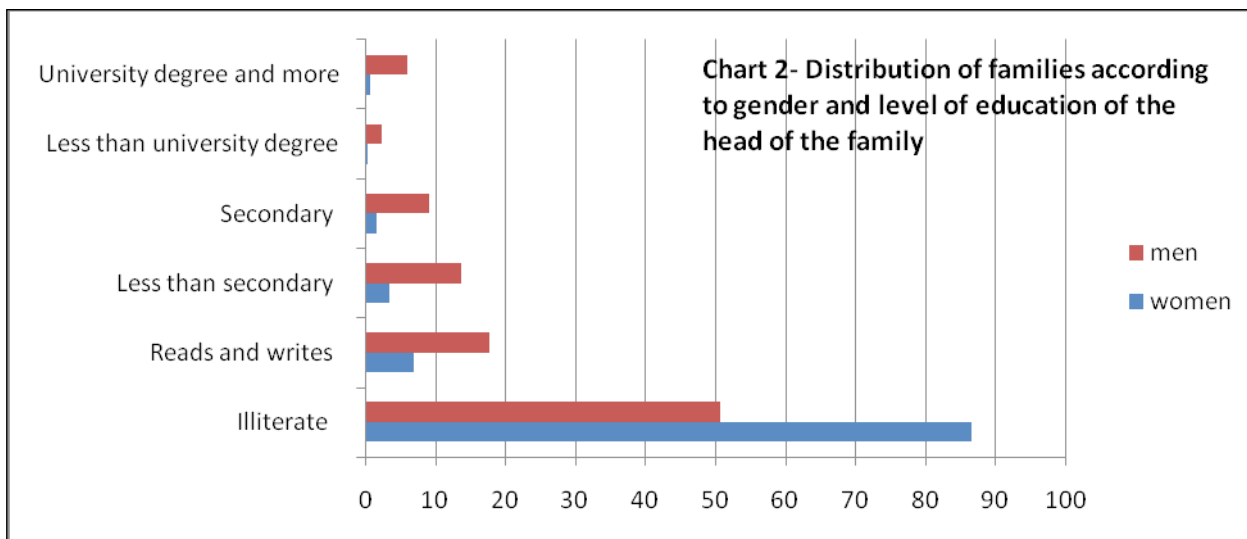
These rate at the urban and rural areas were higher among women as compared to men with (69.6% to 29.5% in urban) and (91.3% to 59.7% in rural).

Only 0.4% of women who head their families and 2.4% of men who head their families had reached a level of education just below university. In both urban and rural areas, this proportion of family heads who reached just below university level is slightly bigger for men than for women.

Table no. (7-5) Numerical and proportional distribution of families by gender and level of education of the head of family in urban and rural areas

Gender of Family head Level of Education	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Illiterate	60.4	69.6	210.4	29.5	272.4	91.3	979.8	59.7	332.8	86.4	1190.2	50.6
Reads and writes	10	11.5	130.2	18.3	16.6	5.5	287.6	17.5	26.6	6.9	417.8	17.8
Less than secondary	7.7	8.9	137.4	19.3	5.83	2.0	185.2	11.3	13.5	3.5	322.6	13.7
Secondary	4.5	5.2	110.9	15.5	2.1	0.7	103.9	6.3	6.6	1.7	214.8	9.1
Less than university degree	1.1	1.3	24.6	3.4	0.3	0.1	32.1	2.0	1.4	0.4	56.7	2.4
University degree and more	2.7	3.1	97.5	13.7	0.2	0.1	45.4	2.8	2.9	0.8	142.9	6.1
Un available	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	7.8	0.3
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-6 Women distribution who head families by marital status in rural and urban areas:

As the data of table no. (7-6) we find that the high proportion of women who head families with 59 % of the total women in the country are married; further, we find also the married women rate is the highest rate at the urban and rural areas with 44.6 % and 63.2 %. These rates express the women who are in charge of their families dependency because their husbands are not available to participate them in the burden of dependency, where as the rate in rural is higher than in urban with proportional difference reached (18.6%), i.e., those women are responsible for the works of their husband toward their families, in spite of they are married and have husbands, but the most husbands either working in the main cities or abroad.

The second marital status for women who head of a family are widows. The total rate of women who head the families reached 33.6%, with 42.2% and 31.2% of female family heads widows in urban areas and rural areas respectively.

The lowest rate is only 2.7% of the total women who head families, with 4.5% in urban areas, and 2.1 % in rural areas.

Table no. (7-6) Percentage and number of women who head families by marital status in urban and rural areas

Marital status	Women who head families					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single (never been married)	3.9	4.5	6.4	2.1	10.3	2.7
Married	38.7	44.6	188.6	63.2	227.3	59.0
Divorced	7.2	8.3	9.4	3.2	16.6	4.3
Widowed	36.6	42.2	92.9	31.2	129.5	33.6
NA unspecified	0.4	0.4	1	0.3	1.4	0.4
Total	86.8	100	298.3	100	385.1	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

### 7-7 Dwellings distribution by possessing status and gender of family's head:

The table of 7-7 indicates that the highest rates, whether headed by a man or woman, are the families whose dwellings are own generally according to the rate 86.3% of families headed by a woman and 82.1% of families headed by a man; the next, the families whose dwellings are rented.

Finally, the lowest proportion is the families whose dwellings are lendowments, with 0.5 % of the total families headed by women and men at both urban and rural areas.

Table no. (7-7) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings by possessing status and gender of the head of family in urban and rural areas

Gender of family's head  Possessing status of dwelling	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families
Own	61.7	71.1	436.2	61.2	270.7	90.8	1496.5	91.3	332.4	86.3	1932.7	82.1
Rent	21.4	24.7	243.3	34.1	13.8	4.6	66.2	4.0	35.2	9.1	309.5	13.2
Endowment	0.6	0.7	5.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	6.9	0.4	1.7	0.5	12.1	0.5
Others	1.7	1.9	16.3	2.3	7.8	2.6	38.7	2.4	9.5	2.5	55	2.3
Unspecified	1.4	1.6	11.9	1.7	4.9	1.6	31.6	1.9	6.3	1.6	43.5	1.9
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004

### 7-8 Dwellings distribution of families by gender of family's head and number of rooms:

As the data of table (7-8), It shows that the highest rate at the total families is the families whose number of rooms is two, regardless the gender of family's head with 28.3%; i.e., 30% of families headed by women, and 26.6% of families headed by men. This rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas at both women and men level.

The next dwellings are those their rooms are one with a total rate 21.7%, followed by 21.2% of families living in dwellings with three rooms. In comparing between women and men, we find that the rate is high with the families headed by women as compared to those families headed by men in general.

Whenever the number of rooms is more compared with the family members, it is better and healthy.

It is shown also from the table that the lowest rates are for the families whose number of rooms is five as the total rate with 4.7% of women and 6.5% of men. The indicator of rooms' number is from those environmental at indicators which reflect the extent of the family members are crowded for the rooms of dwelling.

Table no. (7-8) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings by number of rooms and gender of head of family in urban and rural areas

Gender of Family head  No. of rooms	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families
One room	13.2	15.2	113.9	16.0	81	27.1	20.1	94.2	24.5	443.1	329.2	18.8
Two rooms	23.1	26.6	176.1	24.7	92.4	31.0	27.4	115.5	30.0	624.9	448.8	26.6
Three rooms	23.3	26.9	181.1	25.4	56.7	19.0	19.9	80	20.8	508.4	327.3	21.6
Four rooms	13.4	15.4	106.1	14.9	32.3	10.8	13.4	45.7	11.8	326	219.9	13.9
Five rooms	5.3	6.1	46.2	6.5	12.7	4.3	6.6	18	4.7	153.9	107.7	6.5
Six rooms and more	6.4	7.4	70.9	9.9	16.4	5.5	9.8	22.8	5.9	231.2	160.3	9.8
Un available	2.1	2.4	18.6	2.6	6.8	2.3	2.8	8.9	2.3	65.3	46.7	2.8
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	100	385.1	100	2352.8	1639.9	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – General population and housing census 2004.

### 7-9 Dwellings distribution of families headed by men and women by the most source of water:

Table no. (7-9) shows that about 46% of families depend mostly on water from artesian well. Almost 40% of families headed by women and about 47% of families headed by men depend mostly on these wells for water.

Over 83 percent of families in urban areas and over 30 percent of families in rural areas have access to these sources of water.

As this water source (artesian well) is generally to be one of the safest for drinking water, it ensues that urban families have safer drinking water than families in the rural areas, with a proportional margin 52.9% for the families in urban areas. At the families in urban or rural by the gender of the head of family, there are not big margins of them; Thus, it means that the gender of family's head either male or female does not have any relating with the source of drinking water.

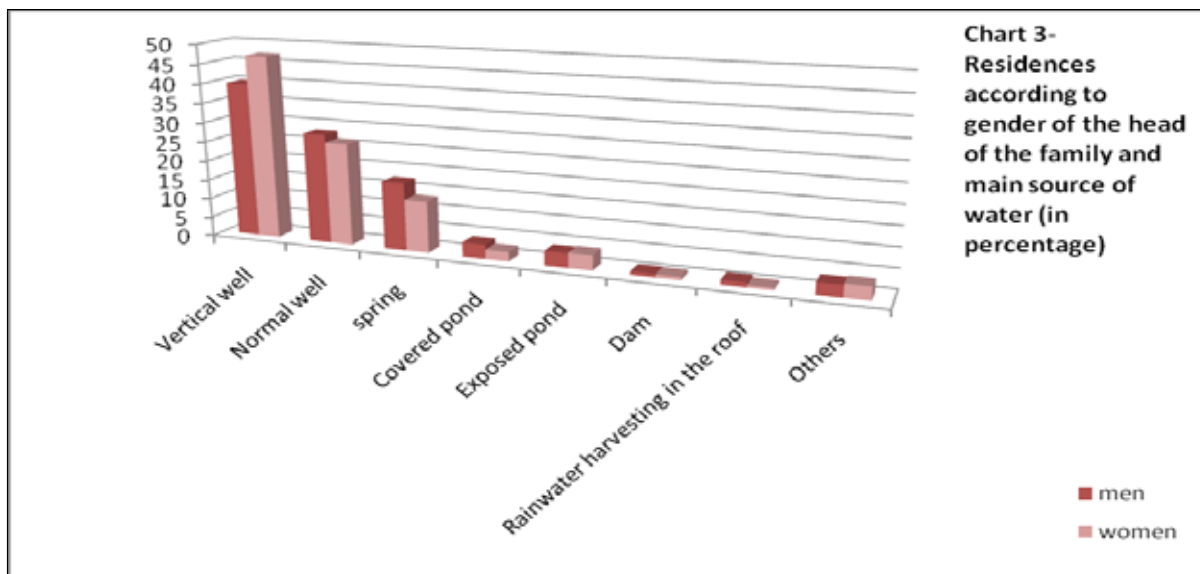
Normal wells are the second most common source for drinking water, with 26.5% of families depend on them at the urban and rural level. However, almost 34.9% of families in rural areas use this source of water, compared to only 6.2 percent of those in urban areas.

We find the lowest rates are the water fetching from a dam only about 0.8% at the urban and rural areas. Up to 1.2% of families use this as a source of water in rural areas, whereas only 0.1% of families do in urban areas.

