

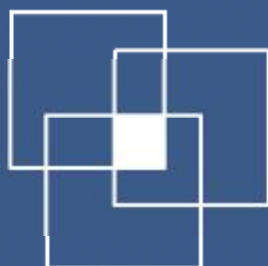


Republic of Yemen



International
Labour
Organization

Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14



Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14¹

**International Labour Organization
Regional Office for Arab States**

¹ Prepared by Farhad Mehran, ILO Consultant in collaboration with Mr. Mustafa Hakki Ozel, ILO Department of Statistics and with assistance of Ms. Tugce Beycan, ILO Statistical Assistant. Management of the survey operations including training of interviewers and supervisors, data collection, data entry and preparation of the raw file of survey results were carried out by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) under the overall supervision of Mr. Khaled Al-Madany and Mr. Anwar Farhan.

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Preface

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) and the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of Yemen have the pleasure to present the results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Yemen conducted in 2013/2014. The survey was carried out by the CSO with the technical and financial assistance of the International Labour Office (ILO) and SILATECH. The LFS generated representative data on employment, unemployment and other vital labour indicators both at the national level and at the level of the governorates of Yemen. The survey also provides information on income from employment and characteristics of former household members who are living abroad and persons participating in training programmes outside the regular educational system. The survey was administered quarterly to a nationally representative sample of 13,376 households drawn from 836 primary sampling units (PSUs) from the CSO's sample frame.

MoSAL and CSO would like to express their gratitude to the ILO whose technical and financial support was critical to the success of this survey. In particular, CSO would like to thank the following individuals: Mr. Mustafa Hakki Ozel (ILO-STATISTICS) for providing assistance at all stages of the survey, Ms Aysegul Tugce Beycan for preparing the statistical tables, and Mr. Farhad Mehran for designing the sample and preparing this analytical report.

The MoSAL would like to place on record its gratitude to the many members of CSO who participated in the successful implementation of the survey under the leadership of Mr. Khaled Al-Madany, who also organized the training of the interviewers and the coordination of the field operations. The survey faced many challenges including the implementation of the new international standards concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization before their adoption by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) (Geneva, October 2013). There were also important practical challenges due to the events Yemen underwent during survey implementation.

MoSAL and CSO hope that the data from the survey and the findings presented in this report will be useful to policymakers, international organizations, academics, and civil society organizations concerned with employment and labour market development, and will assist in formulating appropriate policies.

CSO Chairman
Dr. Hassan Thabit Farhan

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour
Dr. Amat Al-Razzaq Ali Hummad

Executive summary

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013-14 is the second such survey that has been carried out in the last 15 years in Yemen. Similar to the first survey in 1999, the LFS 2013-14 was conducted by the Central Statistical Organization with assistance from the International Labour Office. More recently, CSO has conducted a population census in 2004 and a household child labour survey of adults and children in 2010. The primary objective of LFS 2013-14 was to provide current data on the employment and unemployment situation at national and governorate level using the preliminary version of the new standards concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, October 2013).

After reprocessing the LFS 2013-14 data according to the international standards of 1982 (13th ICLS) to make the results comparable to the definitions used in the population census of 2004 and the household child labour survey of adults and children conducted in 2010, the results show that the labour force participation rate has somewhat increased during the ten-year period from 2004 to 2013-14. Both the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate, measured on a comparable basis, show a slight increase from 2004 to 2010 before a sharp decrease in 2013-14.

The main results of the LFS 2013-14 are summarized in the selected indicators presented below. They show the labour market situation before the recent political and military events taking place in the country. The key findings are:

- In 2013-14, the working-age population (aged 15+) was 13.4 million, of which slightly more than one-half (50.8 per cent) were men.
- The labour force participation rate was 36.3 per cent. However the rate for men was considerably higher than that for women (65.8 per cent for men and 6.0 per cent for women).
- Less than one-third of the labour force had secondary or tertiary educational attainment. Qualification mismatch affected some 83% of the employed population in their main job, whereas 3.4% of the employed population in their main job with skills requirements below their educational attainment.
- Employment totaled 4.2 million, with women accounting for only 7.0 per cent. The vast majority of employment was in the informal sector (73.2 per cent). More than 81 the employed population had informal employment including about 8 per cent informal employment jobs in formal sector enterprises and other non-informal production units.
- About half of all employed persons were employees, and some 42.4 per cent were either own-account or contributing family workers.
- Employment was heavily concentrated in the services sector (55.6 per cent), particularly in trade (22.7 per cent) and public administration (12.7 per cent). Agriculture accounted for 29.2 per cent of total employment and industry for 14.5 percent.
- The overall unemployment rate was 13.5 per cent, considerably higher among women (26.1 per cent) than among men (12.3 per cent).
- The youth unemployment rate at 24.5 percent was almost twice the national average, though young people experienced relatively shorter spells of unemployment than adults.

- In total, more than 1.556 million persons were either time-related underemployed, unemployed or in the potential labour force as available non-jobseekers or unavailable jobseekers. The combined measure of labour underutilization was 27.1 per cent almost double the unemployment rate.
- There were 3.27 million persons engaged in own-use production, essentially women and mostly in subsistence foodstuff production. Among the own-use producers, a relative important group was also involved in labour market activities as unemployed (197,000) or as potential labour force (388,000).
- Average hours usually worked per week at the main job were about 44 hours, significantly lower among women (34 hours) than among men (45 hours). Some 6.8% of all employed persons reported to have more than one job or activity during the reference week.
- Average monthly earnings at main job were 52,500 Rials and somewhat lower for women (40,400 Rials) vis-à-vis men (53,300 Rials).
- The size distribution of earnings showed considerable inequality with about 23.8 percent of all employed persons earning less than two-third of the median monthly earnings (calculated at 35,000 Rials per month).
- In addition, the survey showed that some 87,500 persons participated in a training programme during the last 12 months. Most of them were men and the bulk of the training was provided by the government, 21.4% for military and defense and 30.5% for other types of training, in particular, literacy and numeracy, and health-related training programmes.
- Finally, there were 103,000 persons living abroad, mostly men and originally unemployed in rural areas.

The survey covered all civilian non-institutional households living in urban and rural areas of the country. During field operations certain sample areas could be covered due to particular circumstances. The basic elements of sample design and survey errors may be summarized as follows:

- The total sample size of the survey was 13,376 households, spread over the four quarters of the year. The non-response rate was 3.6%.
- The standard error of the estimate of the national unemployment rate was about 0.5 percentage point, equivalent to a margin of error of +/- 1.2 percentage point. The relative standard error of a typical estimate of 500,000 persons was 4.6% equivalent to a margin of error of +/- 45,000.
- The comparison of the survey estimates with data from administrative records on employees in public administration and on teachers in primary and secondary education showed a reasonable degree of agreement.

Selected labour force indicators
Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14

	Total	Men	Women	Youth (15-24 yrs)	Adults (25+ yrs)
Population (15+ yrs)	13,378,000	6,808,000	6,570,000	4,972,000	8,407,000
Labour force	4,850,000	4,453,000	397,000	1,283,000	3,567,000
Employment	4,197,000	3,904,000	293,000	968,000	3,228,000
Labour underutilization	1,556,000	1,001,000	554,000	799,000	749,000
- Time-related underemployment	9,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
- Unemployment	653,000	549,000	104,000	315,000	339,000
- Potential labour force	894,000	444,000	450,000	483,000	411,000
Labour force participation rate	36.3%	65.4%	6.0%	25.8%	42.4%
Employment-to-population ratio	31.4%	57.3%	4.5%	19.5%	38.4%
LU1 Unemployment rate	13.5%	12.3%	26.1%	24.5%	9.5%
LU4 Labour underutilization rate	27.1%	20.4%	65.5%	45.2%	19.0%
Long-term unemployment	24.1%	23.4%	28.2%	17.9%	30.0%
Educational level of labour force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
- Primary education	68.6%	68.8%	65.9%	75.3%	66.2%
- Secondary education	23.0%	23.2%	19.8%	22.8%	23.0%
- Tertiary education	7.9%	7.4%	13.1%	1.6%	10.2%
Top occupations ²					
- Field crop & vegetable growers	785,700	728,800	56,900	208,500	577,200
- Shop salespersons ...	762,100	748,400	13,700	197,800	564,300
- Dairy & livestock producers	207,200	128,100	79,100	63,100	144,100
- Building construction labourers	117,400	117,400	0	29,800	87,600
- Other office clerks	109,300	109,100	200	28,500	80,800
- Car, taxi and van drivers	109,200	109,200	0	11,900	97,300
Skills mismatch	3.4%	3.5%	1.4%	2.1%	3.7%
Branch of economic activity	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
- Agriculture	29.2%	27.6%	51.3%	35.4%	27.4%
- Industry	14.5%	14.6%	12.7%	14.2%	14.5%
Construction	(8.6%)	(9.2%)	(0.1%)	(7.7%)	(8.9%)
- Services	55.6%	57.2%	34.9%	49.3%	66.4%
Public administration	(12.7%)	(13.3%)	(5.1%)	(8.2%)	(14.1%)
Status in employment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
- Employees	50.3%	51.6%	32.6%	50.3%	50.3%
- Employers	6.9%	7.3%	2.3%	2.0%	8.4%
- Own-account workers	31.0%	31.3%	26.1%	20.1%	34.2%
- Contributing family workers	11.4%	9.4%	38.5%	27.0%	6.7%
Informal employment	81.4%	81.3%	83.1%	90.7%	78.6%
Employment in informal sector	73.2%	73.4%	71.1%	83.4%	70.1%
Average hours usually worked per week at main job	43.8 hrs	44.6 hrs	33.7 hrs	44.6 hrs	43.7 hrs
Multiple jobholders	11.7%	11.9%	8.9%	6.9%	13.1%
Average monthly earnings main job	52,500 Rials	53,300	40,400	34,500	56,100
Low earners at main job	23.8%	23.7%	25.3%	28.3%	22.4%
Own-use producers	3,270,000	590,000	2,680,000	1,319,000	1,951,000
- Unemployed	197,000	130,000	47,000	90,000	107,000
- Potential labour force	388,000	105,000	282,000	144,000	133,000
Subsistence foodstuff producers	2,423,000	513,000	1,910,000	950,000	1,473,000
Participants in training programs	87,500	63,400	24,200	31,000	56,600
Migrants working abroad	103,400	102,000	1,000	23,700	75,000

Note: ¹ Details may not add-up to totals and in certain cases differ from data in Statistical Annex A due to rounding or missing values.

² Separate data on top occupations sorted for men and women, and for youth and adults are presented in the body of the text.

1. Introduction

The Yemen Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013-14 was conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) with the support of ILO and Social Fund for Development (SFD) and in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The CSO has conducted population censuses and large-scale household surveys of different kinds in the past including: (<http://www.cso-yemen.org>)

Labour force survey	1999
Poverty survey	1999
Population and housing census	2004
Household income & expenditure survey	2005-06
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	2006
Demographic survey in four governorates	2009
Child labour survey	2009-10

Although these inquiries are based on different methodologies and varying concepts and definitions, they all provide data on the employment and unemployment situation of the population and may be explored for constructing estimates of the trends of the key indicators of the labour market in Yemen.

The Labour Force Survey 2013-14 (LFS 2013-14) offers a wealth of information on the current employment situation in Yemen. In particular, it provides data on the labour force, employment, unemployment and other components of labour underutilization, namely, time-related underemployment and potential labour force. The data have been processed in line with the new international standards concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, October 2013).² The main results including seasonal and regional variations are presented in the next section (Section 2)

In order to assess the evolution of the employment situation since 2004 when the latest population and housing census was conducted as well as 2010 when a household survey on adults and children was conducted, the LFS 2013-14 data have been reprocessed in line with the previous international standards (13th ICLS 1982).³ The main trends are also highlighted in section 2.

More detailed analyses of the data are presented in the subsequent sections of the report including data on the labour force participation of the working age population (Section 3) and the characteristics of the employed in terms of branch of economic activity and occupation (Section 4), status in employment, informal sector and informal employment (Section 5), hours of work and time-related underemployment (Section 6), employment-

² ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2013. <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/19/lang-en/index.htm>.

³ ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*, 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982. http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_221500/lang-en/index.htm.

related income (Section 7) followed unemployment including long-term unemployment (Section 8), potential labour force and persons outside the labour force (Section 9) and own-use producers including subsistence foodstuff producers (Section 10). The last two sections deal with the special questions or modules attached to the core labour force survey concerning participation in training programs (Section 10) and migrants working abroad (Section 12).

Annex A of the report presents a more complete set of statistical tables.⁴ The survey methodology including the survey design, the main concepts and definitions, sample design and field operations, as well as an assessment of the quality of the results are described separately in Annex B. A specimen of the survey questionnaire is reproduced in Annex C of the report. Finally, Annex D lists the names of all officials who participated in the conduct of the survey.

2. Main results

A national labour force survey measures the labour supply and the characteristics of the working age population of a country. The working age population constitutes the human capital of the nation and defines its potential labour supply. From an economic point of view, the national labour force is a factor of production and its aptitude and skill level contributes to the productivity of the national economy. From a social and political point of view, the national labour force and its components, in particular, the unemployed and the underemployed, form social groups of special concern. The main results of the LFS 2013-14 are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Labour force summary indicators, Yemen LFS 2013-14			
(‘000)	2013-14	(%)	2013-14
Working age population (15+ yrs)	13’378	LFPR. Labour force participation rate	36.3%
• Labour force	4’850	Employment to population ratio	31.4%
- Employed	4’197	LU1. Unemployment rate	13.5%
(time-related underemployed)	9	LU2. Unemployment and time-related underemployment	13.6%
- Unemployed	653	LU3. Unemployment & potential labour force	26.9%
• Outside the labour force	8’528	LU4. Composite measure of labour underutilization	27.1%
(potential labour force)	894		
Own-use producers	3’270		

The working age population, 15 years old and over, living in regular households in Yemen constituted 13’378’000 persons in 2013-14. Among them, an estimated 4’850’000 persons were in the labour force, 4’197’000 employed and 653’000 unemployed. Among the employed, some 9’000 persons were time-related underemployed and among the persons outside the labour force, 894’000 persons were in the potential labour force. Finally, there were 3’270’000 own-use producers, 197’000 of whom in the labour force as unemployed seeking work for pay or profit.