Table no. (7-9) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings of families headed by men or women main source of water in urban and rural areas

Source of water	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of families	%	No. of families	No. of	%	No. of families	%	No. of	%
Artesian well	73.9	85.1	593.8	83.3	79.6	26.7	513	31.3	153.5	39.9	1106.8	47.1
Normal well	4.9	5.7	44.6	6.2		34.8	572.7	34.9	108.7	28.2	617.3	26.2
spring	1.1	1.3	8	1.1	65.9	22.1	303.1	18.5	67	17.4	311.1	13.2
Covered pond	0.4	0.5	4.1	0.6	14	4.7	52.3	3.2	14.4	3.7	56.4	2.4
Uncowred pond	0.12	0.1	1.2	0.2		4.8	90.5	5.5	14.4	3.7	91.7	3.9
Dam	0.07	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.23	1.1	19.2	1.2	3.3	0.9	19.7	0.8
Rainwater harvesting in the roof	0.11	0.1	0.8	0.1	4.39	1.5	13.2	0.8	4.5	1.2	14	0.6
Others	4.3	4.9	39.6	5.6	7.5	2.5	40.3	2.4	11.8	3.1	79.9	3.4
Un identified	1.9	2.2	20.3	2.8	5.6	1.8	35.6	2.2	7.5	1.9	55.9	2.4
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100		100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-10 Water supply in families headed by men and women in rural and urban areas

Table 7-10 shows that the majority of families in the country -up to 47 percent- carry water to their homes from its source in containers. The method is more prevalent in rural areas, with 64.1 percent of families living in rural areas fetching water to their houses, and less so in urban areas where only 5.5 percent of the families do.

In the rural areas, 66.3 percent of families headed by women depend on this source, compared to 63.7 percent of families headed by men who do.

The second most common method of water provision is the public water supply network. A little over a quarter of families nationwide depend on this method for drinking water.

A larger proportion of families however have access to the public water supply in urban areas than in rural areas, with 65.5 percent of families in the urban areas who use them and 9.3 percent of families in the rural areas who use them.

For this reason, families in rural areas, especially the women, resort to fetching water from its source to their homes in containers, which is tiring and damaging to their health.

The least common method of provision of water is the cooperative network, used by 6.6 percent of all families, 7.9 percent of families in rural areas and 3.4 percent of families in urban areas.

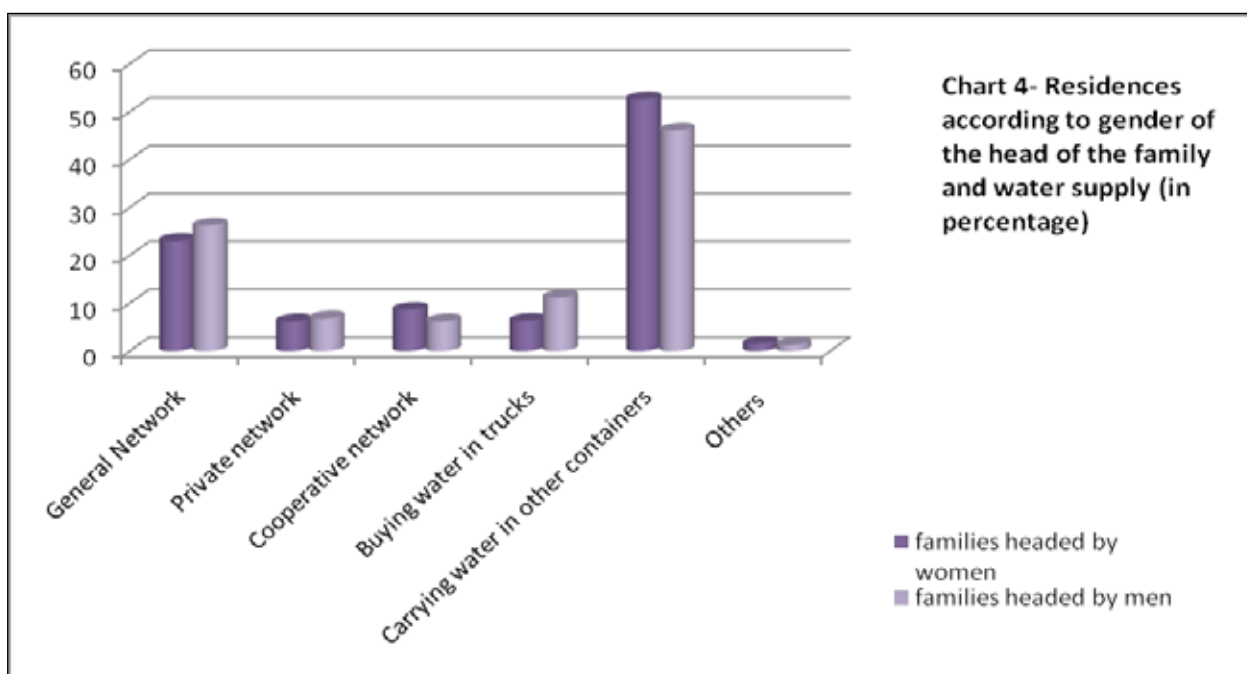
Before this network comes the private network, used by 6.7 percent of all families, 4.2 percent of families in the urban areas and 7.8 percent of families in the rural areas.



Table no. (7-10) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings of families headed by women or men by mostly method of water supply in urban and rural areas

Water supply method	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Public Network	61.8	71.2	462.2	64.8	26.8	9.0	153.4	9.4	88.6	23.0	615.6	26.2
Private network	3.1	3.6	30.4	4.3	20.6	6.9	130	7.9	23.7	6.2	160.4	6.8
Cooperative network	3.5	4.0	23.7	3.3	29.6	9.9	123.1	7.5	33.1	8.6	146.8	6.2
Buying water in trucks	11.1	12.8	129.3	18.2	13.3	4.5	133.6	8.1	24.4	6.3	262.9	11.2
Carrying water in other containers	4.7	5.4	39.4	5.5	197.9	66.3	1044.2	63.7	202.6	52.6	1083.	46.1
Others	0.9	1.0	10.2	1.4	4.7	1.6	20.8	1.3	5.6	1.5	6	1.3
unspecified	1.7	2.0	17.7	2.5	5.4	1.8	34.8	2.1	7.1	1.8	31	2.2
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	52.5	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



## 7-11 Dwellings distribution of families headed by men and women by method of sanitation

As the data of table 7-11 we find that 37.6% of the families at the country do not have a method of sanitation. Over half of families in rural areas do not have sanitation, compared to only 5.7% of families do not have in urban areas; i.e., the families in rural areas suffer from a lack of sanitation, which leads to the spread of diseases. At the gender of family's head level, 37.8% of families headed by women do not have sanitation, and 37.6% of families headed by men do not.

In urban areas, 4.6% of families headed by women and 5.8% of families headed by men do not have sanitation. In rural areas, 47.4% of families headed by women and 51.5% of families headed by men do not have sanitation.

The covered sewage pits are the second means of sanitation, with 27% of the families using them. At the country in urban areas, they are used by 36.3% of families, compared to 23.1 percent of families in the urban areas.

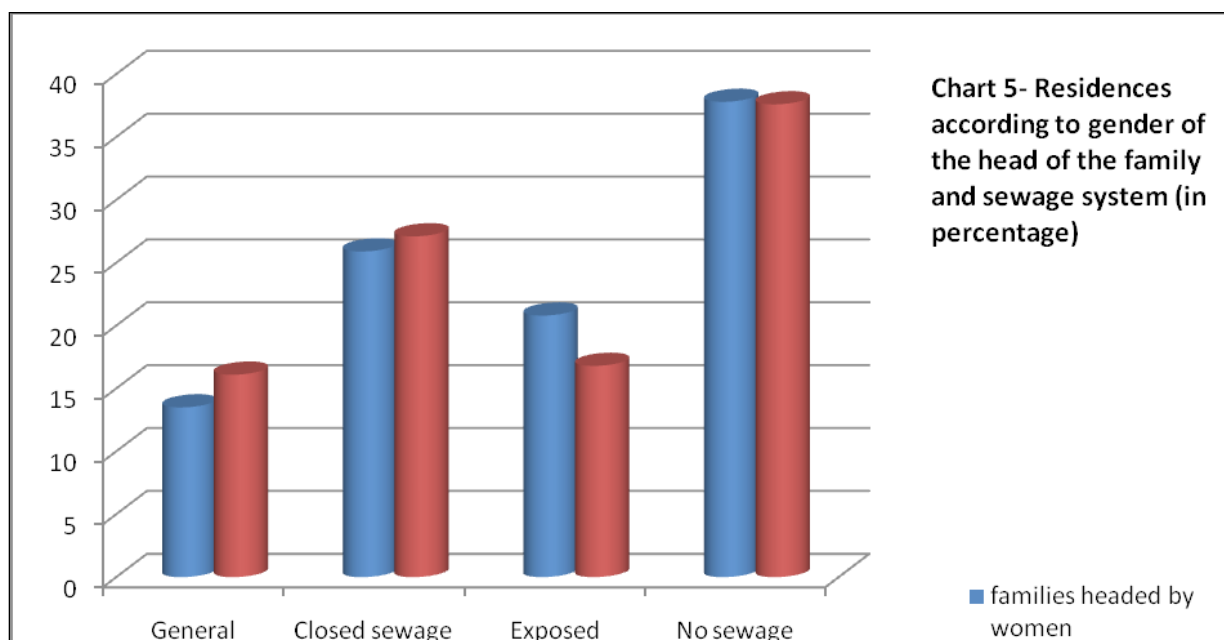
We find about 15.7% of families use the public network for sanitation, with 50.5% of families using it in urban areas and 1.3% of families using it in rural areas.

About 56.3% of the families headed by women and 49.8% of families headed by men used the network in urban areas, compared to only 1.1% of families headed by women and 1.4% of families headed by men in the rural areas.

Table no. (7-11) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings of families headed by women or men by method of sanitation in urban and rural areas

Sanitation method	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Public Network	48.9	56.3	355.1		3.3	1.1	22.8	1.4	52.2	13.5	377.9	16.1
Closed sewage pit	27.5	31.7	262.9		72.3	24.2	376.1	22.9	99.8	25.9	639	27.1
Exposed sewage pit	4.6	5.3	35.5	5.0	75.3	25.3	358.8	21.9	79.9	20.8	394.3	16.8
No sewage	4	4.6	41.2	5.8	141.5	47.4	844	51.5	145.5	37.8	885.2	37.6
unspecified	1.8	2.1	18.2	2.5	5.9	2.0	38.2	2.3	7.7	2.0	56.4	2.4
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-12 Dwellings distribution of families headed by men and women by source of lighting

Table no. (7-12) shows that the highest rate of families use kerosene as the most source of lighting in the country, with 41.5 % of families. The higher proportion of families using this method reaches 54.6 % in rural areas than in urban areas with 4.5%. At the gender of family's head, this method reached in urban areas 4.8 % of families headed by women and 4.3 % of families headed by men do; in rural areas, 58 % of families headed by women and 51.2 % of families headed by men do.

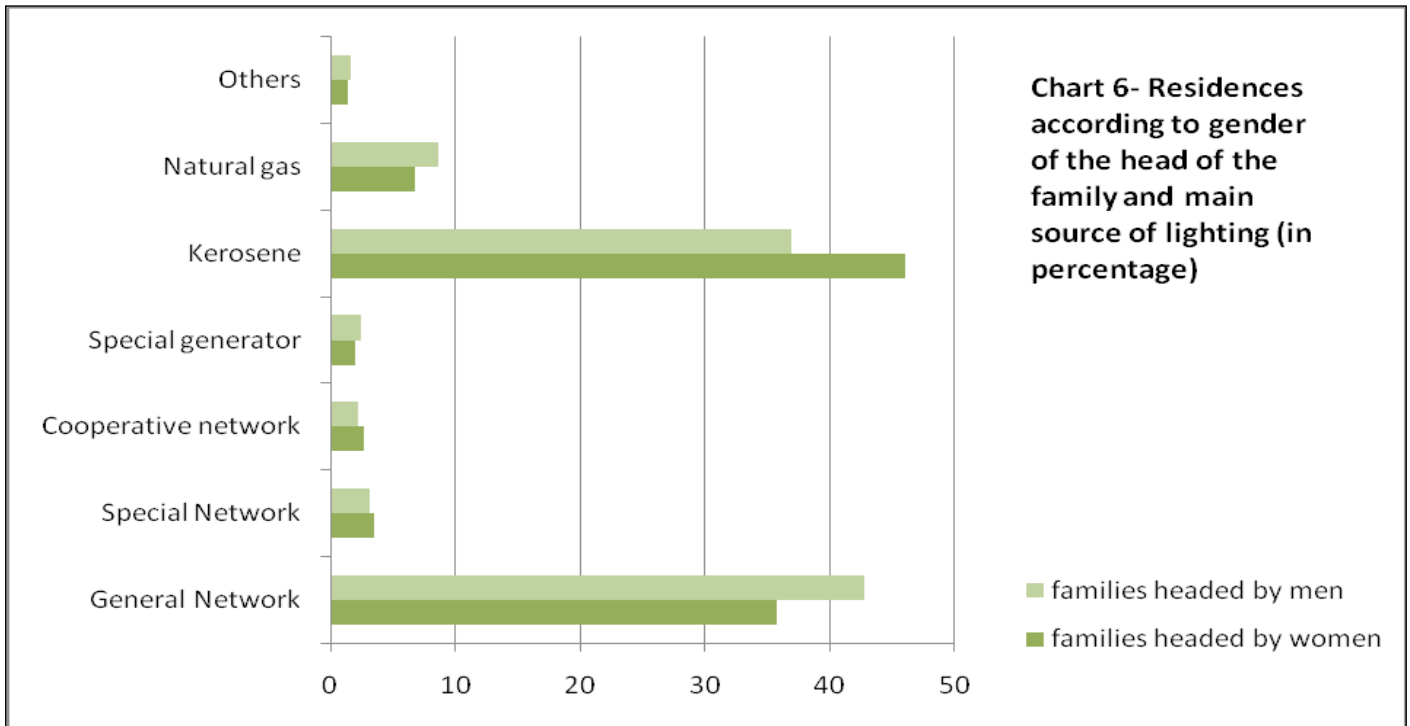
This source of lighting is the public network which illuminates 39.2% of the total families at the county. This source is the most proportion at the urban areas with 87.2 % of families, but, in rural areas, only 22% of the total families receive their lighting from it.

The lowest proportion is 2.2 % of families whose source of lighting is a private generator at the country. In urban areas, only 0.5 % of families, compared to 2.9 % of families in rural areas.

Table no. (7-12) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwellings of families headed by women and men main source of lighting in urban and rural areas

Source of lighting	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Public network	75.7	87.2	622.6	87.3	61.8	20.7	380.8	23.2	137.5	35.7	1003.4	
Private network	1.5	1.7	12.8	1.8	12	4.0	62.7	3.8	13.5	3.5	75.5	3.2
Cooperative network	1.7	2.0	13.5	1.9	8.5	2.8	38.3	2.4	10.2	2.7	51.8	2.2
Private generator	0.4	0.5	3.7	0.5	7.3	2.5	53.1	3.2	7.7	2.0	56.8	2.4
Kerosene	4.2	4.8	30.2	4.3	173	58.0	838.9	51.2	177.2	46.0	869.1	
Natural gas	0.6	0.7	5.6	0.8	25.5	8.6	199	12.1	26.1	6.8	204.6	8.7
Others	0.9	1.0	7.3	1.0	4.5	1.5	30.9	1.9	5.4	1.4	38.2	1.6
Unspecified	1.8	2.1	17.2	2.4	5.7	1.9	36.2	2.2	7.5	1.9	53.4	2.3
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-13 Dwellings distribution of families headed by men and women by type of used cooking fuel

Table no.(7-13) shows that 36.5 % of families at the country use firewood and gas as the main source of cooking fuel in the dwelling. Up to 46.5 % of families used these in the rural areas, compared to only 7.4 % in the urban areas.

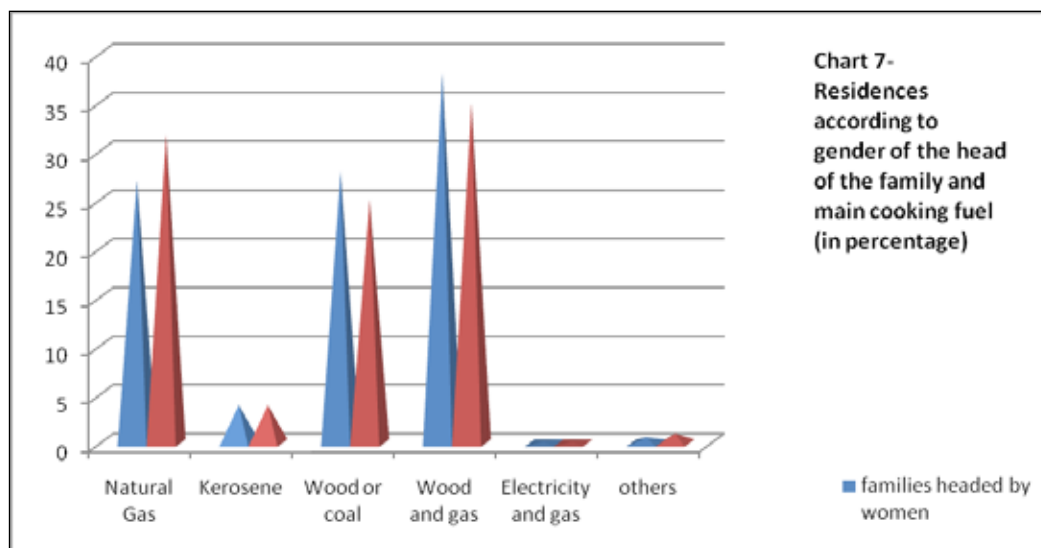
In urban areas, 6.8 % of families headed by women use gas and firewood, compared to 8 % of families headed by men. In rural areas, 47.1 % of families headed by women use both as cooking fuel, compared to 46.6 % of families headed by men. This indicates many families in rural areas still use firewood as a cooking fuel, which, in return, negatively affects the family health and available plants.

This source is followed by gas as second mostly cooking fuel countrywide, with 29.4 % of the total families mainly using this. The use of gas is more prevalent in urban areas where 80.9 % of families use it, compared to 10.9 % of families in rural areas. The last source of cooking fuel is electricity and gas with Only 0.2% of families, with very low proportions in both rural and urban areas.

Table no. (7-13) Numerical and proportional distribution of dwelling of families headed by women or men by main cooking fuel in urban and rural areas

Type of cooking fuel	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women		Families headed by men	
	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%	No. of families	%
Natural Gas	71.5	82.4	566.2	79.4	32.6	10.9	178.9	10.9	104.1	27.0	745.1	31.7
Kerosene	4.8	5.5	32.6	4.6	10.2	3.4	59.5	3.6	15	3.9	92.1	3.9
Wood or coal	1.4	1.6	8.6	1.2	106	35.5	578.9	35.3	107.4	27.9	587.5	25.0
Wood and gas	5.9	6.8	56.8	8.0	140.3	47.1	764.1	46.6	146.2	38.0	820.9	34.9
Electricity and gas	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.2
others	0.5	0.6	13.6	1.9	1.7	0.6	10.3	0.6	2.2	0.6	23.9	1.0
Unspecified	2.6	3.0	33.7	4.7	6.9	2.3	44.1	2.7	9.5	2.4	77.8	3.3
Total	86.8	100	712.9	100	298.3	100	1639.9	100	385.1	100	2352.8	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Population, housing and establishments census 2004



### 7-14 Infected male and female distribution by type of disease :

Table no. (7-14) shows that malaria/fever is the highest disease among those provided in the table, with 46.2 % of men and 38.9% of women. Arthritis and rheumatism were the lowest disease for men with 1.6 %, while dental illnesses were the lowest one for women, with only 3.4%.

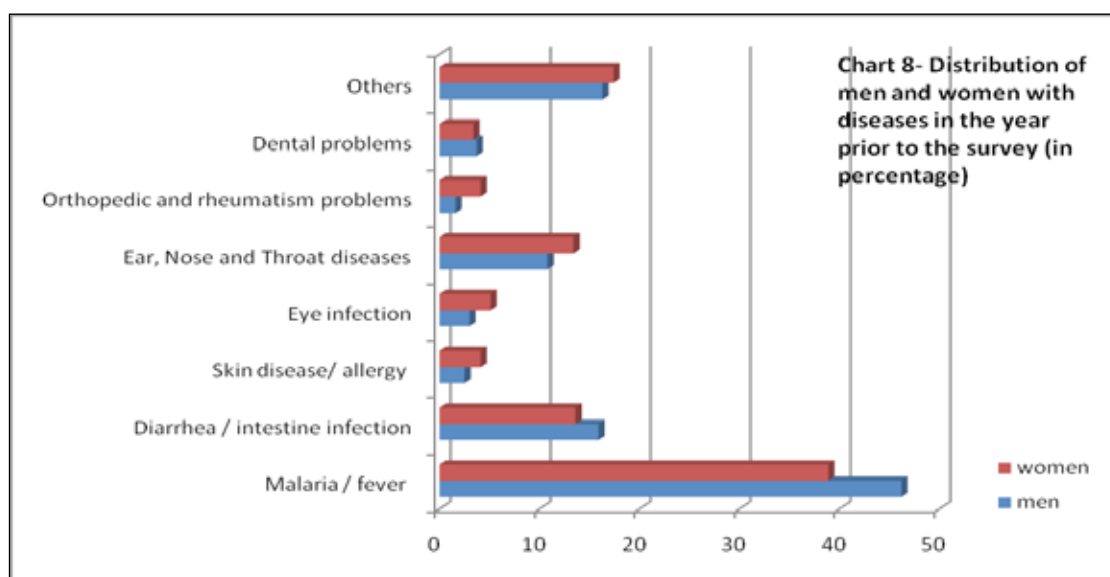
In urban areas, the highest rate of illness among men is for those infected with malaria/fever, with 42.1 %, and the lowest was for arthritis and rheumatism diseases, with only 1 %. For women, the malaria/fever was the highest rate with 31.8 % of women in urban areas, and the lowest was for eye diseases with 2.4 % of women.

In rural areas, the highest rate of illness was for malaria/fever for both men and women, with 48.2 % of men and 43 % of men respectively. Arthritis and rheumatism were rare for men with only 1.9 %, whereas dental illnesses were the lowest rate for women, with only 2.4 % of the total infected women in rural areas.