The labour force participation rate, i.e., the percentage of the working age population in the labour force, was 36.3% indicating that only about one-third of the working age population was working or seeking work for pay or profit. The employment-to-

⁴ Data given in the Statistical Annex A may differ in certain cases from the data presented in the body of the report due to rounding errors and missing values.

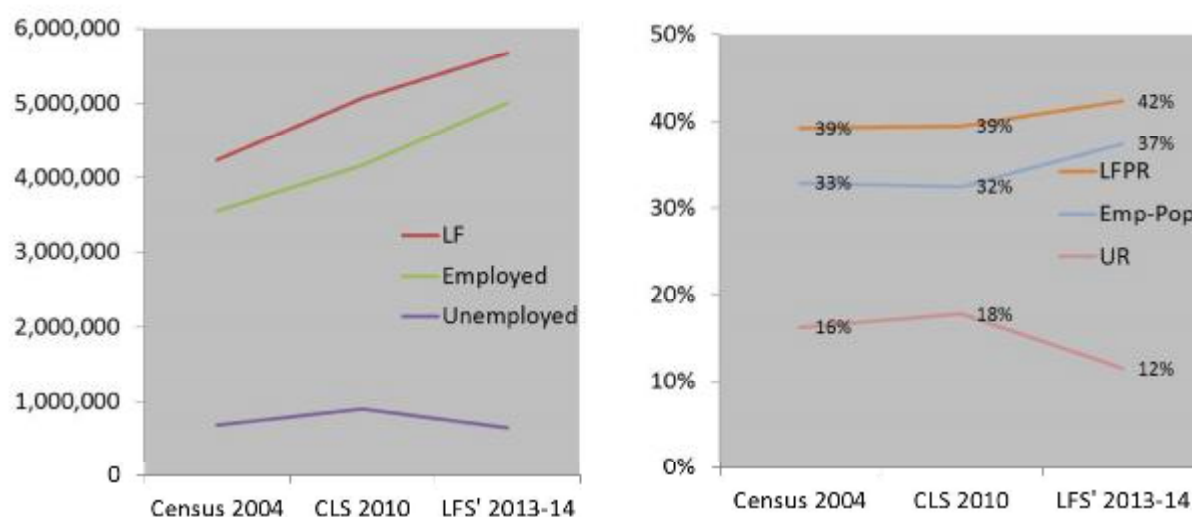
population ratio, the percentage of the working age population who has employment, an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population, was only 31.4%.

The unemployment rate, defined as the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed, was 13.5%, indicating that roughly for every six or seven employed persons in the labour force there was one unemployed person. But the unemployment rate (LU1) is just one indicator of the unmet needs for employment in a country. Other indicators that take into account not only unemployment but also time-related underemployment and available potential jobseekers and other non-available jobseekers are shown in the right panel of the table. Accordingly, the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2) was 13.6%, the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) was 26.9% and the overall composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) was 27.1%.

- Trends over the last ten years

After reprocessing the LFS 2013-14 data according to the international standards of 1982 (13th ICLS) to make the results comparable to the definitions used in the population census of 2004 and the household child labour survey of adults and children conducted in 2010, the results show (Figure 1) that the size of the labour force and the rate of labour force participation have both somewhat increased during the ten-year period from 2004 to 2013-14.

Fig. 1 Trends of labour force summary indicators:
Population Census 2004, CLS 2010 and LFS 2013-14 (reprocessed according to 13th ICLS definitions)



The labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased from 39% in 2004 and 2010 to 42% in 2013-14. In parallel, the employment-to-population ratio (Emp-Pop) moved from 33% in 2004 and 32% in 2010 to 37% in 2013-14. These results are consistent with the general hypothesis of increasing labour force participation and employment in the course of development. At lower levels of development, subsistence agriculture is the dominant form of economic activity and the labour force participation in work for pay or profit is therefore low. Over time, economic activity shifts from home-based production to market oriented

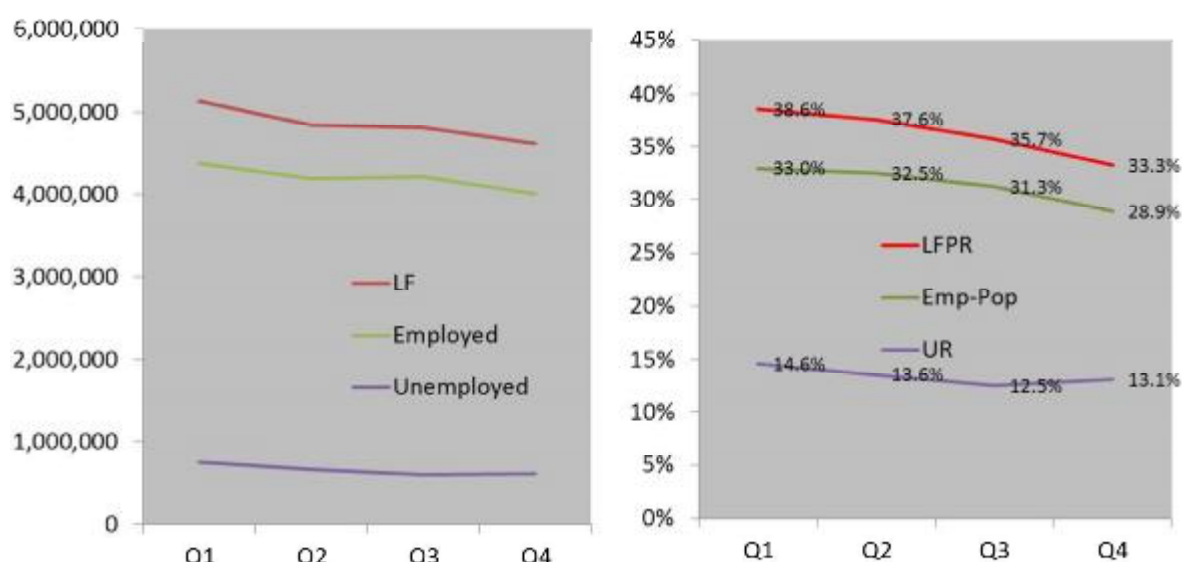
activities in different sector of the economy. Thus over time labour force participation rate and employment is expected to increase both in absolute and relative terms, as industries and services expand in the economy.

According to the results of Figure 1, both the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate, measured according to the international standards of the 13th ICLS, show a slight increase from 2004 to 2010 before a sharp decrease in 2013-14. The total number of unemployed was 689'000 in 2004 and 901'000 in 2010, and decreased to 653'000 in 2013-14. In parallel, the unemployment rate was 16% in 2004 and 18% in 2010, and decreased to 12%.

- Quarterly trends

Although, the general decrease of unemployment over the years is confirmed by the quarterly trends within the year 2013-14, the quarterly movements of the labour force and employment show a reverse trend as shown in Figure 2.

Fig. 2 Quarterly trends of labour force summary indicators, LFS 2013-14



The labour force and the labour force participation rate as well as employment and the employment-to-population ratio show a steady decline over the four quarters of the year. The labour force participation rate stood at 38.6% in Q1, declined to 37.6% in Q2 followed by another decline to 35.7% in Q3, and further decline to 33.3% in Q4. The employment-to-population ratio moved downward in parallel with an almost five-percentage point difference. The quarterly change of the unemployment rate was somewhat different, It declined from 14.6% in Q1 to 13.6% in Q2 and 12.5% in Q3, before reversing upward to 13.1% in the last quarter Q4.

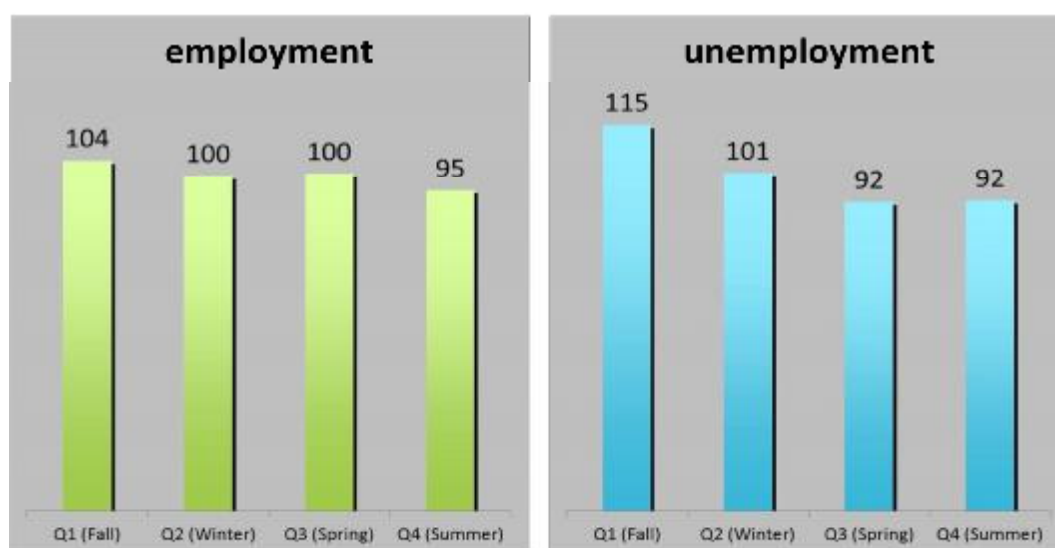
- Seasonal variations

The LFS 2013-14 was conducted over the twelve-month period from September 2013 to August 2014. The sample was designed to spread over the four quarters of the year

so that the survey results are representative of the employment and unemployment situation in each quarter (Q1 representing the summer quarter, 17 August to 1 September 2013, Q2 representing the fall quarter from 1 to 17 November 2013, Q3 representing the winter quarter from 1 to 16 February 2014, and Q4 representing the spring quarter from 1 to 16 May 2014).

Based on the quarterly results, approximate values of the seasonal variations of employment and unemployment can be computed by comparing the quarterly values of employment and unemployment with their corresponding annual averages. For example, the seasonal factor of employment in Q1 is 104 calculated as the ratio of the level of employment in Q1 (4'381'000) to the annual average level of employment in 2013-14 (4'197'000). The results are shown in Figure 3 below.

Fig. 3. Seasonal variation of employment and unemployment, LFS 2013-14



It can be observed that employment is highest in the summer (Q1), about four-percentage points higher than the annual average, and lowest in the spring (Q4), about five-percentage points below the annual average. Employment is essentially equal to the annual average in fall (Q2) and winter (Q3). The seasonal variation of unemployment is somewhat different. In the summer (Q1) and fall (Q2), unemployment is higher than the annual average, especially in the summer, and lower in winter (Q3) and spring (Q4).

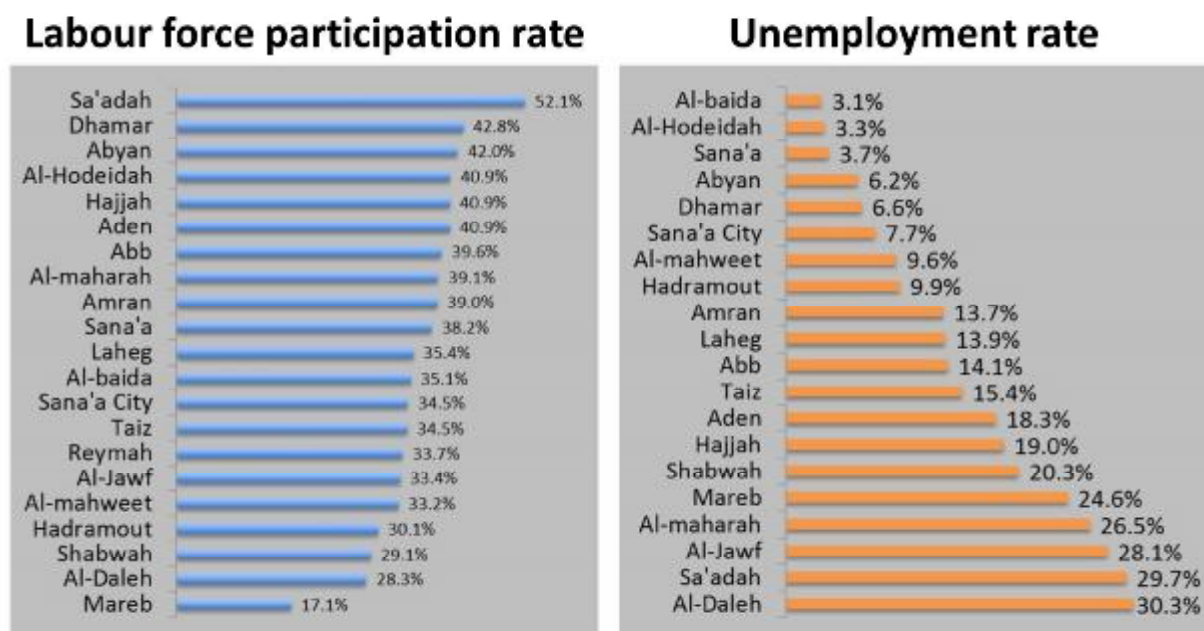
As expected, the amplitude of the seasonal variation of unemployment is much greater than employment. The difference between the highest and lowest seasonal factors of unemployment is 23 (=115-92), while the corresponding value for employment is 9 (=104-95), indicating that everything else equal, unemployment varies much more than employment over the four quarters.

- Geographical disparities

The national results reported above mask great geographical variations in labour market activities in the country. The LFS 2013-14 data show that there was somewhat more labour force activity in the urban areas (38.0%) than in rural areas (35.8%). By contrast, the unemployment rate was somewhat higher in rural areas (13.8%) than in urban areas (12.4%).

The disparities among governorates are presented in Figure 4. The left panel shows the governorates ordered from highest to lowest labour force participation rates, while the right panel shows the governorates in reverse order from lowest to highest unemployment rates.

Fig. 4 Disparities among governorates LFS 2013-14



It should be borne in mind that given the relatively limited number of sample observations in each governorate, the survey estimates at governorate level have generally lower degree of precision than the national aggregates. Nevertheless, it may be possible to draw certain conclusions by grouping together governorates with similar rates of labour force participation and unemployment.