Table no. (7-14) Proportional distribution of infected men and women during the year survey in urban and rural areas

Disease Type of disease	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Malaria / fever	42.1	31.8	48.2	43.0	46.2	38.9
Diarrhea / intestine infection	9.8	11.3	18.9	15.0	15.9	13.6
Skin disease/ allergy	4.2	4.6	1.7	3.8	2.5	4.1
Eye infection	2.4	2.4	3.3	6.7	3.0	5.1
Ear, nose and throat diseases	17.1	18.8	7.7	10.3	10.8	13.4
Orthopedic and rheumatism problems	1.0	5.1	1.9	3.5	1.6	4.1
Dental problems	4.2	5.0	3.4	2.4	3.7	3.4
Others	19.2	21.0	14.9	15.3	16.3	17.4
Total in percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of household Budget Survey 2005-2006



### 7-15 Infected male and female distribution with chronic diseases by gender:

Table no. (7-15) shows that the highest rate is 20.7 % of women in the whole country suffering from chronic disease as joints and bones arthritis, while the lowest rate is 0.1 % of women suffering from leprosy. The total rate reached of men 16% of men at the country suffering from diabetes, whereas no more than 0.1 % have leprosy. This rate is among men in urban areas only, but it is among only in rural without urban.

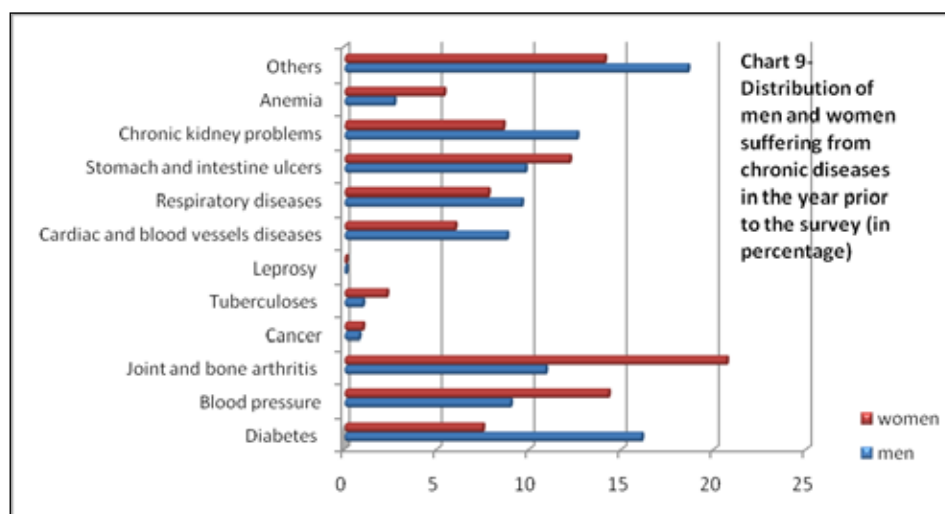
For chronic diseases in urban areas, 24.7 % of the total men had diabetes, whereas 19.1 % of the total women suffered from high blood pressure.

In rural areas, 14.8 % of men had diabetes, and 22.1 % of women had joints and bones arthritis.

Table no. (7-15) Proportional distribution of infected men and women with chronic diseases during the year of survey by gender in urban and rural areas

Chronic diseases	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Diabetes	24.7	12.8	11.2	4.3	16.1	7.5
Blood pressure	10.6	19.1	8.1	11.3	9.0	14.3
Joint and bone arthritis	6.7	18.4	13.3	22.1	10.9	20.7
Cancer	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
Tuberculoses	0.7	0.8	1.2	3.2	1.0	2.3
Leprosy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cardiac and blood vessels diseases	9.6	7.5	8.4	5.1	8.8	6.0
Respiratory diseases	10.6	7.3	9.1	8.1	9.6	7.8
Stomach and intestine ulcers	9.4	10.6	10.0	13.2	9.8	12.2
Chronic kidney problems	8.8	8.6	14.8	8.6	12.6	8.6
Anemia	1.2	3.8	3.5	6.3	2.7	5.4
Others	17.0	10.3	19.5	16.5	18.6	14.1
Total in percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of Household Budget Survey 2005-2006.



#### 7-16 Distribution of families headed by women or men by type of water purification :

Table no.(7-16) shows clearly that the most families in Yemen, whether in urban or rural areas, do not purify their drinking water at all. We note that up to 90% of the total families headed by women, and 86.3 % of the total families headed by men do not purify their drinking water; in urban areas, 68.7 % of families headed by women and 61% of families headed by men do not treat their drinking water, while in rural areas 99.1 % of families headed by women and 96.5 % of families headed by men do not.

The lowest rate are for the families who used the chemical treatment of drinking water with 0.2 % of the total families headed by women and 0.4 % of families headed by men in urban areas, only 0.7 % of families headed by women and 1.4 % of those headed by men used the chemical treatment; In the rural areas, there were no families who use the chemical treatment to purify their drinking water.

Table no. (7-16) Proportional distribution of families headed by women type of drinking water purification method in urban and rural areas

Drinking water purification	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	Families headed by women	Families headed by men
Boiling the water	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1
Filter	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8
Chemical treatment	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Buying from the market	25.4	32.4	0.5	3.0	8.0	11.4
Using untreated water	68.7	61.0	99.1	96.5	90.0	86.3
Total in percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of Household Budget Survey 2005-2006

### 7-17 Dwelling distribution of families headed by women or men by type of used toilet

Table no. ( 7-17) indicates that the total proportional of families headed by women 57.5% and 49.2 % of families headed by men use a toilet without a flush. This type of toilet is highly used by families in rural and urban areas, with 66.4 % of families in urban areas and 43.2 % of families in rural areas using them; at the head of family level, in urban areas reached 66.8 % of families headed by women and 66.4 % of families headed by men.

In rural areas, it was the lowest rate 53.5% of families headed by women and 42.3% of families headed by men.

The lowest rate was the toilet with a flush only used by 8.2% of families. 8% of families headed by women and 8.4 % of families headed by men used them.

This type of toilet is used more in urban areas than in rural areas, with 23.4 % of families using it in urban areas compared to only 2.3 % of families in rural areas; according to the head of family, the rate in urban areas reached 24% of families headed by women and 23.4 % of families headed by men used it. In rural areas, it was 1.2 % of families headed by women and 2.4 % of families headed by men did.

These indicators are from the environmental ones which reflect how the cleanness of dwelling is, and the health inside a household.

Table no. (7-17) Proportional distribution of dwellings of families headed by women or men by type of toile used in urban and rural areas

Type of toilet	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	Families headed by women	Families headed by men
Toilet with flush	24.0	23.4	1.2	2.4	8.0	8.4
Toilet without flush	66.8	66.4	53.5	42.3	57.5	49.2
Other	7.5	8.3	21.3	25.6	17.2	20.7
No toilet	1.7	1.9	24.0	29.7	17.3	21.7
Total in percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of Household Budget Survey 2005-2006



## 7-18 Families distribution by way of garbage disposal .

Table no. (7-18) shows that the total proportional of families reached 78.9% at the country disposing from their garbage by outside their home in places to where they one not dedicated, with 97.9 % of families who do this in the rural areas, and 41.8 % of families who throw it in the places where are dedicated in the urban areas.

The lowest rate way of disposal was handing in the garbage at once the garbage collector or truck passes, with only 7.7 % of the total families, whereas 26.4 % of families are in the urban areas, and 0.1 % of families are in the rural areas.

The method in which a family disposes from its garbage affects a family's vulnerability to different diseases; therefore, the best ways to dispose from the garbage are either by throwing it in the place where is dedicated or taking it out when the garbage collector or truck passes.

Table no. (7-18) Proportional distribution of families by garbage disposal method in urban and rural areas

Garbage disposal method	Urban	Rural	Total
Disposed in the right place specified for garbage.	41.8	2.0	13.4
Taking it out while the garbage truck or collector is passing.	26.4	0.1	7.7
Throwing it in places where are not dedicated outside the residence.	31.8	97.9	78.9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of Household Budget Survey 2005-2006

## 7-19 Dwellings distribution of families by type of surrounded environmental effects and damages:

Table no. (7-19) shows that the homes of most families in the country have been affected by environmental factors. While only 23.5% of homes had not incurred such damages, with up to 28.7% of homes were intact in urban areas; in rural areas, 25% of family homes were affected by the smoke and smells from cooking, followed by 23.1% of them were affected by the smells of animals.

In urban areas, after the smoke and smell of cooking, up to 12.3% of the total families were affected by sanitation water.

The dust and smoke resulting from the factories was the lowest rate with only 0.4 % of the total family homes affected, whereas up to 0.7% affected in urban areas and 0.3 % in the rural areas.

These environmental effects generally affect the health and safety of family members with various degrees of danger and strength.

Table no. (7-19) Proportional distribution of dwelling of families by effects of environmental factors in urban and rural areas

Environmental effects	Urban	Rural	Total
Smoke and odor from vehicles exhaust	3.4	0.6	1.4
Smoke and odor resulting from cooking	7.1	25.0	20.1
Smoke and odor from animals	5.2	23.1	18.2
Sewage and sanitation facilities odor	12.3	7.8	9.1
Garbage stink	7.7	4.5	5.3
Smoke, dust and odor from faceries	0.7	0.3	0.4
Other sources of smell and smoke	7.7	8.8	8.5
Bad ventilation	7.1	4.4	5.1
Humidity	8.8	2.3	4.1
House located near of stagnant water	1.2	0.5	0.7
Noise	10.1	1.2	3.6
No environmental effects	28.7	21.5	23.5
Total %	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Primary results of Household Budget Survey 2005-2006

## **7-20 References**

- 1- Central Statistical Organization, Final results of Population, Housing and Establishments census 2004.
- 2- Central Statistical Organization, Primary Results of Household Budget survey 2005/2006.

# Chapter 8

## Violence against women



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\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

The subject of violence has received a great attention from the international institutions and organizations, notably through the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, approved by the United Nations' General Assembly under the instruction no. (1048) dated on December 8, 1993. It defined violence as:

“The term ‘violence against women’ means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm, or threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation from the liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

Article 2 of the declaration provided that the violence against women is understood as including , not exclusively, the following examples:

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the family, including battering, sexual abuse against the female children of household, the violence related with the wife rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to the exploitation.

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at the work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated and condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.

This declaration embodies the international human rights mentioned in its preamble:

“...recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.” It adds: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

The International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights touches on the issue of violence indirectly. The second article of its preamble stipulates: “these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person.”

In this article, the covenant also declares that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In the article 17, it stipulates:

1. No one shall be subjected arbitrarily or illegally to interfere with his privacy, or with affairs of his family, home or correspondences, nor to any legal attacks abuse his honor or reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to be protected by the law against such interference or attacks.

The international Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women outlined, like the other rest of the international conventions and provisions, the violence to which women are subjected. The convention treats the issue by going back to the content of the UN charter that emphasizes the human rights, a person's dignity and equality between men and women.

The UN defines violence against women as: “ ‘Violence against women’ means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation from the liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

In Yemen, according to the results of a WNC survey in 19 governorates in Yemen on violence against women, most Yemeni women view violence as being basically physical. This applies for women from rural and tribal areas, as well as women from urban areas. It was noticed that the most women start talking about the violence they suffered at the hands of their husbands or brothers. In addition, they pointed out insults and curses as the most widely-spread form of violence, as well as depriving women from inheritance or manipulating their right to it. Regarding the deprivation women from health services, they neglected talking about.

Based on this study, the violence against women from the view point of Yemeni women is “any action or word of a man or men towards women that implies any form of discrimination on traditional or cultural grounds, or based on an inadequate interpretation of Islam regardless its impacts whether with moral or physical results.”

The definition of violence, according to Yemeni women, comes close to the UN definition of violence against women, but it does not exactly match it. This is because Yemeni women base their understanding of violence on religious, cultural and valuable references according to a right or wrong understanding as to lead to legitimize some of the forms of violence in their opinion.

### 8-1 Reasons for violence against women

The violence against women can be considered from two different points, but they are complementary as:

First point: An abstract value, and the second as an physical value.

Women are exposed to physical and symbolic violence, because of the social positions and roles as defined in a male-dominated society. These social roles and positions are inferior compared to those of men. The violence against women as an abstract value is a result of women's social and economic situation.

In the light of social and cultural values, women in Yemen are exposed to physical, material, moral and psychological violence by men. The number of cases of violence against women and their degree differs according to their social and economic classes, and their educational levels; therefore, the violence against women is categorized according to two reasons:

### 8-1-1 Cultural reasons

Throughout history, a culture based on the discrimination and the inequality was formed in Yemeni society. The social organizations adopted certain structures, and the relationship between the individuals and organizations was defined according to a discriminative gender-based division of work, in response to prevailing cultural trends.

The perspective of gender is one of the most important criteria, if it is not absolutely the most important one, that defined Yemen's traditional culture distribution of social roles, including in families. The authority in the family and society was distributed among family members according to gender.

### 8-1-2 Socioeconomic situations

The social and economic situation play a role in the emergence of various forms of violence to which women is exposed, and influence its pattern, degree, and intensity as the most ones are: Age, marital status, place of residence (rural or urban area) and level of education.

#### 8-1-2-1 Rural and urban status:

In all governorates except Shabwa, the women in rural areas are more exposed to violence than in urban areas. Traditionally, the conservative values view women as inferior to men; thus, the women is exposed to a material and physical violence in rural areas compared to urban areas. In urban areas, more educated women develop defensive mechanisms that decrease violence against them.

Table no. (8-1) Women's opinions on violence against women in urban and rural areas of surveyed governorates

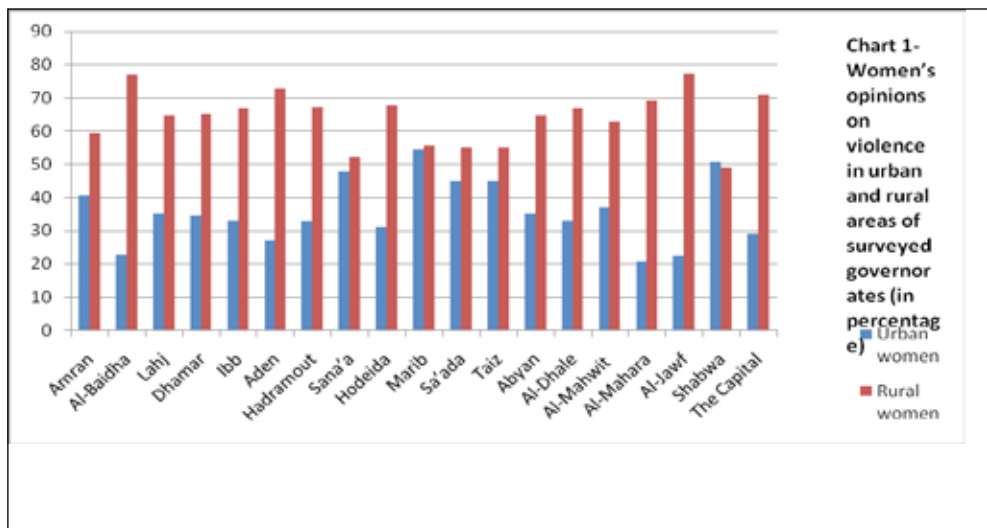
Governorate	percent of women's responses	
	Urban women	Rural women
Amran	40.5	59.5
Al-Baidha	22.8	77.2
Lahj	35.3	64.7
Dhamar	34.6	65.4
Ibb	33.0	67.0
Aden	27.2	72.8
Hadramout	32.9	67.1
Sana'a	47.8	52.2
Hodeida	31.2	67.8
Marib	54.5	55.5
Sa'ada	44.8	55.2
Taiz	45.0	55.0
Abyan	35.3	64.7
Al-Dhale	33.0	67.0
Al-Mahwit	37.1	62.9
Al-Mahara	20.6	69.4
Al-Jawf	22.6	77.4
Shabwa	50.7	49.2
Sana'a city	29.0	71.0

Source: National Women Committee

#### 8-1-2-2 Marital status

Among women of marriage age, we distinguish between two groups as socially recognized: married women, and unmarried women, i.e. spinsters, divorced women or widows.

Married women are more exposed to violence as some husbands are physically and morally violent towards their wives; on the contrary, the divorced women, widows especially in their 30s and 40s, and women who exceeded the common age of marriage without marrying are all exposed to various forms of moral and symbolic violence, since their families are strict in monitoring their behavior.



### 8-1-2-3 Age

The age is another criterion that indicates the violence to which young girls are subjected by their younger or older brothers. In the rural and urban societies, there is a lack of family and social culture that is fair to both sexes, generally the most characteristic in specifying the gender roles and relationships which are based on inequality in the family; therefore, a lot of single girls or married women are exposed to various forms of physical, material and psychological violence as being deprived from the inheritance, being battered, abusing in their treatment, neglected, marginalized or deprived from completing their education. Accordingly, the consequences have negative impacts against physical and psychological health that prevent them from social and economic empowerment.

### 8-1-2-4 Poverty

The poverty is a suitable environment to spread the violence against women. Because of financial pressures and the extremely hard living standards spouses are exposed to continuously disagree, which threatens the solidarity and stability of family. In addition, low income or no income among the poor families is a basic factor that increases the poverty, and a reason leading to emerge the violence against women.

### 8-2 Strategies and taken measures:

The challenge of violence against women in Yemen which takes on many forms as explained by social gender studies and research was needed to formulate strategies, and to take several steps and measures that the most important of these is the resistance of violence against women program supported by Oxfam since 2001. This program is executed in cooperation with the National Women Committee and a number of the civil society organizations.

On May 8, 2003, the Yemeni network for the resistance of violence against women was established consisting of 13 governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In the framework of resistance of violence against women program, the National Women Committee in 2003 conducted a comprehensive study on violence against women in Yemen, and held a number of lectures and workshops.

As an initiative of this committee in cooperation with its partners in Shaima network, the first Yemeni conference on combating violence against women was held in Sana'a on March 4 -7, 2004.

#### The goals of the resistance of violence against women program are:

- To inform people about violence against women
- To inform people about the forms of violence as well as its effects against the family, society and development
- To disseminate the awareness and define of the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
- To follow up the amendments of discriminative laws
- To work on institutionalizing gender in plans and programs
- To promote the awareness of those interested in protecting women from discrimination and supporting the civil rights of women
- To revise development programs and policies in the light of women's rights, especially in health and education.

### 8-3 Crimes and their kinds committed by women (selected indicators)

Although girls and women are easily targeted for various forms of violence, they commit, as a result to different conditions and reasons, crimes that affect their situation and shatter their families; therefore, the familiarity with the violence forms, and their indicators and trends should be required a conscious understanding in the principals on which the necessary precautionary measures are based to protect women from the forms of crime and violence. It should be concentrated on the position of the criminal law on which this issue is still absent in the criminal studies, researches and investigation, and the discrimination to which women are exposed in case their committing crimes for what men do the same.

Table no. (8-2) illustrates the kind of crimes committed by women.

Table no. (8-2) Kind of crimes and number of female prisoners for 2005

Type of crime	No. of female prisoners	Notes
Attempted murder	13	Sentenced prisoners
Murder / premeditated murder	24	
Adultery	79	
Theft	12	
Kidnapping	3	
Drinking	2	
Drug possession	6	
False reporting and deportation	94	
Loss of custody	1	
Total	234	
Prostitution / indecent act	36	Under investigation
Murder	3	
Theft	17	
Assault	1	
Aiding a fugitive	2	
Kidnapping	7	
False report		
Total	66	

Source: Statistical report 2006 – Ministry of Interior

Table no. (8-3) shows that the most of the crimes committed against girls aged under 18 years are the most crimes of adultery and rape. These statistics reflect the dangerous effects of such crimes on young girls who strive to defend their honor and dignity.

It is hard to detect the reasons of such violence against girls, specially the violences which is practised against female children that one of its reasons might be a weak relationship between the criminal and the victim. The criminal may not own up to the act, especially if he is from the relatives of victim supposedly who should be responsible for the abused girl; Thus, it is not strange that we find such crimes are at the top of a list of crimes of violence that require deep commitment to end as well as diagnosis and deep analysis.



Table no. (8-3) Percentage of major and moderate crimes against girls in 2005

Moderate Crimes	Victims by age			Total no. of women	percent	Grand total
	7 and below	8-14	15-18			
Attempt to manslaughter	1	6	2	9	20	45
Harming dignity	3	4	5	12	57	21
Unintended offense	5	1	9	15	12.5	120
Total	9	11	16	36	19	186
Massive crimes						
Manslaughter	3	8	3	14	14.4	97
Attempt to premeditated murder	8	10	8	26	21.2	212
Massive physical injury	-	3	10	13	4	313
Attempted rape	2	2	1	5	45	11
Attempted adultery	-	1	1	2	100	2
Adultery	-	1	8	9	81.8	11
Rape	2	8	4	14	16.5	85
Kidnapping	-	2	3	5	35.7	14
Total	15	35	38	88	21	745

Source: Evaluative report– Ministry of Interior.

#### 8-4 Early marriage

Early marriage of girls is one of the forms of violence against girls; then, it deprives them from pursuing their education and efficiently participating in development.

A field study showed that the prevalence rate of early marriage among women according to 1,495 life stories of spouses is 52.1 % of women and 6.7 % of men.

The life stories showed that there is a huge age gap between husband and wife. The husbands are usually 7 to 10 years older than their wives.

The study explained a comparison between the ages of married women and men during three generations that the age of marriage increased from 10-24 years old and to 14-70 years old.

There were differences in the age of marriage according to geographical location; hence, the girls of Hodeida and Hadramout (Seyoun) are married at the age of 8 years, while the girls in Mukalla are married at the age of 10 years.

Further, the age of marriage for girls differs at the rural and urban areas; for the urban areas, the study showed that the marriage age is approximately 2.2 % for girls under 18 years and 0.9 % for women above 18 years.

Early marriages are more frequent in rural areas. The urban areas showed a difference of 2.2 % for age group under 18 years and 0.9% for age group above 18 years. In case the urban areas show a proportion less than the rural areas with 2.6% for age group under 18 years, but the rate was, however, higher in urban areas than rural areas in the age group above 18 years.