In particular, Figure 4 shows that there are three governorates with relatively high labour force participation rates and low unemployment rates:

- Dhamar
- Abyan
- Al-Hodeidah

At the other extreme, three governorates have relatively low labour force participation rates and high unemployment rates:

- Al-Daleh
- Mareb
- Shabwah

In the centre, there are three governorates that have mid-level labour force participation rates and mid-level unemployment rates:

- Ibb

- Laheg
- Amran

In between there are five governorates with relatively high labour force participation rates (i.e., above the national average, 36.5%), and also relatively high unemployment rates (i.e., above the national average, 13.5%)

- Sa'adah
- Hajjah
- Aden
- Al-maharah
- Sana'a

Vice versa, there are seven governorates with relatively low labour force participation rates and also relatively low unemployment rates:

- Al-baida
- Sana'a City
- Taiz
- Reymah
- Al-Jawf
- Al-mahweet
- Hadramout

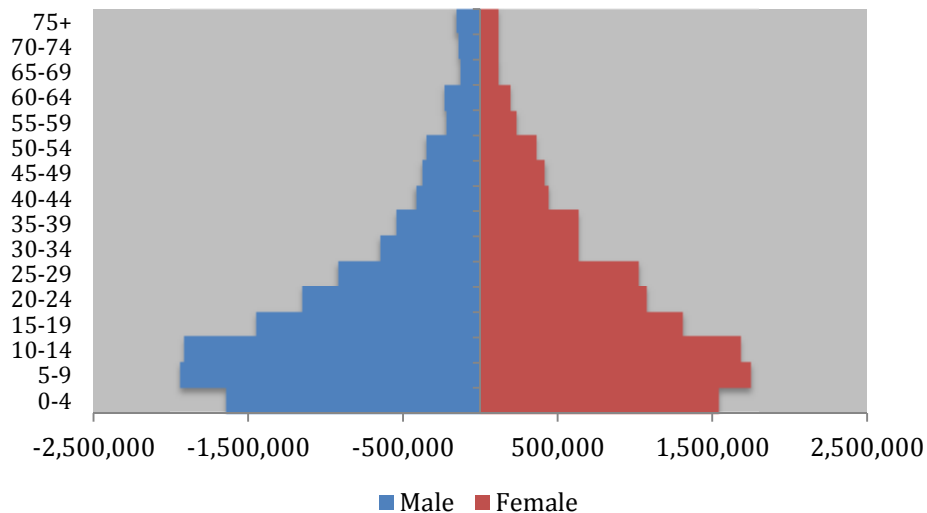
In order to improve the understanding of the geographical pattern of employment and unemployment in the country, it would be instructive to review the social and economic characteristics of each governorate and examine the employment structure of each governorate by branch of economic activity (Table 15 in Statistical Annex A) and income from employment (Annex A-Table 31) as well as in terms of extent of informal sector and informal (Annex A-Table 18) and degree of labour underutilization (Annex A-Tables 24 and 44).

3. Working age population and labour force participation

- Working age population

Figure 5 shows the age pyramid of the population within the scope of the LFS 2013-14. The age-pyramid provides valuable information on the current structure of the population and to some extent on its past evaluation and future trend. It shows the distribution of the age categories of the population for men and women, separately. The Yemen age pyramid constructed based on the LFS 2013-14 has a typical symmetric form with a fairly large base and small top, reflecting a population of a relatively high birth rate, a relatively high death rate, and an average life expectancy.

Fig. 5 Age pyramid, LFS 2013-14



The young population (15-24 years old) constitutes about 21% of total population, significantly higher than the 16% world average. The dependency ratio measuring the number of dependents (children 0 to 14 years old and older population 65 years old and over) relative to the size of the core working age population (15-64 years old) is about 0.9 indicating that for every child or elderly there is on average just a little more than one person of core working age. The age pyramid at the lowest age groups reveals an almost equal number of children in age groups (10-14 years) and (5-9 years) and even lower number in the age category (0-4 years). This may reflect an undercount of young children in the survey or the beginning of the decline of the fertility rate in recent years.

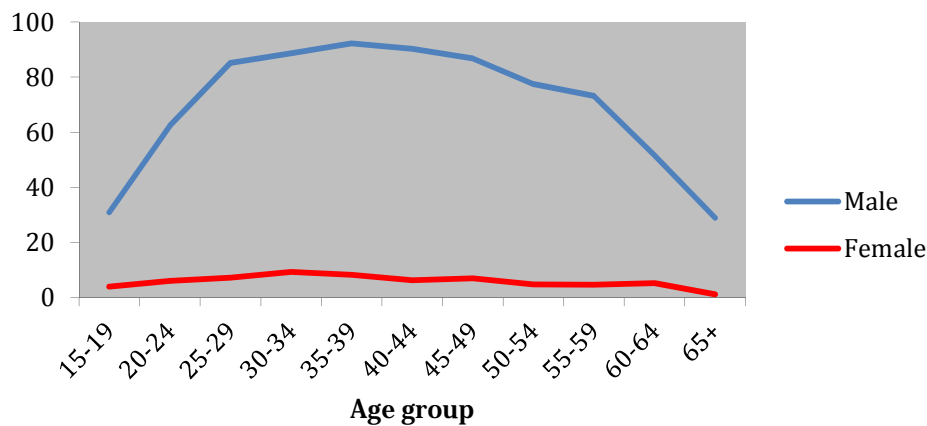
The full working age population (15 years old and over) comprises the core working age population (15-64 years) and the elderly population (65+ years). According to the results of LFS 2013-14 as mentioned earlier, it is estimated that 13'378'000 persons were of working age, of whom 4'850'000 were in the labour force. This represents a very low labour force participation rate (36.3%) by world and region standards. The world's labour force participation rate according to ILO's estimates and projections of the economically active population was 64.3% in 2013, and 50.4% for Arab States.⁵

- Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of working age population who are economically active. It is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms. The breakdown of the labour force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labour force participation as shown in Figure 6.

⁵ ILO *Economically Active Population, Estimates and Projections (6th edition, October 2011)*, http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/EAPEP/eapep_E.html.

Fig. 6 Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, LFS 2013-14



Like most other national LFPR curves, the curve of the male labour force participation rate of Yemen has an inverted-U shape. The male curve is above the female curve, reflecting a higher labour force participation of men at all age groups. The male curve increases at lower age groups reflecting the transition of young men leaving school and entering the labour market. It reaches a peak in the age group 35-39 years, before slowly decreasing as people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages.

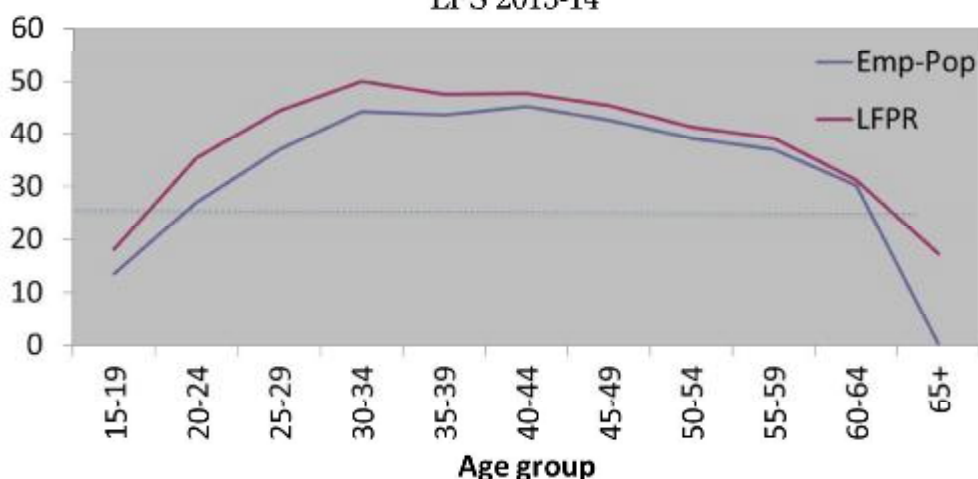
The female curve is almost flat never reaching more than 10%. The peak labour force participation rate of women is 9.3% at age category (30-34 years). A second peak, 7.0%, is at the age category (45-49 years), perhaps indicating a return of married women into the labour market after the young children in the household attain school age.

Low female labour force participation is a common feature of most countries in the region, on average about 20.5% in 2013 in Arab States according to the ILO estimates and projections. The labour force participation of women in Yemen is however particularly low and requires further examination in terms of family responsibility and other factors retaining women from participation in the labour market. Analysis of data by marital status and presence of young children in the household may be helpful in this regard (Annex A- Table 51).

- Employment-to-population ratio

The juxtaposition of the LFPR curve and the corresponding curve showing the employment-to-population ratio brings out further information on the pattern of labour force activity of the working age population. The data are presented in graphical form in Figure 7 for men and women combined. The top curve is the labour force participation rate (LFPR) plotted by age group. Below it is the corresponding curve of the employment-to-population ratio (Emp-Pop). The shapes of the two curves (LFPR and Emp-Pop) are similar. Both increase at lower groups as young people leave the school system and enter the labour force and get employment. They reach a peak at the core working age of 30 to 34 years. They both then decrease as workers retire and leave the labour force.

Fig. 7 Labour force participation rate and employment-population ratio
LFS 2013-14



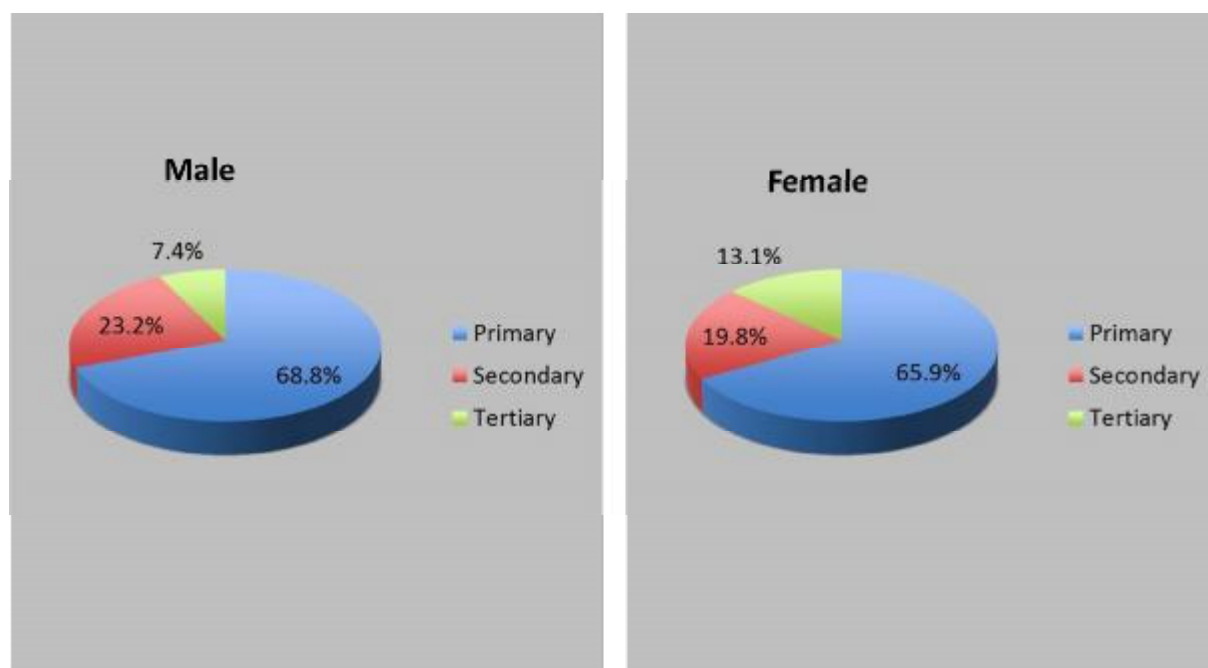
The gap between the two curves represents unemployment. It can be observed that the gap is more pronounced in the lower age groups. In higher age groups, the two curves get closer to each other, reflecting the narrowing down of the unemployment rate in higher age groups.

The dotted line in Figure 7 is a horizontal line drawn at half height (about 25%) of the peak of the LFPR curve which is 50%, corresponding to the age category 30-34 years. The intersection of the dotted line and the LFPR curve at the lower tail of the distribution corresponds roughly to the median age of entry of young people in the labour force. It can be seen here to be about 21 years old. The intersection of the dotted line with the emp-pop curve is at a slightly higher age, at slightly more than 22 years of age. The analysis suggests that young people entering the labour force in Yemen should expect on average slightly more than one year of unemployment before getting their first employment. A parallel analysis at the upper tail of the distribution indicates that the median age of retirement is about 63-64 years, which by difference with entry age in the labour force (21 years) suggests that the expected length of working life in Yemen is about 42-43 years.

- Educational attainment

The skill level of the labour force is to some extent determined by the educational attainment of the labour force participants. In broad terms, it may be said that the larger the proportion of the labour force having secondary and tertiary (university) education, the higher the skill level of the labour force. Also, it is widely recognized that there is a close relationship between educational achievement and employment opportunities in most countries. In general, the higher an individual's educational attainment, the more likely the person would be participating in the labour force. Figure 8 presents the distribution of the labour force by educational attainment for men and women separately.

**Fig. 8 Educational attainment of the labour force
LFS 2013-14**



The data show that women in the labour force are relatively more educated than men. More than 33% of women in the labour force have reached secondary or tertiary levels of education, against about 31% among men. Slightly more than 13% of women in the labour force have university education against 7.4% among men.

The skill level of the labour force is not only determined by educational attainment, but also by on-the training. Therefore, a more complete analysis of the skill level of the labour force may be carried out by examining data on the work experience of the labour force and on the occupation characteristics of the employed population (Annex A– Table 14).

- Female labour force participation

The abnormally low figure of the labour force participation rate of Yemeni women requires more careful analysis. Three issues are examined below: the trend, the relationship with educational attainment, and the reported reason for not participating in the labour force.

The labour force participation rate of women as measured by the LFS 2013-14 was 6.0%. This figure is below the regional average for Arab States for 2013 (20.5%) and below the estimated value for Yemen in 2013 (25.9%) reported as part of the ILO estimates and projections of the economically active population. The main reason for these discrepancies is the differences in the concepts and definitions used in the different data sources.

The LFS 2013-14 measurement is based on the new international standards concerning statistics of work employment and the, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th ICLS (Geneva, 2013), while the ILO regional average and Yemen estimates were based on the previous international standards concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 13th ICLS (Geneva, 1982).