#### 8-5 Female genital mutilation as violence against women

##### 8-5-1 Female genital mutilation prevalence

The results of the Yemeni survey of family health showed that 56.3 % of married or previously married women have heard of or know about female genital mutilation (FGM) or female circumcision.

In urban areas, 76.4% of married or previously married women had heard of the practice as opposed to 50% of this same group in rural areas.

Up to 88% of women with secondary education or higher knew about female genital mutilation, compared to 51.1% of illiterate women.

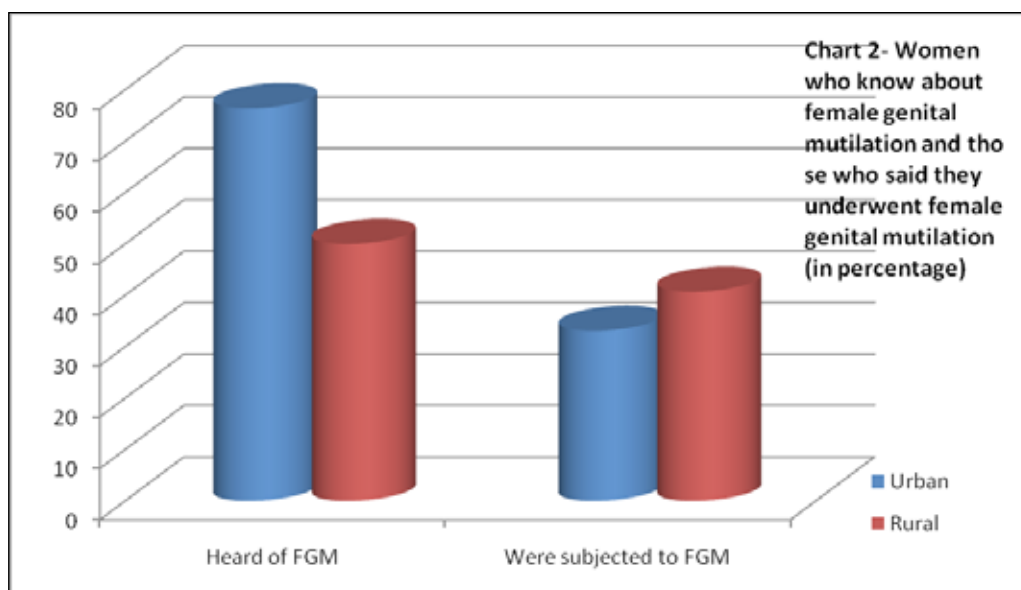


Table no. (8-4) Percentage of women who know about female genital mutilation, those who said they underwent female genital mutilation and those who did it to others

Characteristics	Heard of FGM	No. of women	No. of women who know about FGM		No. of women who know about FGM
			Those who were subjected to FGM	Those who had done FGM to other girls	
<b>Residency</b>					
Urban	76.4	2713	33.1	15.2	2072
Rural	50.0	8579	40.7	25.9	4286
<b>Educational level</b>					
Illiterate	51.1	8747	41.7	25.8	4469
Reads and writes	68.2	1043	32.2	16.8	711
Basic education	72.2	661	31.5	14.5	479
Ninth grade	78.2	417	29.3	7.9	326
Secondary level and above	87.8	425	24.2	7.9	373
<b>No. of children</b>					
None	52.2	1358	36.6	0.0	709
1-2	57.5	2660	38.6	19.0	1530
3-5	57.3	3646	39.8	28.5	2091
6+	55.9	3626	37.0	28.6	2028
Total	56.3	11292	38.2	22.4	6358

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemeni Family Health Survey 2003.

### 8-5-2 Age at FGM

The family health survey indicates that the FGM is performed during the first month of birth, with rate 93 %.

Regarding how FGM is performed, a knife was used in 71.2 % of cases, whereas scissors were used in 18% of them, and only 1.5 % of cases was used a medical scalpel. This method was higher in 4.2 % of cases in urban areas, as compared to 0.7 % of cases in rural areas.

Over 12 % of girls with secondary education used the scalpel, compared to only 1 % of illiterate women.

Female circumcision was performed by midwives in 26.7 % of cases.

Trained nurses, doctors and midwives performed the operation of FGM in 12 % of cases, as the previous table shows.

## 8-6 Women battering

The family health survey deals with this issue as a type of violence against women and wives. Almost 5% of married or already married women aged (15-49) years said that they were beaten during the two years prior to the survey.

About 56.4% of women said that they were beaten by their husbands; in urban areas, the proportion of women whom were battered by their husbands 5.4% and 4.9 % of women were in rural areas.

It wasn't noticed that there was an obvious variation in this percentage by the wife's age, but there were differences related to the level of education of the husband or battered wife.

### 8-6-1 Reasons of beat

For reasons of beat wives, 62% of women explained that the reason of the beatings came from marital disputes, while 21.5 % indicated that they were beaten without a reason, and 15 % said it was because they had disobeyed their husbands.

### 8-6-2 Medical treatment for battered women

The data of this survey showed that 82.8 % of the battered women didn't receive any medical attention in the case of physical harm, and 10 % received medical attention by health workers, while others received it by relatives, friends or neighbors; further, the percentage of women who were beaten by their relatives was 47 % in the two years prior to the survey.

### 8-6-3 Filing complaints

It was noticed that the women rate whom beat and file complaints to the police stations. Only 5% of older women turn to friends and neighbors, while about 8 % of women files complaints to the police stations, and 2.4% in the age group ( 15-24).

Up to 49 percent of women in urban areas didn't complain, compared to 33.4 percent in rural areas.

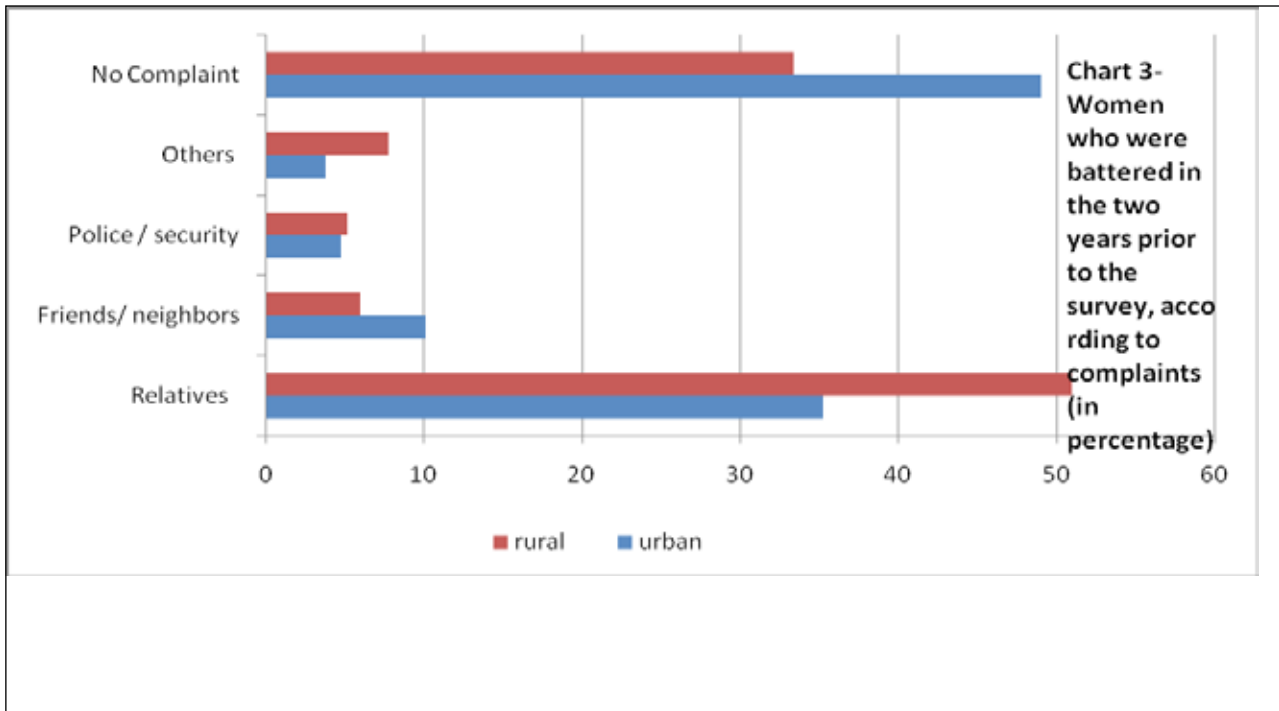
These percentages differ by the level of education.

Table 8-5 Women who were battered in the two years prior to the survey, according to complaints

Characteristics	Relatives	Friends/ neighbors	Police / security	Others	No Complaint	No. of women
Age						
15-24	46.7	4.9	24	8.8	41.3	169
25-34	54.3	4.5	43	5.1	32.4	196
+35	49.3	11.4	81	6.7	39.2	198
Residence						
Urban	35.2	10.1	4.8	3.8	49.0	146
Rural	50.9	6.0	5.2	7.8	33.4	417
Educational level						
Illiterate	48.4	6.7	5.3	5.9	37.1	468
Reads and writes	38.0	6.9	3.6	12.6	40.3	43
Basic education	39.1	10.3	4.9	9.6	38.7	53
Total	46.8	7.1	5.1	6.8	37.5	564

Source: Central Statistical Organization – Yemeni Family Health Survey 2003.

This table shows that the most women who were beaten are illiterates, followed by women with basic education who can read and write. These indicators indicate that the higher the level of a woman's education, the less likely she is to be beaten, because of her ability to be economically independent from the subordination of men.



### 8-7 Health and reproductive rights, and their relation with violence.

The health and birth rights are the essential forms of the violence against women during their reproductive life periods. Many reports show that women are deprived from such rights for familial and social reasons as follow:

Some husbands deprive their wives from going to hospital to benefit from reproductive health services. The results of family health survey showed that 30 % of women with secondary education and more are going at the necessary to a private doctor compared to less than 6 % of illiterate women. It is noticed that the resorting to a private doctor is more among women living in urban areas than women living in rural areas.

Obstacles to women receiving health care were going alone to the medical centers with an advanced permission from the husband with 81 % , then lack of money with 72 % , long distance to the medical center, and no knowing where the health services are provided.

Some husbands do not want to determine the choices of reproduction which may result in many children the expense of which he will have to determine. Furthermore, the deprivation of women from their right is exposed her and her newborn children to many diseases, because it leads to premature and frequent childbirth that results in many health, physical and psychological problems.

In the results of the family health survey, 64 % of women did not discuss the family planning with their husbands any more during the year prior to the survey, while 21 % of them discussed it once or twice with their husbands, and around a one-third of them discussed it with their husbands repeatedly for several times.

The statistical indicators and data provide us clear significances that there is a direct relationship between all these factors and their relation to the forms of violence against women.

## 8-8 References

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2. The national women Committee and Higher Women Council - Report on the situation of Yemeni women 2004-2005.
3. The national women Committee, Sixth national report about the level of implementation of the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 2006.
4. Eighth five-year plan for women development and poverty reduction 2006-2010.
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6. Gender-Development Studies and Research Center.

# Chapter 9

## Women and men in authority and decision making positions



\* The opinions and ideas mentioned in this chapter express the point of view of the writer not the CSO.



## Introduction

Yemeni constitution guarantees equal rights for men and women in the political field, and gives women the right to vote and run as a candidates in the elections according to the article (40) of the Yemeni constitution.

The president of Yemen, in his electoral program for the 2009 presidential elections, urged the political parties that women is not merely used as voters, but he called for them to activate women's participation in political life.

The strategy of women's development was mainly to increase women's participation in decision making through positions in elected and unelected organizations with a 30% minimum quota.

The strategy also called for political forces and human rights activists to support this target. The election law imposes procedures to encourage women to practice their right to vote, in addition to form women committees to register and record the names of female voters.

Censuses have confirmed that women represent half of society, which means that their votes are an effective force in the election process.

In 2003, 42% of the registered voters on the electoral lists for the parliament and council elections were women, and up to 74.8% of the total those registered. In the local elections 2006, up to 42% of registered voters and voters were women.

Civil society organizations and human rights supporters have increasingly supported the quota system. The political parties' stand at their conferences led to improve the situation of women in the internal councils of the political parties.

Despite all the procedures supporting the political participation of women, the official indicators of the level of women's presence in political and executive institutions show a great gap between men and women in authority and decision making positions.

### 9-1 Participation of women in elected organizations

#### 9-1-1 Parliament

Inside political parties, women's weak influence is reflected directly in the leading bodies on their representation in the parliament and the local committees. This situation has not witnessed any improvement throughout all the parliamentary experience between 1993-2003.

In the parliamentary elections, the nomination of women as candidates has witnessed a decline since 2003. The number of women who won seats in parliament has decreased. The number of female members of parliament fell from 2 women in 1993 and 1997 to one woman in 2003, as shown in table 9-1.

Table no. (9-1) Female candidates in the parliamentary elections in 1993, 1997 and 2003

Elections	Women candidates	Total Candidates	Percentage	No. of women winners
1993	42	3166	1.3	2
1997	19	1311	1.4	2
2003	11	1396	.8	1

Source: Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum

Table no. (9-2) illustrates an obvious contradiction between the high rates in numbers of registered female as voters and those female voters, and the decreasing number of female candidates in the parliamentary elections.

Table no. (9-2) Registered and actual voters in the parliamentary elections 2003

Registered voters			Actual voters					
Men	Women	Total	Men	percent	Women	percent	Total	percent
4682285	3415210	8097495	3660943	78.18	2540311	74.38	6201254	76.58

Source: Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum

The decline in women's participation as party candidates in the parliamentary elections is due to the limited participation of women in the parties' high councils and their organizational structures in general.

Thus, the participation of women in the political parties is thus marginal and ineffective in party decision making.



## 9-1-2 Local councils

Before the decisive dates for the beginning of the elections in results for the local councils during 2001-2006, parties frequently promised women to expand their participation in the local councils with a percentage not less than 15%; then, it was taken place honor covenants to obligate all parties to certain commitments regarding easily to access the local councils within women, which are as an avoidance from the women's demands for legislation to oblige every one to follow a temporary quota for women.

As usual, in the midst of competition and strained relations between the executive and effective parties inside the parties, the promises made to women vanished and, in many cases, pressure was exerted on them to quit.

As a result, elections results came out with a low participation rate of women as party candidates, independent candidates, winners in the local council elections, and registered voters. This is noticed in tables 3, 4 and 5, whether in the local councils elections in 2001 or 2006.

However, women gained simple benefits in participation in the election management in the stage of revising and adjusting the voters' lists by appointing women in the supervising and basic committees. Six women were appointed in the supervising committees at the governorates level of the total 66 members with a percentage of 9.1%.

In addition, 60 women in the basic committees in the electoral constituencies were appointed of the total 903 members with a percentage of 6.6%.

In the sub- committees in the centers, the percentage of women was equal to men, because of the equal number of committees dedicated for the registration of both sexes.

In the most decisive stage of the elections -nomination and voting, the percentage of women decreased, and no women participated in the supervising committees. Nine female members were only participated in the original committees in the districts of the total 999 members, and only 37% were in the original committees in the centers of the total more than 16,000 members.

Table no. (9-3) shows number of registered voters at governorates levels for local elections 2006

Governorate	Number of Voters			
	Men	Women	Percent of women	Total
Sana'a city	544,304	286,752	34,5	831,056
Aden	167.616	122.289	42.2	289.9.5
Taiz	616.304	553.679	47.3	1.169.983
Lahj	182.637	167.473	47.8	350.110
Ibb	575.085	430.653	42.8	1.005.738
Abyan	122.494	105.819	46.3	228.313
Al-Baidha	160.267	104.795	39.5	265.062
Shabwa	111.933	93.394	45.5	205327
Al-Mahara	32.266	20.686	39.1	52.952
Hadramout	276.586	223.105	44.6	499.691
Hodeida	556.061	384.318	40.9	940.379
Dhamar	331.887	269.924	44.9	601.811
Sana'a	294.563	201.887	40.9	496.450
Al-Mahwit	134.788	118.260	46.7	253.048
Hajja	389.886	290.774	42.7	680.660
Sa'ada	225.070	81.393	26.6	306.463
Al-Jawf	86.146	45.980	34.8	132.126
Marib	81.010	41.409	33.8	122.419
Amran	258.342	178.845	40.9	437.187
Al-Dhale	118.093	98.933	45.6	217.026
Raima	81.467	80.197	49.65	161.664
Total	5346,805	3900,565	42,2	9,247,370

Source: Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum – Women's General Department

Table no. (9-4) Female candidates and winners in the local council elections for 2001-2006

Local elections	Governorate councils		No. of female winners for Local district councils	
	Women candidates	Winners	Women candidates	Winners
Local council elections Feb. 2001	12	2	121	34
Local council elections 2006	26	8	134	30

*Source: Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum – Women’s General Department*

Number of female candidates in the local elections in February 2001 reached 12 women that only two of them won; number of female candidates for local district councils reached (121) women that only 34 of them won. The same situation was taken place in 2006 as shown in the table above.

The previous table shows a decline in the number of women running in elections in each electoral cycle, because the competition between men and women in the elections was not safe for women. Thus, we should emphasize considering an appropriate mechanism to protect the political rights of women, and take the following into consideration:

- Expanding the extent of women’s political participation in decision making positions.
- Amending discriminative legislations against women if available.
- Financial support for the awareness activities of women’s rights among less-educated women.

The aforementioned points do not match the considerations of civil society organizations supporting women’s causes and the expansion of their political participation. They also don’t match the State’s efforts to eliminate discrimination against women.

The minimum protection of women’s rights emerged with the application of temporary positive discrimination with a quota of 30% of the constituency seats in the local and parliament elections for women, including to urge the political parties to nominate women for 30% of their lists. This was done in response to new tendencies to empower women with their political rights. The start happened with political parties fighting for the democracy and to practice the society its rights.

The political parties have an important role in supporting women’s political participation, nominating them and supporting them until they reach decision-making positions.

### **9-1-3 Party support to participate political women in elections**

There was a low level of women’s participation in the parliament and local elections 2003 and 2006, and the previous electoral cycles in 1993 and 1997. The rate of victory was also low as female candidates were left to compete against men in mixed electoral constituencies without any guarantees to win or represent women in legislative and executive councils.

In response to women’s demands for the protection of their political rights, many major political parties gave priority to the support of women’s causes.

## **9-2 Unelected authorities**

### **9-2-1 The Shura council**

Only 2 women sit on the Shura council from the total 109 members, with a percentage of 1.83 percent. Such participation is insignificant, although membership to this council based on the appointment, which may account for this low rate of representation.

### **9-2-2 Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum**

The Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum is made up of seven members appointed by the President of Republic based on a suggestion made by the parliament. The politicians in power and opposition had discussed this year the possibility of adding two more women to the committee, since there were no women in the current committee as to be aware that the first Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum was formed to operate the first election after unity in 1993, with one female member. In a tangibly positive change, a constituency for women was established in 2005 and it was run by a women.

Table no. (9-5) shows size of women's representation in the judiciary system and government

Political and administrative post	Men	Women	Percentage
Government	35	2	2.82
Deputy minister	27	3	7.9
General director	4495	168	3.7

Source: Ministry of Civil Services

The year 2006 witnessed the appointment of two female ministers in government of 33 ministers.

This is an improvement; however, the representation of women in general is still very low as illustrated in the table above. It is worth mentioning that the increase in the number of those appointed in the posts of the deputy minister and general director this year is due to the fact that the women appointed in table 9-5 received the title, but are not the ones who actually practice the same job.

Table no. (9-6) shows number of male and female lawyers registered with the lawyers syndicate and judges for 2006

No. of lawyers in main scheme		Lawyers under training		Total		Judges		Total
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
2074	150	2663	223	4737	373	1057	68	1125

Source: Ministry of Civil Services

For the first time since unification 1990, four female graduates from the faculties of Sharia [Islamic religious law] and law enrolled to qualify as judges in 2005-2006. The number of female judges was stable for a long time, because of the condition that those qualified for this job should be graduates in Sharia and law to work in the judiciary, despite the lack of legal barriers that constrain women from enrolling the judiciary institute, but cultural practices in its management and workers stop women from enrolling.

With the removal of this barriers, it is expected that the number of women will be increased to qualify, train and work later in the judiciary.

Yemeni women have started overcoming the difficulties and constraints, especially those of customs and traditions, and have started to compete in domains that were previously exclusively for men like law. The first female judge on the supreme court was appointed in September 2006. This is illustrated in table 6, despite the fact that the number of women is still low compared to men.

- Seventy-six women have become judges in Yemen, three of whom occupy administrative posts at the Ministry of Justice and five of whom were accepted to the Higher Institute for the Judiciary. The rest work as judges in courts and for the attorney general. It is worth mentioning that the Higher Institute for the Judiciary has opened for the first time its doors to women since 1981.

Table no. (9-7) Number of women in both presidency of republic and cabinet's offices in 2006

Employment level	President's office			Cabinet		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	total
Vice minister	20	1	21	-	-	-
Deputy minister	25	1	26	27	2	29
Assistant deputy minister	53	4	57	11	2	13
General director	33	6	39	83	11	94
Consultant	60	1	61	10	3	13
Total	191	13	204	131	18	150

Source: Presidential office + Cabinet

Despite the democratic tendency of the government, women's participation in decision making positions is still very low. Out of 191 men employees in the president's office, there are 13 women with a percentage of 14.5% of the total males. In the cabinet's offices, 7.2% of the total employees are women.

We should emphasize that these low percentages are a result of the women's low performance level represented in the inability of distinguished presence and social awareness, as well as the decline in the women's participation in different activities, as a result of the high level of illiteracy among women.

Table no. (9-8) shows number of women at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2006

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total
Ambassador	109	99	1	1	110
Delegate minister	87	98	2	2	89
Consultant	110	96	4	7	114
First secretary	93	92	8	8	101
Second secretary	40	94	3	7	43
Third secretary	42	86	5	12,5	47
Diplomatic attaché	48	85	7	11	55
Attaché	10	91	1	9	11
Administrator	203	87	40	13	243
Total	742	92.5	71	9.5	813

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Table no. (9-8) shows an increases in the number of female workers in leading positions, but this increase is still very limited. The most women at the ministry worked as administrators reached 56% of the total female employees, while male administrators reached 27 percent of the total male employees at the ministry.

Women occupy a number of diplomatic posts such as ambassador, delegate minister, consultant, first secretary and other posts. During the period 2002-2006, four classes graduated from the diplomatic institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the most of the female diplomats and administrative staff received the certificates of appreciation to be adopted as necessary requirements for the admittance employment and further development.