The key difference between the two sets of international standards as mentioned is the distinction between work and statistical treatment of own-use producers and in particular subsistence foodstuff producers: According to the 13th ICLS, “persons engaged in the production of economic goods and services for own and household consumption should be considered as in self-employment if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the household” [paragraph 9(6)].

By contrast, according to the 19th ICLS, included in employment are only “persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended *mainly* for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family “ [paragraph 30(d)]. Emphasis added. So persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended wholly or mainly for own or family consumption are not considered in employment.

The following tabulation converts the 19th ICLS definition to the 13th ICLS definition for comparison purposes:

	<u>LFS 2013-14</u>
Female labour force (19 th ICLS definition)	397,000
+ Female own-use producers of goods	+1,910,000
- <u>Unemployed female own-use producers of goods</u>	<u>-32,000</u>
Female labour force (13 th ICLS definition)	2,275,000

The adjusted result compared with the corresponding data from the population census 2004 and the child labour survey 2010 shows in fact an increasing trend of female labour force participation rate:

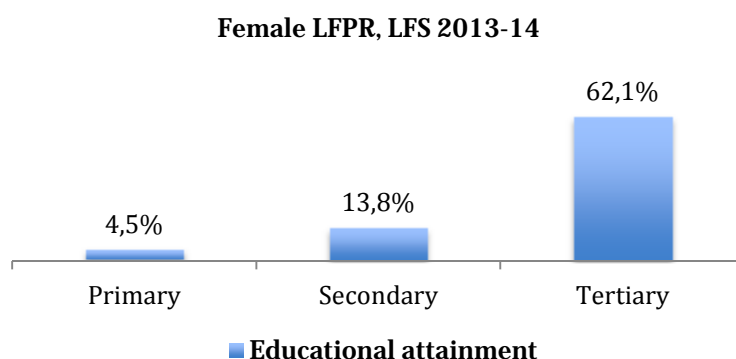
<u>Adjusted to 13th ICLS definition</u>	<u>Female labour force</u>	<u>Female LFPR</u>
Population census 2004	659,000	12.3%
Child Labour Survey 2010	776,000	12.2%
Labour Force Survey 2013-14	2,275,000	34.6%

The apparent increasing trend of female labour force participation rate based on the adjusted data is however at odds with the trend of female employment in paid jobs. Paid employment is typically measured with a higher degree of accuracy and is generally less dependent on the underlying definition than other components of employment.

	<u>Female employment in paid jobs</u>
Population census 2004	167,000
Child Labour Survey 2010	167,000
Labour Force Survey 2013-14	96,000

Given the inclusive nature of the trend of female labour force, it is instructive to examine the relationship of the labour force with educational attainment. Educational attainment is one of the strongest determinants of labour market outcomes in most countries. First, at higher levels of educational attainment, a woman's expectation of future earnings turns very high, increasing the opportunity cost of giving birth to, and raising children. Second, the longer a woman stays at school, the lower the chances of giving birth to many children. With smaller household size and less family responsibilities, the woman's time is freed to participate in labour force activities. The following data from LFS 2013-14

show the strong relationship between educational attainment and female labour force participation:

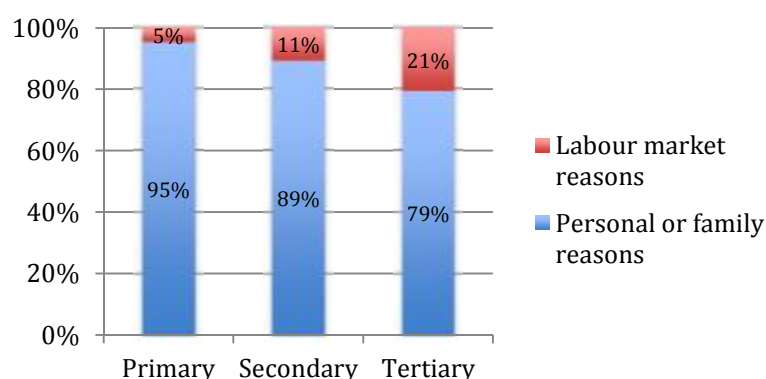


According to the LFS 2013-14, the labour force participation rate of women with primary education or lower was only 4.5%. It increased to 14.8% for women with secondary education and to a staggering 62.1% for women with tertiary education.

The LFS 2013-14 questionnaire includes a question addressed to persons outside the labour force on reasons they did not look for work or tried to start a business. Respondents could provide multiple reasons among the following answer categories:

1. Waiting to start a job which starts in the future
2. Do not believe there is a job
3. Tired to look for work
4. Do not know how to look for work
5. Waiting for recruitment by Civil Service Office or Private Office
6. There is no suitable job
7. Lack required skill or experience or qualification
8. Because studying
9. No need for work
10. Too old, or health conditions do not allow for looking for work
11. Full-time family responsibility
12. Resistance from family members
13. Other reason

Except for persons responding to answer category 1 who were currently available for work, all others are classified as outside the labour force. For ease of presentation, the answer categories 2 to 7 are grouped together under the heading “labour market reasons” and the other answer categories 8 to 13 are grouped as “personal or family reasons”. The percentage responses for women by level of educational attainment are given in the following diagram:



The results indicate that generally most women tend to give personal reasons for not participating in the labour force. But the percentage declines with educational attainment. Virtually all women with primary educational attainment (95%) are not participating in the labour force for personal reasons, mostly because of family responsibility followed by studying. The percentage declines to 89% among women with secondary education, and further declines to 79% among women with tertiary education.

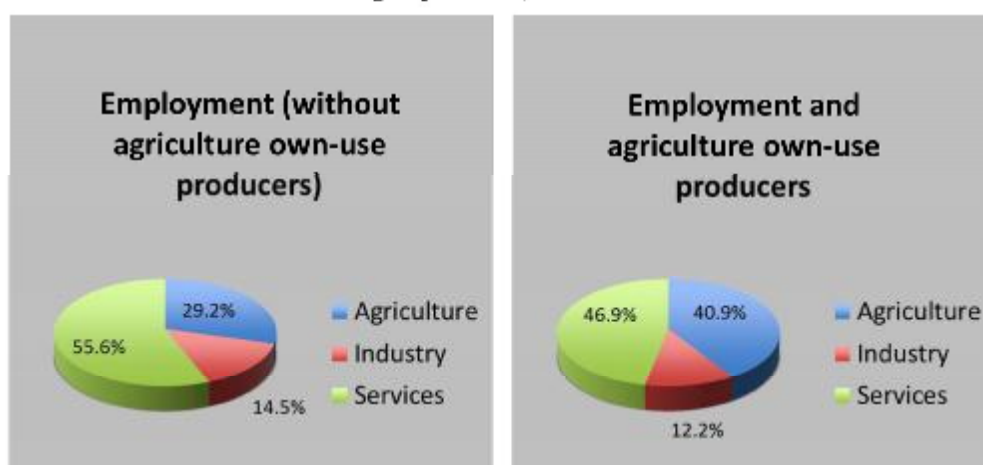
In conclusion, given that the education attainment of women has increased in the last fifteen years in Yemen, one should expect that female participation in the labour force has also increased during that period.

Branch of economic activity and occupation

- Employment in broad branches of economic activity

Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations. Figure 9 shows the share of employment in main job in agriculture, industry and services.

Fig. 9 Share of agriculture, industry and services in employment, LFS 2013-14



The left panel shows the results excluding agriculture own-use producers who according to the 19th ICLS standards are not considered as employed. The data indicate that 29.2% of the employed persons had their main job in agriculture, 14.5% in industry and 55.6% in services. The branches of economic activities are grouped according to (ISIC Rev 4)⁶.

If agriculture own-use producers are added (right panel), the relative shares change to 40.9% in agriculture, 12.2% in industry and 46.9% in services. Agriculture own-use producers include persons who performed activities to produce or process for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products for own final use, as well as those who performed activities for own final use to collect or process for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels, or to fetch water from natural and other sources.

It is often argued that in the course of economic development there is migration of workers from rural to urban areas, from agriculture and other labour-intensive primary activities to industry and then to services. To verify this hypothesis, table 2 below shows the evolution of the distribution of employment in agriculture, industry and services over the last 15 years.

Table 2. Evolution of the distribution of employment (in main job)
in agriculture, industry and services
LFS 1999, Census 2004, and LFS 2013-14

	LFS 1999 ¹	Population census 2004 ¹	LFS 2013-14	
			Without agriculture own- use producers	With agriculture own-use producers
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture	43.9%	31.0%	29.2%	40.9%
Industry	5.6%	6.9%	14.5%	12.2%
Services	42.5%	52.7%	55.6%	46.9%

Source: ¹Central Statistical Organization, The General Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2004, The Third Report – Population Economic Characteristics, Part One Sections One to Ten, p. 132. http://www.cso-yemen.org/publication/census/third_report_economic_part1.pdf

The data in Table 2 shows that the share of agriculture employment in main job has steadily declined from 43.9% in 1999 to 31.0% in 2004 and now to 29.2% in 2013-14. In parallel, the corresponding share of employment in industry has increased from 5.6% in 1999 to 6.9% in 2004 and 14.5% in 2013-14. Like in industry, the share of employment in main job in services has also increased from 42.5% in 1999 to 52.7% in 2004 and 55.6% in 2013-14.

More detailed analysis of the structure of employment by branch of economic activity and in relation to other variables such as sex, age-group, urban-rural areas, educational attainment, status in employment and occupation may be carried using the data in the statistical annex (Annex A – Tables 13, 14, and 15).

⁶United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC Rev. 4* <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp>. Agriculture refers to Section A of the classification; Industry to Sections B to F; and Services to Sections G to U.

- Top twelve occupations in main job

Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person employed (or the kind of work done previously or wanted if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person. The International Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) classifies occupations in 10 major occupational groups subdivided into 43 sub-major groups, 130 minor groups and 436 unit groups.⁷ The LFS 2013-14 provides data on the distribution of employed persons by major occupational groups in urban and rural areas, for men and women and broad age groups, separately (Annex A - Table 2). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (1,178,400 persons), followed by service and sales workers (957,200). These two occupational groups cover more than half of the employed population.

The pattern is almost identical for young people (15-24 years old) and adults (25+ years old), although the distribution of occupations is slightly more concentrated among the youth than among adults. More than 33% of young people are employed in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 27% among adults. Similarly, more than 26% of young people are employed in service and sales occupations against 22% among adults.

The concentration of occupations may be examined in more detail at the unit level of the occupational classification. Figure 10 shows the top 12 occupations (4-digit occupations of ISCO-08) at main job among the total employed population, and among the youth separately. The top 12 occupations cover more than 60% of the total employed population, and more than 70% of the youth. In other words, more than 60% of employed people are engaged in the same 12 occupations. And, more than 70% of the employed youth is engaged in the same 12 occupations.

Looking at the top 12 occupations for the total employed population, one finds that field crop and vegetable growers (ISCO code 6011), shop salespersons and demonstrators (ISCO code 5220), dairy and livestock producers (ISCO code 6121) are top three occupation for both the youth and the employed population as a whole. At the fourth position, however, one finds waiters, waitresses and bartenders (ISCO code 5123) among the youth occupations and building construction labourers (ISCO code 9313) among the employed population as a whole. Similarly, one finds that primary and secondary education teachers among the top 12 occupations of the employed population, but not among the top 12 occupations of the youth. Instead, one finds farmhands and labourers (ISCO code 9211) and messengers, package and luggage porters (ISCO code 9151) among the top 12 occupations of the youth but not in the top 12 occupations of the employed population, in general.

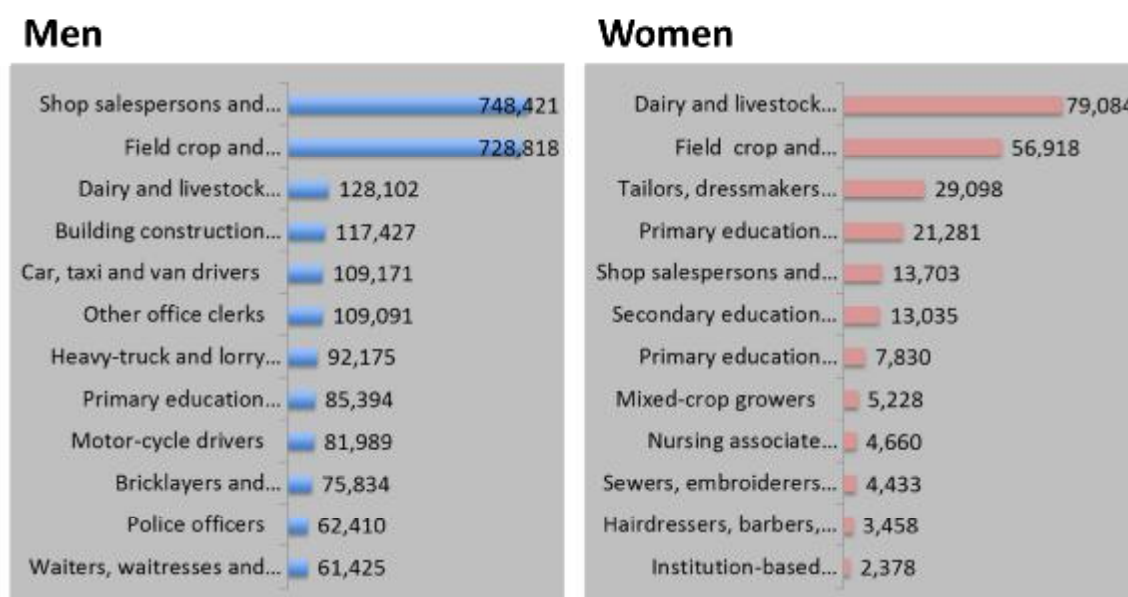
⁷ ILO, International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-08, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/futisco.pdf>.

Fig. 10 Top twelve occupations at main job, LFS 2013-14



Figure 10b shows the top twelve occupations of men and women according to the results of LFS 2013-14.

Fig. 10b Top twelve occupations at main job, LFS 2013-14



On the full list of occupations of men and women, the segregation of occupations among men and women may be measured with the occupational segregation index defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

where n_{Ai} and n_{Bi} are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and n_A and n_B are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The occupational sex segregation index is one of the ILO decent work

indicators.⁸ It is a commonly used as proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation. It measures the extent of “male-dominated” and “female-dominated” occupations.

- Qualification mismatch in main job

Another topic that can be examined on the basis of the LFS 2013-14 results is the mismatch between occupation and education for the main job of the employed population. The qualification mismatch refers here to the situation where the educational attainment of the worker is above or below the skills requirement of his or her job. A simple approximate method that uses level of educational attainment and one-digit occupation data defines a mismatch when the educational attainment of the worker is higher or lower than the educational level required by the main current job. Figure 1 below shows the measurement of mismatch in terms of ISCO and ISCED, where the shaded areas represent mismatch.

Figure 1: Distribution of employed persons by occupation and educational attainment

ISCO - 08 Major Groups		ISCED-97 Educational attainment				
		0	1	2-4	5	6
		ISCO-08 Skill level				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
1	Managers	6,818	5,196	17,082	37,797	16,746
2	Professionals	7,072	15,128	42,128	233,288	1,605
3	Technicians, associate professions	21,884	38,327	45,505	61,576	13,510
4	Clerical support workers	32,552	117,937	135,524	25,438	119
5	Service and sales workers	430,271	689,838	203,376	56,342	234
6	Skilled agriculture, forestry, fishery workers	790,392	1,009,876	134,667	21,608	211
7	Craft and related trade workers	276,151	397,938	82,755	15,543	470
8	Plant and machine operators, assemblers	176,976	295,619	84,749	19,634	0
9	Elementary occupations	209,338	285,667	44,803	6,917	0



	Under- Qualification
	Over-Qualification

Figure 2: Mapping of ISCO-08 major groups to skills levels and ISCED-97 levels of education

ISCO-08 major groups	ISCO-08 Skill level	ISCED-97 Educational Attainment
1 Managers	3 + 4	5 - 6
2 Professionals	4	6
3 Technicians and Associate Professionals	3	5
4 Clerical Support Workers	2	2 - 4
5 Services and Sales Workers	2	2 - 4
6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2	2 - 4
7 Craft and Related Trades Workers	2	2 - 4
8 Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	2	2 - 4
9 Elementary Occupations	1	1

Source: ILO, *International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-08*
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/intro.htm>

⁸ ILO (2008), *Measuring Decent Work*, Discussion Paper for Tripartite Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Decent Work, International Labour Office, Geneva, September 8th to 10th, 2008.

Figure 3: Skills mismatch in main job

ISCO		No Mismatch	Over-Qualified	Under-Qualified
1	Managers	65.21	0.00	34.79
2	Professionals	0.54	0.00	99.46
3	Technicians, associate professions	34.06	7.47	58.47
4	Clerical support workers	43.50	8.20	48.30
5	Service and sales workers	14.74	4.10	81.16
6	Skilled agriculture, forestry, fishery workers	6.88	1.12	92.00
7	Craft and related trade workers	10.71	2.07	87.22
8	Plant and machine operators, assemblers	14.69	3.40	81.91
9	Elementary occupations	52.25	9.46	38.29
	Total	17.10	3.35	79.55

The data indicate that about 205,000 employed working persons were working in their main jobs in occupations with skills requirements below their educational attainment, representing about 3.4% of the total employed population (i.e. over-qualification). The main category includes persons with university degrees working in occupations with lower skills requirements, mostly as technicians or associate professionals. On the other extreme, more than 4.8 million employed working persons were working in occupations with skills requirements above their educational attainment (i.e. under-qualification), representing about 80% of the total employed population. In conclusion, qualification mismatch affected some 83% of the employed population in their main job.

4. Status in employment, informal sector and informal employment

- Status in employment

Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. It may refer to the current job or jobs of an employed person or the last job of an unemployed person who had with past work experience. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment:⁹

- Employees: Persons working in “paid employment jobs”, i.e., holding explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contract with remuneration not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. Remuneration could be in the form of wages or salaries, commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses, or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.
- Employers: Persons working on own-account or with one or a few partners in “self employment jobs”, i.e., (a) remuneration is directly dependent on the profits (or potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced or for own consumption, and (b) engaging one or more “employees,” on a continuous basis.
- Own-account workers: Persons working on own-account or with one or a few partners in a “self employment job”, not engaging any “employees,” on a continuous basis.

⁹ ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

- Contributing family workers: Persons working in a market-oriented establishment operated by a household member, who cannot be regarded as partner, in a “self employment job”, not engaging any “employee” on a continuous basis.
- Members of producers’ cooperatives: Persons working in a cooperative producing goods and services, in a “self employment job”, not engaging any “employee” on a continuous basis

In the Yemen LFS 2013-14, the status in employment of the employed population was measured at their main job. The first category “employees” was divided into public and private sector employees and the last category “members of producers’ cooperatives” was not used. The results are presented in Figure 11 below. The data show that about half of the employed population is employees, 30.6% in the public sector and 19.6% in the private sector. The other half of the employed population is self-employed, 6.9% as employers, 31.0% as own-account workers and 11.4% as contributing family workers.

Fig. 11 Employed population by status in employment LFS 2013-14

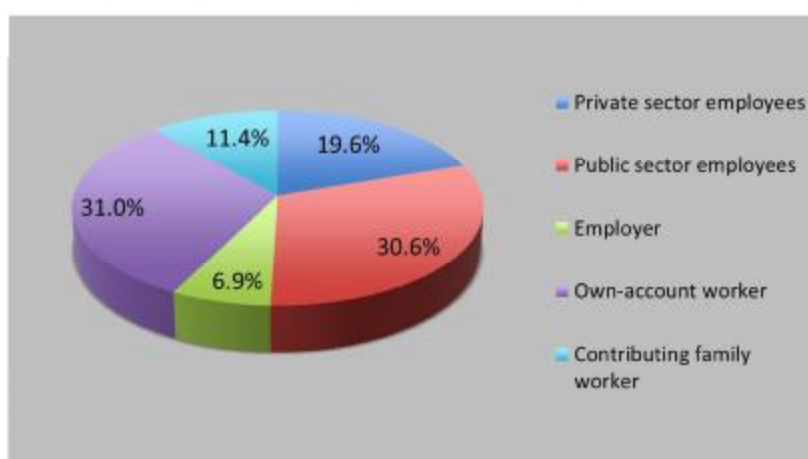


Table 4 shows the evolution of the composition of status in employment over the last ten year. According to these data, the shares of employers and own-account workers appear to have steadily increased during the ten-year period. No clear trend for employees and contributing family workers may be observed from this table as it appears that contributing family workers have been combined with employees in part in 2004 and in full in 2010.

Table 4. Employed population by status in employment in main job
Population Census 2004, CLS 2010 and LFS 2013-14

	Population census 2004 ¹	CLS 2010 ¹	LFS 2013-14
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employees	60.6%	65.3%	50.2%
Employers	4.5%	4.6%	6.9%
Own-account workers	24.9%	30.2%	31.0%
Contributing family workers	10.0% ²	-	11.4%

Source: ¹ Central Statistical Organization, Statistical Yearbook, Table No. (5).

Note: ² Including worker apprentice/volunteer.

The combined proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment is sometime considered as a measure of vulnerable employment.¹⁰ These two statuses of employment are thought to be particularly vulnerable when it comes to both economic risk and strength of the institutional arrangement. Such workers are said to be more likely to (a) lack contractual arrangements which can lead to a lack of job security and (b) lack the degree of social protection and social safety nets that govern wage and salaried workers and are therefore not likely to benefit from social security, health or unemployment coverage.

According to this measure, some 42.4% of the employed population had vulnerable employment in 2013-14. It would be instructive to compare the rate with comparable data from the LFS 1999, as well as the population census 2004 and the CLS 2010. In principle, many young people in both sexes work as contributing family workers, often combining schooling and work at the family farm or at the household enterprise. At later ages, the relative number of contributing family workers decreases and the relative number of employees increases as young people leave school and enter the formal labour market for the first time often taking an employee job.

- Employment in the informal sector

Many persons who cannot find a decent job with sufficient income try to earn a living by working as self-employed or employee in the informal sector. The concept of informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations - where they exist - are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees.¹¹

In the survey of Yemen LFS 2013-14, employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 15 years of age and over who were engaged in small size units (less than 10 employed persons) excluding persons engaged in "establishments" in the sense of large enterprise or government unit or activities of private households as employers of domestic staff.

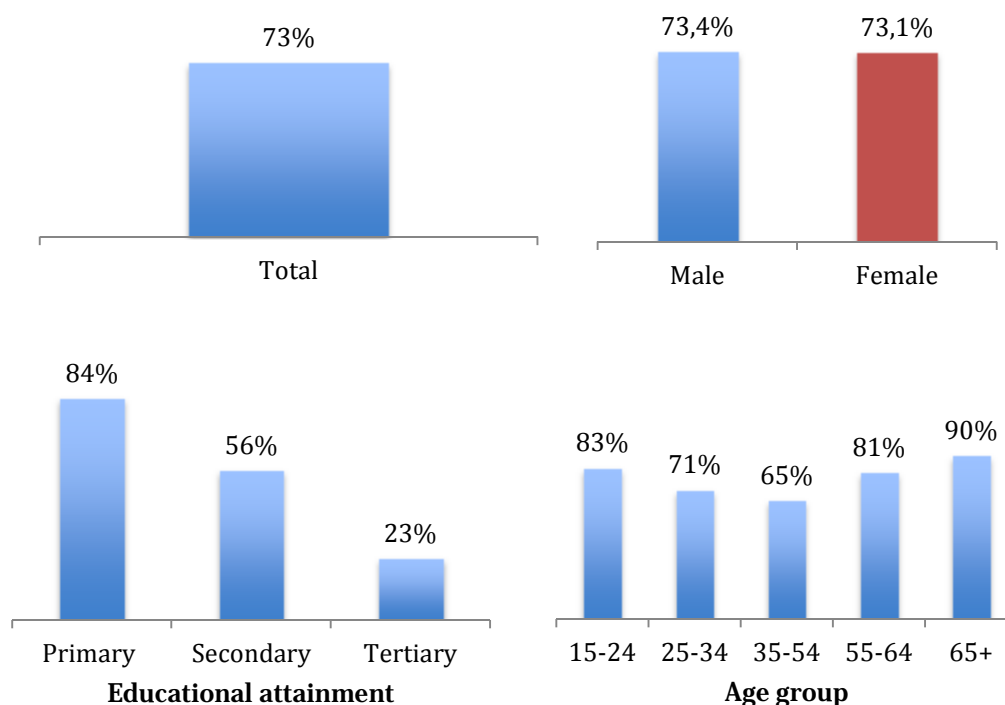
Based on this definition, there were 3'072'000 persons working in the informal sector in 2013-14, representing 73% of the employed population. The corresponding proportions for different categories of the population are shown in Figure 12. Accordingly, the incidence of employment in the informal sector was somewhat higher among men (73.4%) than among women (71.1%). The age pattern is U-shaped with relatively higher rates among young employed people 15-24 years old (83%) and the elderly 65+ years old (90%) than among the middle age groups. In terms of educational attainment, the data show

¹⁰ ILO, Guide to the new Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators, Geneva 2009.
<http://www.undg.org/docs/10630/Guide-to-the-new-MDG-Employment-Indicators.pdf>

¹¹ Extract from ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment in the informal sector*, adopted by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.
http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087484/lang--en/index.htm

a clear decreasing rate: 84% among employed people with primary education, 56% among those with secondary education, and 23% among those with tertiary education.

Fig 12. Proportion of employed persons in the informal sector by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



- Informal employment

The concept of informal employment refers to jobs as observation units as opposed to the concept of informal sector that refers to production units as observation units.¹² The two concepts are nevertheless related. Informal employment is a broader concept including (a) employment in the informal sector (except those rare employees in that sector who may have formal employment), and (b) informal employment outside the informal sector.

In the case of own-account workers and employers, the informal employment status of the job is determined by the informal sector nature of the enterprise in which they operate. Thus, own-account workers (without hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. Similarly, employers (with hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. All contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

For jobs held by employees, informal employment is defined in terms of the employment relationship. Four elements are identified. For a job held by an employee to be

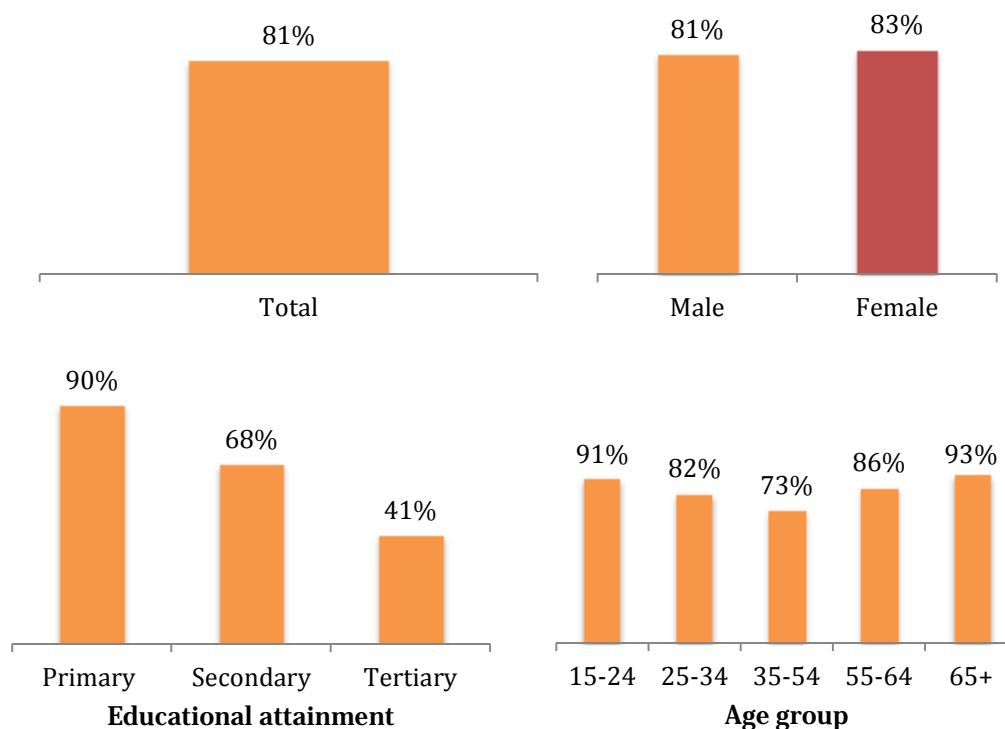
¹² ILO, *Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment*, adopted by the Seventeenth ICLS, Geneva, 2003. . http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/guidelines-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087622/lang-en/index.htm.

considered as informal, the employment relationship should not, in law or in practice, be subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.).