Women's participation in international organizations is still limited with only two women. The first women is the regional executive director of the United Nations Arab Development Program, and the second works for the regional office for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

### 9-2-3 Women representation in leading councils of political parties

Although internal regulations of political parties do not include discrimination against women as much as including in several cases items stress the importance of empowering women to increase their participation in leading councils, the real presence of women in all party councils is still low. A nominal presence of women in higher party councils contradicts their absence from lower councils.

Tables 9, 10, 11 and 12 illustrate the numerical and proportional distribution of the leading councils members (by gender) in the four major parties that have the highest presentation rate in the parliament

Table no. (9-9) Numerical and proportional distribution of members in the various bodies of General People's Congress (GPC) in 2005

Description	Men	Women	Total	Percent of women's participation
Members of the GPC	1911220	506889	2418109	20
Members of the general committee	34	5	39	12.2
Elected members in the general committee	21	4	25	16.6
Appointed members in positions in the general committee	13	1	14	16
Members of the permanent committee	886	89	975	11
Elected members in the permanent committee	316	63	379	29
Appointed members in positions in the permanent committee	570	26	596	33
Members of local permanent committee	3975	513	4488	20
Leaders at the capital and governorates level	274	113	287	12.2
Leaders at the district levels	1916	950	2866	16.6

Source: Permanent Committee of the GPC 2005

Table no. (9-10) Numerical and proportional distribution of leading councils members in the Islah party by gender in 2007

Description	Number of women	percent	Number of men	percent	Total
Shura council	13	10	130	90	141
General Secretariat	1	6	15	94	16
Total leadership bodies of the party	14	13	145	87	159

Source: Islah Party 2007

Table no. (9-11) Numerical and proportional distribution of leading councils members in the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) by gender in 2005

Description	Number of women	Percent	Number of men	Percent	Total
Central committee	29	10.6	273	89.4	292
Political office	2	7.4	27	92.6	29
General Secretariat	1	5.8	17	94.2	18
Total leading bodies of party	32	15.0	317	95	349

Source: Yemeni Socialist Party – Women's Affairs Unit 2005

Table no. (9-12) Numerical and proportional distribution of leading councils members in the Nasserite Public Unionist Organization by gender in 2005

Description	Number of women	Percent	Number of men	percent	Total
Central committee	8	5.4	74	94.6	78
General secretariat	1	7.1	14	92.9	15
Total leading bodies of the party	5	5.6	88	94.4	93

Source: Nasserite Public Unionist Organization 2005

As the data of tables, we conclude that the political parties have given an advanced position to women in their organizational structures. This is expected to play a role in pushing to increase the number of women in the next elections. This is an initial approval of political parties on the quota system which, however, lacks the legal approval, which may lead some parties to go back on their agreement to include women in the elections.

For the first time, women occupy the post of assistant secretary-general in the GPC and in the YSP. Four women occupy posts as members of the general secretariat in the GPC, two in the YSP, and one in both the Islah party and the Nasserite Public Unionist Organization. These steps taken by the political parties are important steps of support to women's causes as a result of modern cultural, social and political forces.

### 9-3 Women and men in trade unions

Up to 371 women are trade union leaders of the total different occupations. Their number reached 2,453 in union committees. Women represent 15% of the workers union membership in the country. The reasons behind this low percentage are many, such as the weakness of women's participation in some economic sectors like the sectors of oil, mining, transportation, communication, electricity, water and the environment.

The women presence is represented clearly in the industries of leather, spinning and weaving , clothes and cotton.

Table no. (9-13) shows elected leaders in syndicate committees at governorates levels

Syndicate	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total
General Transport and communication syndicate	339	95	21	5	420
General Syndicate for medical and health occupations	317	80	80	20	397
Oil, minerals and petrochemicals syndicate	352	94	21	6	373
Municipality, habitat, construction, and material making	330	91	34	9	364
General Food industry, agriculture and fishery syndicate	181	90	21	10	202
Monetary and banking businesses	283	86	47	14	330
Electricity water and environment	375	93	27	7	402
General administrative services	237	86	39	14	276
Leather, textile, cotton and clothing	40	93	29	42	69
Universities, and scientific research and vocational training	91	58	25	22	116
Culture, media, and printing and publication	32	78	5	14	37
Insurance and pensions	64	86	22	26	86
Total	2701	88	371	12	3072

Source: Yemeni Labor Syndicates Union 2005.

## 9-4 Men and women in the media

Although there are six official media institutions, and two television channels that one broadcasts from Sana'a and the another from Aden, in addition to the 8 radio stations, women do not generally benefit from the media for many reasons like:

- 67.5% of women do not benefit from media in print because they are illiterate.
- Poor road and transportation services hold back newspaper delivery to rural women who represent 75% of the total female population.
- In rural areas, 70% of the residences don't have electricity; subsequently, the visual media such as television does not reach to a big part of the rural population.

Visual media or television remains a major source of information for women. However, women are busy with house responsibilities that hold them back from continuously receiving this information.

The Ministry of Education was going to establish a local radio station in Marib, Shabwa and Soqatra in 2007-2008.

Table no. (9-14) Broadcasting hours on issues related to women

Station	Percentage of broadcasting
Yemeni Satellite Channel	2
22 May channel (Aden)	6
Sana'a Radio	1
Aden Radio	1.99
Taiz Radio	5.06
Mukalla Radio	1.72
Hodeida Radio	1.51
Seyoun Radio	1.7
Abyan Radio	3.96
Hajja Radio	2.09
Youth Radio	3.21
Ibb Radio	Non available because of starting in 2007
Sa'ada Radio	

*Source: Women Status in Yemen report – National Women Committee 2005*

As for the percentage of men and women who work in media, we notice that:

- 32.45% of the labor force are women and 67.55% are men.
- 88% of the female media workers are in regular jobs and 46% of them have worked for 10 to 25 years. There are two women in executive posts, which make up 12 percent. In addition, three women work as editor-in-chief of a newspaper. These newspapers are The Yemeni, The Woman, and Adam and Eve. This resulted in the limitation of women's participation in media and acquisition of their rights for the promotion and proper payment of their work. This calls for specialist to do justice to women and support them to practice their work in wider fields, by promotion to leading positions, and by merging women's causes in media.

A survey study showed that 75% of women working in the media did so without promotion or as permanent employees, and 46% of them had more than 10 years of expertise thanks to promot that contributed positively to professional creativity and distinction.

Table no. (9-15) Distribution of staff at the Yemeni television and Radio Broadcast Corporation across sectors and branches in 2006

Sector / Branch	No. of employees according to gender		
	Men	Women	Total
General administration	249	29	278
Engineering sector	272	10	282
First and Satellite Channels	615	65	680
Second Channel	279	108	387
Sana'a radio – General Program	212	36	248
Aden radio – Second Program	110	58	168
Taiz Radio	68	9	77
Hodeida Radio	47	6	53
Mukalla radio	44	6	50
Seyoun Radio	12	-	12
Hajja radio	-	-	-
Abyan radio	12	9	21
Lahj Radio	6	4	10
Total	1926	340	2266

Source: General TV and Radio Broadcast Corporation 2006



Table no. (9-16) Actual number of female media workers at the Ministry of Information and their qualifications until May 2006

Total number of staff	Percentage of women	Educational qualification	Specialization						Total	
			Journalism No.	Radio No.	TV No.	Public relations No.	Arabic Language No.	Others No.		
438	11	PhD								
		Masters							1	1
		Postgraduate diploma								
		Bachelors / Licentiate	3	2		2	2		11	20
		Post secondary school Diploma							2	2
		Secondary								9
		Diploma								
		Ninth grade								2
		Primary								3
		Without								13
		Total								

Table no. (9-17) Actual number of female media workers with the October 14 newspaper and their qualifications until May 2006

Total number of staff	Percentage of women	Educational qualification	Specialization						Total	
			Journalism No.	Radio No.	TV No.	Public relations No.	Arabic Language No.	Others No.		
349	30	PhD	1							1
		Masters	6							6
		Postgraduate diploma								
		Bachelor/ Licentiate	2				3		17	22
		Post secondary school Diploma					1		8	9
		Secondary							30	30
		Diploma							7	7
		Ninth grade							12	12
		Basic							13	13
		Without							6	6
		Total			8				4	94

Table no. (9-18) Actual number of female media workers at Al-Thawra newspaper and their qualifications until May 2006

Total number of staff	Percentage of women	Educational qualification	Specialization						Total
			Journalism No.	Radio No.	TV No.	Public relations No.	Arabic Language No.	Others No.	
506	9	PhD	1						1
		Masters							
		Postgraduate diploma							
		Bachelor/ Licentiate	5			1	1	5	12
		Post secondary school Diploma						1	1
		Secondary						4	4
		Diploma						4	4
		Ninth grade						3	3
		Basic						7	7
		Without						19	19
		Total							48

As the previous tables, we notice that 30% of female media employees at the October 14 newspaper had obtained high qualifications, 11% of female media employees had in the Ministry of Information, and 9% had at Al-Thawra newspaper.

The media is a tool to change the social awareness. In the last few years, it has witnessed a development in gender roles that should be matched with a development in media, and the gender integrated in the development plans.

There is a gap between the role of women and their position in media establishments and in making the media policies toward women's issues to convey these to society .

### 9-5 Businesswomen

In Yemen, there are women who work in trade, and became businesswomen. 60 women in Sana'a, 200 women in Aden, and 20 women in Taiz are registered businesswomen at the Chamber of Commerce.

An office for businesswomen was establishment in 2005 at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and it is run by a woman in coordination with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

In cooperation with the ministry, this office conducted many studies, held conferences, courses and workshops. These addressed topics such as accounting and running small economic projects, ways to increase capital, modern administration, future visions of the businesswomen office, challenges to Yemeni businesswomen and the role of the chambers of commerce in promoting gender equality. In addition, the office holds seminars about the Yemen joining of the World Trade Organization.

Table no. (9-19) Total number of insured workers in the private sector by gender and nationality in 2005

Yemenis				Foreigners			
Men	Women	Total	percent	Men	Women	Total	percent
75649	6771	82420	8.22	1428	330	1758	18.77

Source: Central Statistical Organization 2005 data

### **9-6 Women's participation obstructions in decision making positions**

- Widespread illiteracy, the role of traditions and customs, and the lack of belief in women's ability to perform in leading positions.
- Poor awareness in the community of women political participation and role.
- Pressure on women to quit when they run in elections.
- The lack or slackening of political parties support to women's issues in nominating them to efficiently run in elections.
- Poor awareness of women registered in the lists of voters about the importance of their vote in weighing the positive participation with the elections, particularly, in rural.
- Difficulty in women being promoted to high positions because of bias in favor of men.

### **9-7 Procedures to improve women's participation in decision making positions**

- The necessity of issuing a legal draft to protect and guarantee women's participation in the different decision making positions.
- Holding intensive qualifying courses for the women running in local elections in 2006, and the next parliamentary elections.
- Pursuing dialogue and coordination between different political parties and civil rights organizations to insure the positive participation of women.
- Considering men and women's qualifications and expertise in professional promotion.
- Promoting awareness among men and society of the importance of accepting the other in different leading posts.
- Expanding the base of female candidates on political parties' lists.

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