In the survey of Yemen LFS 2013-14, the operational definition of informal employment comprises all persons 15 years of age and over employed as a contributing family worker; employer or own-account worker of an informal sector unit; employee with no social security, or no paid sick leave, or no paid annual leave.

Based on this definition, there were 3'416'600 persons having informal employment in their main jobs in 2013-14, representing 81% of the employed population. The corresponding proportions for different categories of the population are shown in Figure 13. They follow similar patterns as employment in the informal sector except at a slightly higher percentage point in each category.

Fig 13. Proportion of employed persons with informal jobs by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



Finally, Table 5 presents the joint distribution of informal sector and informal employment. It can be observed that virtually all persons in the informal sector have informal jobs. Only 2'200 employed persons in the informal sector have formal jobs. By contrast, a substantial number of persons engaged outside the informal sector have informal jobs (346'800). These are essentially persons with paid employment jobs engaged in formal sector enterprises on an informal basis, for example, as apprentice or temporary part-time employee, or as casual worker without contract, or sometime as home-based producer working outside the enterprise.

Table 5. Joint distribution of informal sector and informal employment, LFS 2013-14

Production units	Informal jobs	Formal jobs
Informal sector enterprises	3'069'800 (A)	2'200 (B)
Other units of production	346'800 (C)	777'900 (D)

Employment in the informal sector:	$A + B = 3'072'000$
Informal employment:	$A + C = 3'416'600$
Informal employment outside the informal sector:	$C = 346'800$

5. Hours of work and time-related underemployment

- Hours of work

The international definition of employment is expansive covering even one hour during a week. It is thus important that employment is analyzed in conjunction with data on hours of work in order to distinguish the various intensities of employment. Data on hours of work are also necessary to calculate time-related underemployment as well as average wages per hour so that the resulting wage data are comparable across different categories of workers.

The international standards on the measurement of working time recognizes several concepts of hours of work serving different purposes including contractual hours of work, normal hours of work, hours usually worked, hours actually worked, and hours paid for.¹³ Data on hours usually worked and hours actually worked at the main job are generally collected through labour force surveys. Many surveys also collect the data for all jobs, including subsidiary jobs as in the LFS 2013-14. Data on contractual hours, hours paid for are generally collected through establishment surveys and administrative registers. These sources also sometime provide data on normal hours of work and hours actually worked.

Hours actually worked are the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during a specified reference period. It includes the direct hours that the person is engaged in the activities, as well as the related hours such as waiting time, on-call, and resting time, coffee break, prayer, etc. It excludes annual leave, public holidays, sick leave and other leave, as well as commuting time between work and home, longer breaks such as meal breaks and educational activities, even if authorized by the employer. Hours usually worked are the hours actually worked in a job during a typical week (or in general any specific reference period). In principle, it may be

¹³ ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of working time*, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November – 5 December 2008. http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_112455/lang--en/index.htm

calculated as the most frequent number of hours that a person actually worked per week during the past month.

Table 6 gives the average hours actually worked and the average hours usually worked of the employed population at main job and at all jobs. The data show that employed persons worked on average slightly more than 35 hours during the reference week at their main job, and almost the same at all jobs. Their usual hours of work is significantly higher at slightly less than 44 hours per week at their main job and almost the same at all jobs.

Table 6. Average hours of work of employed persons
LFS 2013-14

	Hours actually worked during reference week	Hours usually worked per week
At main job	40.4 hrs	43.8 hrs
At all jobs	40.4 hrs	43.7 hrs

Corresponding data by demographic characteristics and by occupation and branch of economic activity are presented in the statistical annex A – Tables 20 and 21. The results show that the average hours usually worked in main job in the reference week is higher among men (44.6 hrs) than among women (33.7 hrs), and higher in urban areas (45.6 hrs) than in rural areas (42.0 hrs). Young people (15-24 years) worked on average slightly higher than adults (44.6 hrs versus 43.7 hrs). The highest average hours actually worked is in elementary occupations (43.9 hrs) and among domestic workers in activities of private households as employers (52.0 hrs)

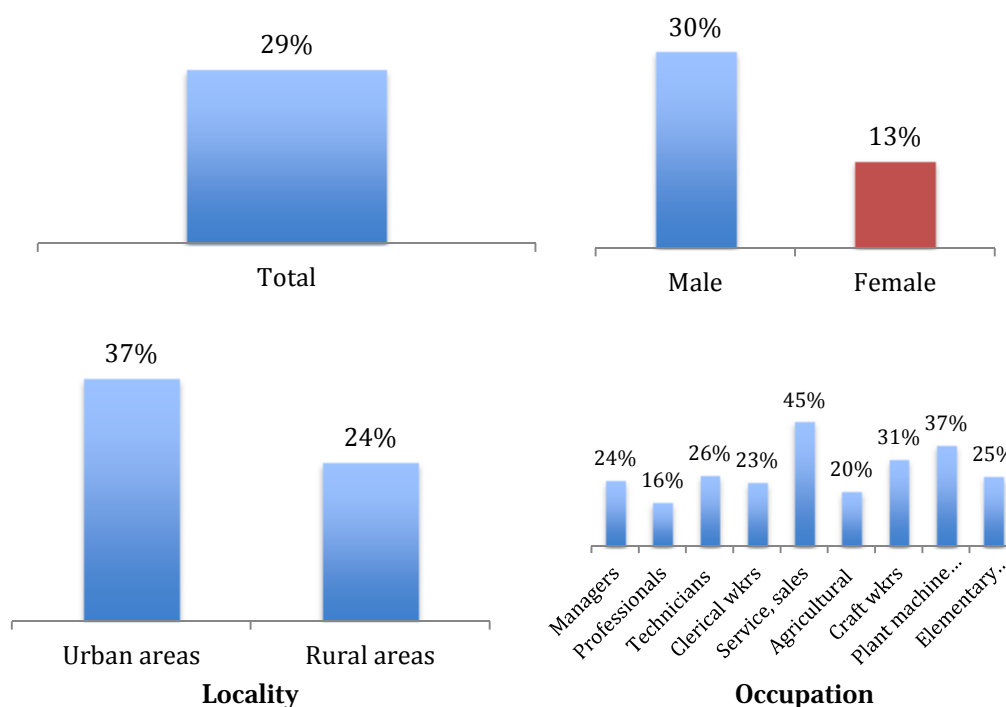
- Excessive hours of work

The distribution of employed persons according to hours usually worked per week at all jobs provides information on persons working on short hours (time-related underemployed) and persons working long hours. Long or excessive hours of work as termed in the framework of decent work indicators is considered as a threat to physical and mental health, interfering with the balance between work and family life, reducing productivity and often signalling an inadequate hourly pay.¹⁴

Figure 14 shows that overall 29% of the employed population worked excessively long hours (more than 48 hours during the reference week) at all jobs in 2013-14. The incidence of long hours of work was higher among men (30%) than women (13%), and more in urban areas (37%) than in rural areas (industry (24%). In terms of occupations, the highest incidence is among service and sale workers (45%) and professionals (16%).

¹⁴ ILO, *Measuring Decent Work*, Discussion Paper for Tripartite Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Decent Work, Geneva, September 8-10, 2008.

Fig 14. Proportion of employed persons with excessive hours of work (48+ hrs in reference week) at all jobs by sex, locality and occupation
LFS 2013-14

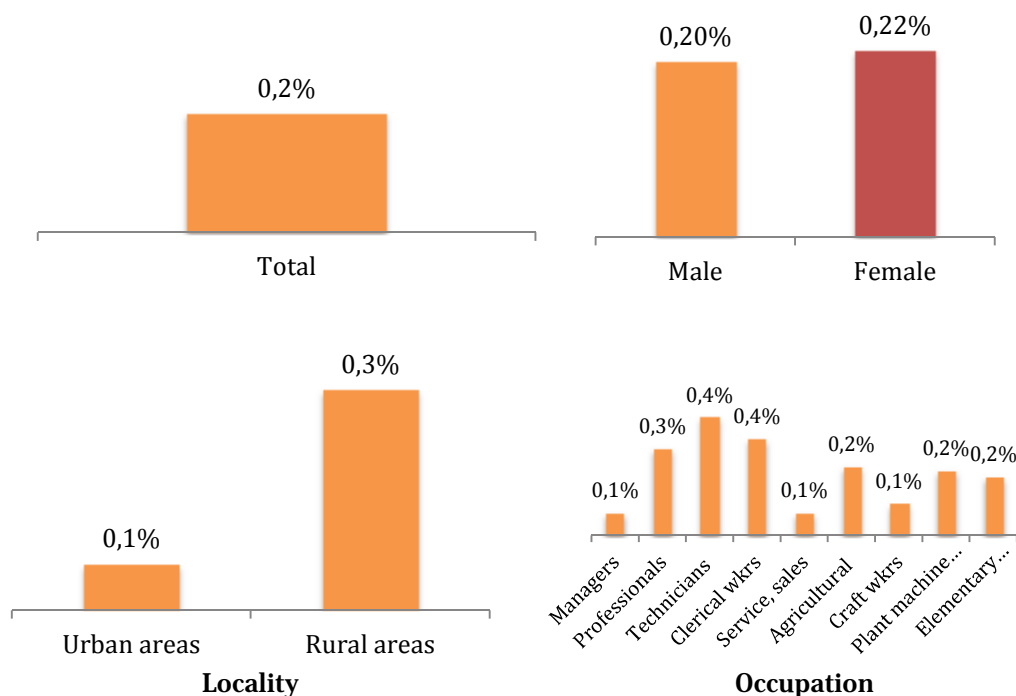


- Time-related underemployment

On the other tail of the distribution of hours of work, there are employed persons working short hours (less than 35 hours per week). Many of them are women and young people, in rural areas, working as contributing family workers in agriculture during the off-season. Short hours of work are a sign of labour underutilization. However, to the extent that short hours of work are voluntary or for non-economic reasons, it is not regarded as labour underutilization or time-related underemployment.

Time-related underemployment refers to persons in employment who, during a specified reference period of the survey: (a) wanted to work additional hours, (b) whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and (c) who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. The data in Figure 15 show that there were very few employed persons in time-related underemployment in Yemen in 2013—14, less than 0.2%. The incidence was almost equal among men (0.20%) and among women (0.22%). Time-related underemployment was slightly higher in rural areas (0.3%) than in urban areas (0.1%), and highest among technicians and associate professionals (0.43%) followed by clerical support workers (0.35%).

Fig 15. Proportion of employed persons in time-related underemployment
by sex, locality and occupation
LFS 2013-14



6. Employment-related income

Employment-related income consists of the payments, in cash, in kind or in services, which are received by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in paid or self-employment jobs. Income from employment excludes income derived from other sources such as property, social assistance, transfers, etc., not related to employment.¹⁵ Income from employment is generally divided into two parts:

- Income related to paid employment including direct wages and salaries in cash for time worked and work done, remuneration for time not worked, cash bonuses and gratuities, and remuneration in kind and services, profit-related pay and employment-related social security benefits.
- Income related to self-employment consisting of the profit or share of profit generated by the self-employment activity. It can be calculated as the difference between the value of gross output of the activity and the operating expenses. Income from self-employment includes remuneration received by owner-managers of corporations and quasi-corporation, where relevant. It also includes employment-related social security benefits received by self-employed persons.

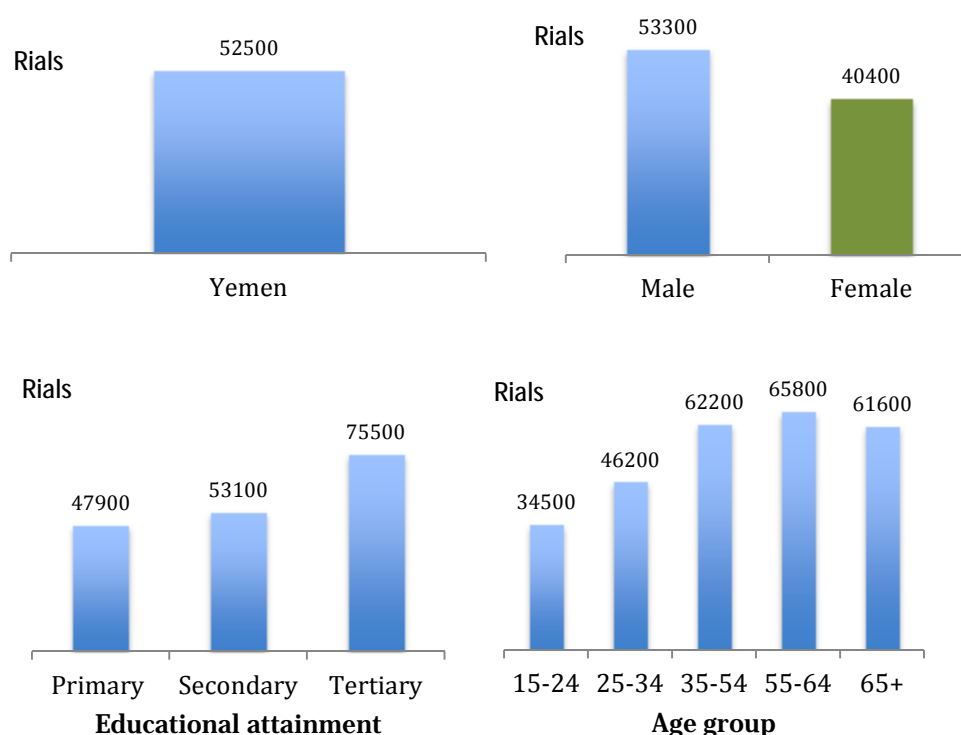
¹⁵ ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income*, adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 16th ICLS, October 1998.

Data on income from employment were collected as part of the survey 2013-14. It covered the earnings of employees at the main job, in cash and in-kind, in principle, before deduction of taxes and any other deductions. The survey also collected data on monthly earnings of employers and own-account workers at their main job. For persons who could not or refused to provide data on earnings in Rials, the questionnaire offered the possibility of responding in terms of ranges of monthly earnings such as between 20,000 to less than 50,000 Rials or 50,000 to 100,000 Rials and so on. A similar procedure was adopted for obtaining data on earnings in secondary jobs or activities.¹⁶

- Average monthly earnings at main job

According to the results of the survey, the average monthly earnings of employed persons at their main job amounted to 52,500 Rials. Figure 16 shows the earnings differentials among men and women, and among different age groups and levels of educational attainment. On average, women received lower monthly earnings (40,400 Rials) than men (53,300 Rials). It is generally argued that women are more likely than men to work in the informal economy, and that the average earnings of women in the informal economy are lower than those of men in the informal economy.¹⁷ The results also show that the average monthly earnings of workers in the informal sector (46,100 Rials) is significantly lower than the average monthly earnings of workers in the formal sector (64,300 Rials).

Fig. 16 Average monthly earnings of employed persons by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



¹⁶ The grouped data on monthly earnings were ungrouped at the processing stage using data on the distribution of monthly earnings obtained from those who provided earnings data in Rials. The procedure was applied only to data on main job as the earnings data on secondary job(s) were only collected as ranges.

¹⁷ Martha Chen, Joann Vanek, Francie Lund, James Heintz with Renana Jhabvala and Christine Bonner, *Progress of the World's Women 2005, Women, Work & Poverty*, UNIFEM, New York, 2005, pp. 46-50.

As expected, employed persons with primary educational attainment received on average lower monthly earnings (47,900 Rials) than workers with secondary educational attainment (53,100) and tertiary educational attainment (75,500 Rials). The data also show that the average monthly earnings of workers increase with age at core ages, as workers get more experience. The average monthly earnings of workers are about 34,500 Rials for young workers in the age category 15-24 years old, 46,200 Rials 279 in the age category 25-34 years old, and 62,200 Rials in the core age category 35-54 years old. After peaking at the age category 55-64 years old, the average earnings decrease with age as the skill of older workers gets less relevant with time.

It is generally recognized that the quality of earnings data varies depending on the status in employment. Income-related to self-employment is subject to relatively more response errors than the measurement of income-related to paid employment. Paid employees receive wages and salaries for their labour input. The payments received are generally known to the recipient. In contrast, self-employment workers earn income from work as part of the payment for the product or the services they provide and, therefore, the work-related income is not easily distinguishable from the other sources of revenues.

Table 7 provides data on the average monthly earnings of employment persons at main job by status in employment with distinctions between informal and formal jobs and between employment in informal sector enterprises and other production units. The results show that the average monthly earnings of employees at their main job (44,600 Rials) is below the overall average monthly earnings of employed persons in Yemen (52,500 Rials) and below the average monthly earnings of employers (109,700 Rials) and even own-account workers (51,500 Rials). Further analysis should clarify to what extent these differences were due to measurement errors or to differential degrees of economic risks of employers and own-account workers as compared to employees.

Table 7. Average monthly earnings at main job of employed persons by status in employment in informal and formal jobs and in informal sector enterprises and other units of production, LFS 2013-14

Rials	Status in employment at main job			
	Total	Employee	Employer	Own-account worker
Total	52,500	44,600	109,700	51,500
- Informal job	47,300	34,400	99,800	49,300
- Formal job	68,800	61,100	182,700	143,800
- Informal sector enterprise	46,100	26,000	99,800	49,300
- Other unit of production	64,300	58,900	182,700	143,800

The data also show that the average monthly earnings of employees are lower among those who have informal jobs (34,400 Rials) and still lower among those employed in informal sector enterprises (26,000 than Rials). Overall there is a gap of 20'000 Rials in monthly earnings of persons employed in informal sector enterprises against those employed in formal enterprises and other units of production. The gap is noticeably wider (about 80,000 Rials) between employers of informal enterprises and employers of formal

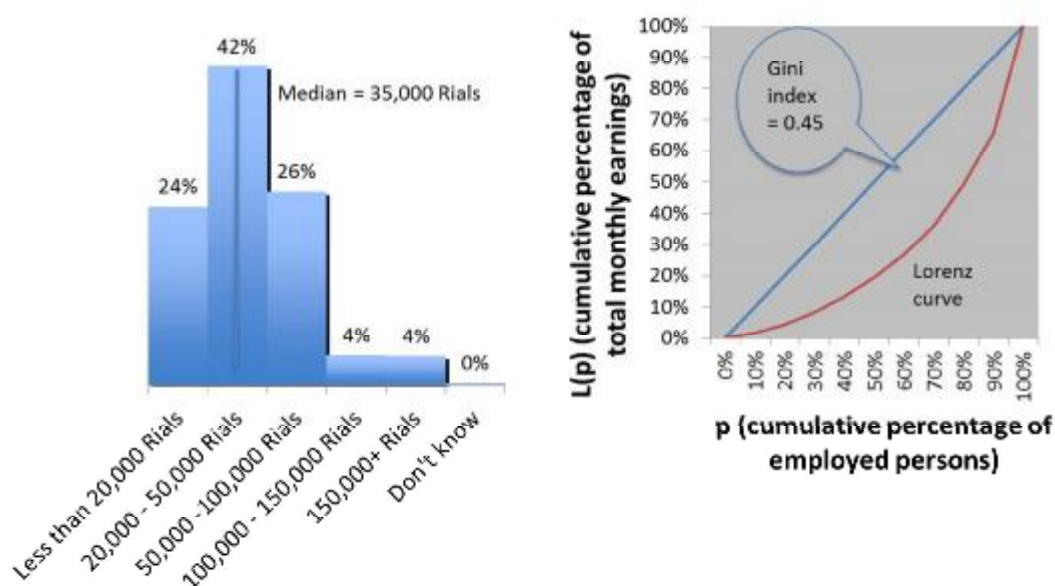
enterprises and other production units, and about the same amount (100,000 Rials) between own-account workers of informal enterprises and own-account workers of formal enterprises and other production units.

Finally, it is instructive to note that the average monthly earnings of employers and own account workers of informal sector enterprises are the same as the corresponding values for informal jobs. This is because for employers and own-account workers, the formal-informal status of their job is by definition the same as the informal or non-informal status of their enterprises.

- Earnings inequality

Figure 17 (left panel) presents the size distribution of monthly earnings of employed persons according to the results of the survey. The median of the distribution is 35,000 Rials per month, indicating that this point divides the distribution into equal parts with 50% of employees earning less than the median, and the other 50% earning more than the median. The median earnings is less than the average earnings (52,500 Rials per month) reported earlier, indicating a skewed distribution of earnings. As shown in Figure 17 (left panel), the distribution of earnings is concentrated on the lower tail of the distribution.

Fig. 17 Size distribution of monthly earnings of employed persons,
LFS 2013-14



The data on the size distribution of earnings may also be used to analyze the inequality of earnings among employed population. The right panel of Figure 17 shows the Lorenz curve of earnings distribution according to the results of the survey. The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the cumulative distribution of earnings, where the horizontal x-axis refers to the cumulative percentage of the number of employed persons and the vertical y-axis the cumulative percentage of total earnings. Thus any point in the Lorenz curve specified what percentage of aggregate earnings $y=L(p)$ is earned by the bottom x-percent of the employed population. Here it can be calculated that

The bottom 10% of the employed	earn about	2% of total earnings
The bottom 30% of the employed	earn about	8% of total earnings

The bottom 50% of the employed earn about 20% of total earnings

Similarly, one can calculate that

The top 10% of the employed	earn about	34% of total earnings
The top 30% of the employed	earn about	64% of total earnings
The top 50% of the employed	earn about	80% of total earnings

The diagonal line represents an equal distribution of earnings where every employed person receives the same amount of earnings. The area formed between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal line of perfect equality provides a measure of the degree of inequality of earnings of the distribution. The Gini index of inequality is equal to twice this area. The values of the Gini index range from 0 to 1. When the Lorenz curve is confounded with the diagonal line of perfect equality, the Gini index is 0, indicating perfect equality of earnings. On the other extreme, when the Lorenz curve lies on the horizontal axis except for one point, the Gini index takes on the value 1, indicating extreme inequality, i.e., when one person earns the total earning and the rest earn nothing. The Gini index of inequality of monthly earnings calculated on the basis of the results of the Yemen LFS 2013 is 0.45.

- Low earnings workers

Most people work to earn an income. Income from employment makes up a large proportion of household income and provides the basic resources of workers to maintain the welfare of themselves and the members of their family. In the latest version of the ILO framework of decent work indicators, low pay rate is defined as the percentage of the employed population whose average hourly earnings is below two-third of the median of the distribution or an absolute minimum, whichever is greater.¹⁸ Formulating the indicator in terms of a percentage of the median makes it independent of the national currencies and facilitates international comparison. The choice of two-third has the virtue of simplicity and wide applicability, including in countries that have either not adopted minimum wage legislation or which have set the statutory minimum wage far below the prevailing market wage.

Setting the threshold of low earnings at 2/3 of the median as suggested by the ILO Decent Work measurement, it can be calculated:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Threshold of low earnings} &= (2/3) \times \text{median earnings} \\ &= (2/3) \times 35,000 \text{ Rials per month} \\ &= 23,350 \text{ Rials per month}\end{aligned}$$

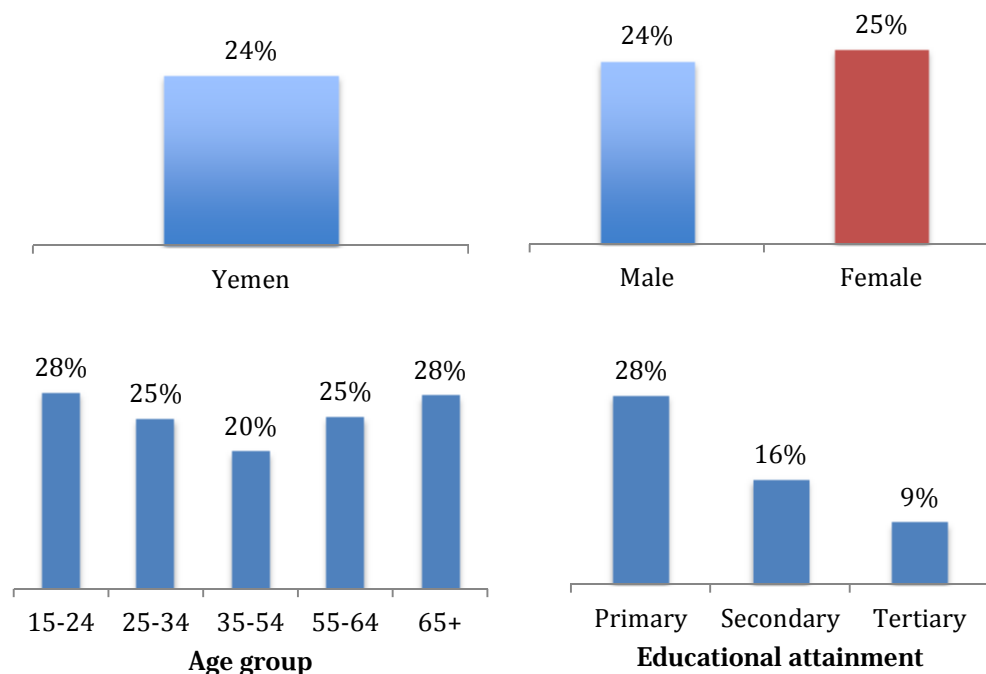
Accordingly, employed persons earning 23,350 Rials per month in their main job in 2013-14 are considered as “low earnings workers”.

Figure 18 shows the percentage of low earnings by sex, age group and educational attainment. Altogether, some 24% of employed persons had low monthly earnings, i.e., earning less than 23,350 Rials per month in their main job. Low earnings affect men and women almost equally, 24% and 25%, respectively. Young people (15-24 years old) and the elderly (65 years old and above) had higher rate of low earnings (28%) than the middle-age

¹⁸ ILO, Tripartite Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Decent Work, Geneva, 8-10 September 2008, Chairperson's report, paragraph 51.

workers. Workers in the core age group (35-54 years old) had the lowest rate of low earnings (20%).

Fig. 18 Percentage of low earnings workers by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



As expected, the rate of low monthly earnings at main job decreases with educational attainment. Among workers with primary education, 28% had low monthly earnings. The rate among workers with secondary education was 16% and among those with tertiary education, it was only 9%.

The survey results also show that among informal main jobs was about 29% were low paid, while the rate among formal jobs was 2%. Similarly, about 30% of main jobs in informal sector enterprises were low paid, while the rate in formal enterprises and other non-informal production units was only 7%. The statistical tables presented in Annex A permit further analysis of low monthly earnings, in particular, to identify occupations, branches of economic activity and governorates with higher rates of low pay.

Finally it should be mentioned that the survey collected data on hours worked corresponding to the reported earnings of the employed persons. These data, not available in the present report, would permit the calculation of hourly earnings and low hourly earnings in line with the ILO recommendations on decent work indicators.

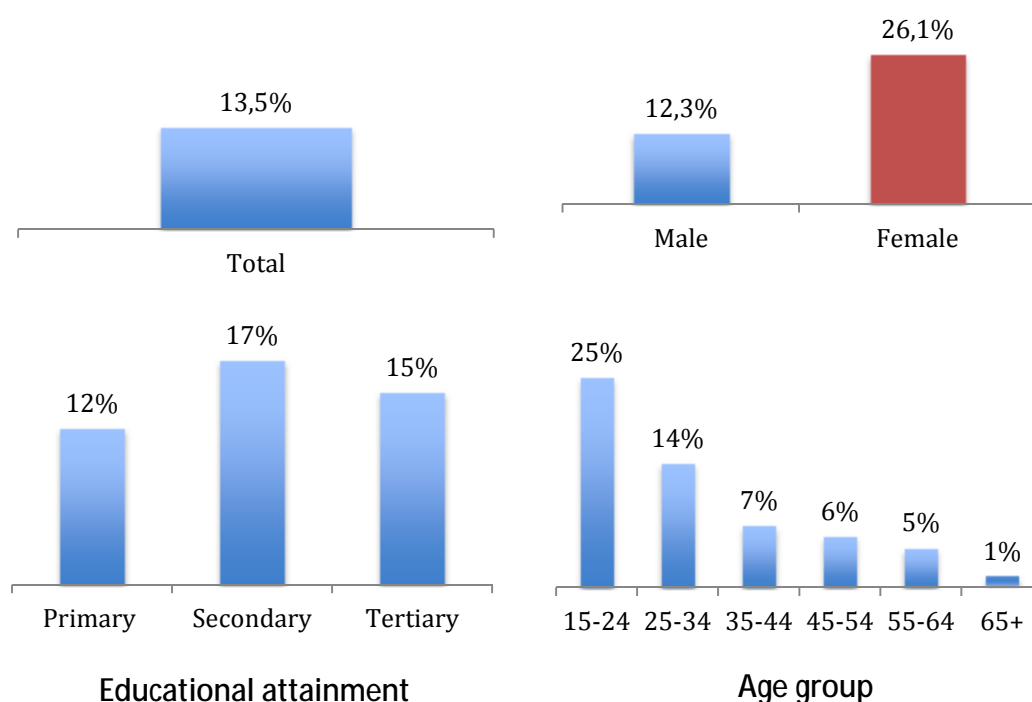
7. Unemployment

- Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is a measure of imbalance in the labour market representing the extent of unutilized labour supply of the country. It is also sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market. Unemployment rates for specific categories of the labour force, such as men, women, youth, adults, geographic regions, or specific occupations and branches of economic activity shed light on the groups of workers and sectors of the economy or regions most affected by unemployment.

As reported earlier, the LFS results indicate that there were 653'000 unemployed persons in Yemen in 2013-14, corresponding to a national unemployment rate of 13.5%. Figure 19 presents the unemployment rate by sex, age group and educational attainment. The rate of unemployment of women (26.1%) is more than twice the rate of men (12.3%). In terms of educational attainment, the results show that unemployment rate is highest among persons with secondary education (17%) and lowest among persons with primary education (12%). Persons with tertiary education have slightly higher rate of unemployment (15%) as the national average (13.5%).

Fig. 19 Unemployment rate by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



In terms of age, young people (15-24 years old) have higher rate of unemployment (25%) than other age groups, almost twice the national average. There is a clear evidence of

an inverse relationship between unemployment rate and age. As persons get older, their risk of unemployment declines, but as shown later their duration of unemployment gets longer.

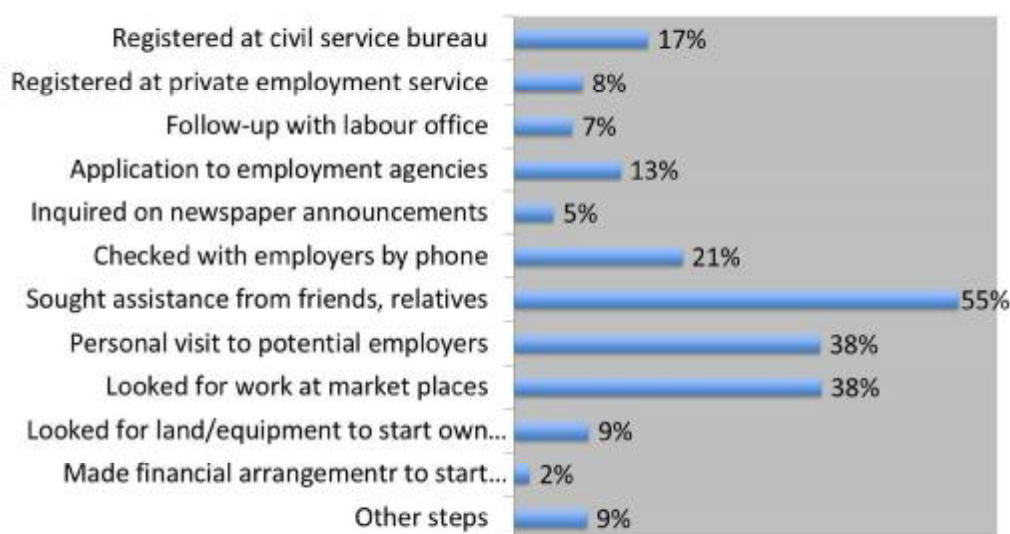
More than half of the unemployed (53%) had no past work experience. They were seeking employment for the first time. Among those with past work experience (47%), the majority were skilled agriculture workers (133'700), craft and related workers (117'800) and service and sales workers (101'400). In relation to the size of the labour force in different occupations, the unemployment rate was highest among craft and related trade workers (19.2%) and persons in elementary occupations (18.8%).

More detail analysis of the data in Annex A – Table 40 shows a decreasing rate of unemployment in occupations requiring higher levels of skill. This result combined with the fact mentioned earlier that unemployment rate among persons with secondary and higher educational attainment is higher than unemployment rate among persons with primary or lower educational attainment suggest that higher skill level decreases the chance of obtaining an initial employment, but when employed it reduces the risk of unemployment.

- Methods of search for employment

Figure 20 shows the methods used by the unemployed to seek employment in the four-week reference period of the survey. On average each unemployed used 2.2 methods (2.3 among men and 1.8 among women).

Fig. 20 Methods of search for employment LFS 2013-14



The most frequent method used by the unemployed to seek employment is assistance from friends and relatives (55%) followed by visiting potential employers (38%) and looking for work at market places (38%). Only 17% of the unemployed registered at the civil service bureau and just 13% applied at employment agencies.

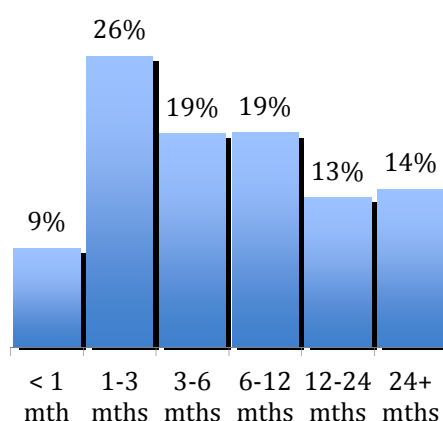
The survey addresses a question to all employed persons on how the person found his or her current job (Q214). The results may be compared with those on methods used to seek employment. It should be borne in mind that the most frequent method to seek employment may not necessarily be also the most frequent method of finding employment.

- Duration of search for employment

Duration of unemployment is the length of time that an unemployed person has been without employment, available for employment, and actively seeking employment. In practice, what is measured in a survey is the duration of unemployment up to the time of the survey, i.e., the duration of search for employment. The duration of the complete spell of unemployment runs through the survey and beyond, and is not directly measurable by conventional labour force surveys.¹⁹

The international standards specify that “the duration of the search for employment, is measured from when unemployed persons began carrying out activities to seek employment, or from the end of their last job, whichever is shorter” (para 49). Here the duration is measured on the basis of the response to the survey question on how long have you been unemployed (Q404). There was more than fifty percent of non-response on this question. Figure 21 shows the distribution of the responses.

Fig. 21 Duration of search for employment
LFS 2013-14



Most unemployed have been seeking employment for less than six months (54%). Among those reporting duration, about 27% of the unemployed have reported to be seeking employment more than 12 months. According to the international standards long-term unemployment is defined as duration of search for employment lasting 12 months or more, including the reference period for the survey. Thus more than one-fourth of the unemployed were long-term unemployed in 2013-14.²⁰ The percentage was significantly higher among women (55%) than men (25%). Among young people 15-24 years old, long-term unemployment was about equal to the national average (26%).

Average duration of search for employment by unemployed persons (interrupted spells) was about 11 months. Based on calculations not shown here, the average duration of unemployment (completed spells) was estimated to have been about 39 months for the unemployed population as a whole and 50 months for the youth unemployed.

¹⁹ Kiefer, Nicholas, M & Lundberg, Shelly J & Neumann, George R, "How Long Is a Spell of Unemployment? Illusions and Biases in the Use of CPS Data," *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, American Statistical Association, vol. 3(2), April 1985, pp. 118-128.

²⁰ The analysis in the section on response errors in the methodological note suggests that there has been a tendency of over-reporting of duration of job-search in the LFS 2013-14.

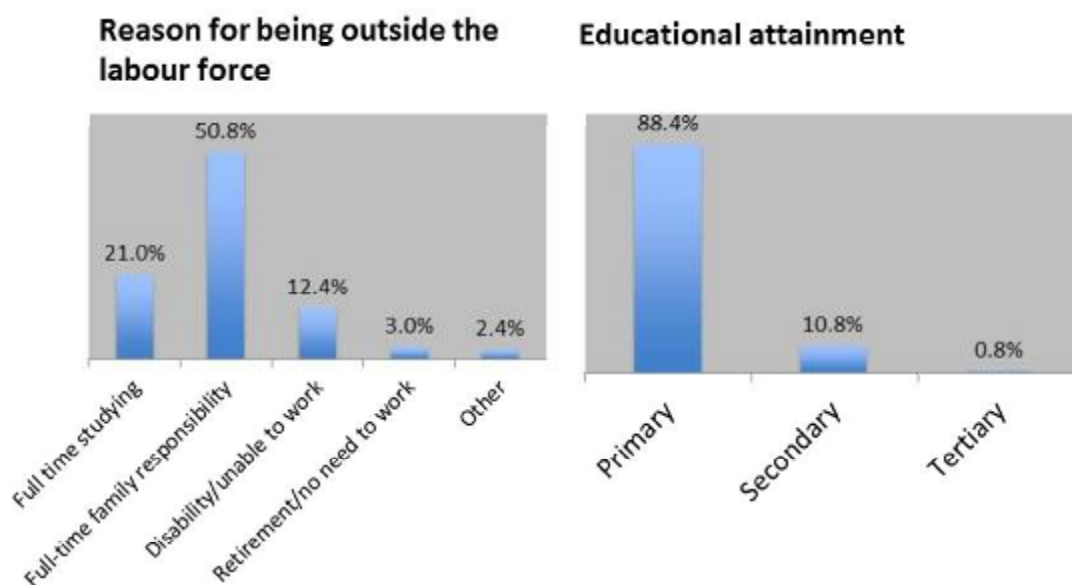
8. Potential labour force and labour underutilization

- Persons outside the labour force

Persons of working age (15 years old and over) who were neither employed or unemployed during the reference period are classified as persons outside the labour force. It is instructive to note that there were more people outside the labour force (8'528'000) than inside the labour force (4'850'000) in Yemen 2013-14, mainly because of the low labour force participation of women. The reason for not participating in the labour force is shown in the left panel of Figure 22 below. The majority consists of persons who are outside the labour force because of full-time family responsibility (50.8%) followed by those are outside the labour force because of full-time school attendance (21.0%). The others are outside the labour force because of disability or inability to work (12.4%) or because of being retired or not wanting to work (3.0%).

The right panel of Figure 22 gives data on the educational attainment of the persons outside the labour force. It shows that the great majority (88.4%) had reached only primary education. In total about 11.6% had attained secondary or tertiary levels of education, considerably below the corresponding educational attainment of the labour force (30.8%). One factor explaining the difference between the educational attainment of persons outside the labour force and those in the labour force is the differential educational attainment of men and women in and out of the labour force (19.1% of men outside the labour force are with secondary or tertiary education against 27.6% in male labour force, while 8.6% of women outside the labour force are with secondary or tertiary education against 28.0% in female labour force).

Fig. 22 Persons outside the labour force
LFS 2013-14



- Potential labour force

Among the population outside the labour force, there are persons who have different degrees of labour force attachment. These people may potentially enter the labour force under favorable conditions. The international standards define the potential labour force as all persons above a specified age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as either (a) *unavailable jobseekers* (seeking employment but not currently available) or (b) *available potential jobseekers* (currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment).

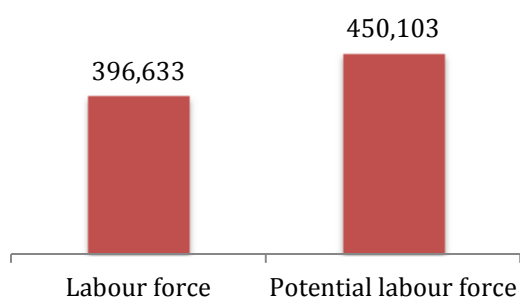
Among the available potential jobseekers one may separately identify an important sub-category of discouraged jobseekers, comprising those who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons, such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers).

The international standards further suggest the identification of a separate group with an expressed interest in employment not included within the potential labour force but relevant for social and gender analysis in specific contexts is the willing non-jobseekers, defined as persons “not in employment” who wanted employment but did not “seek employment” and were not “currently available”.

According to the results of LFS 2013-14, the potential labour force in Yemen comprised 894’100 persons, almost as many women as men. The bulk of the potential labour force was below 35 years of age (735’200) and in rural areas (749’500). Virtually all of them were *available potential jobseekers* (874’900), that is persons who were currently available for employment but who had taken any steps to seek employment during the past four weeks. The *unavailable jobseekers*, i.e., those who took steps to seek employment during the past four weeks but were not currently available for employment, were relatively few (19’200).

The significance of the concept of *potential labour force* is particularly valuable when it is compared with the conventional labour force in the case of women in Yemen. Figure 23 compares the size of the female labour force with the corresponding size of the potential labour force. It can be seen that the female potential labour force (450’100) was actually larger than the female labour force (396’600) in 2013-14. This is a remarkable result indicating the importance of the potential role of women in the labour force in Yemen.

Fig. 23 Female labour force and potential labour force, LFS 2013-14



The international standards introduce the additional concept of *extended labour force*. It is defined as the sum of the labour force plus the potential labour force. Accordingly, the extended labour force of women in Yemen was 846'736. Expressed as a percentage of the size of the female working age population (15 years and over), the figure gives 13%, a rate more than twice as high as the measured labour force participation rate of women (6%).

- Composite measure of labour underutilization

Potential labour force together with time-related underemployment and unemployment are different dimensions of labour underutilization. Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Other dimensions of underutilization of labour are skills mismatches and slack work, in particular, among the self-employed.

The international standards recommend the use of more than one measure of labour underutilization for monitoring labour market performance. The unemployment rate (termed as LU1 in the international standards) is the most restrictive measure of labour underutilization. The most expansive among those proposed by the international standards is the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4), defined as the sum of time-related underemployment, unemployment, and potential labour force expressed as a percentage of the extended labour force.

The calculation of the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) on the basis of the results of LFS 2013-14 is presented in Table 8 below for the total working age population, and for men and women and the youth and adults separately. The results show that the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) is roughly twice the unemployment rate (LU1). The difference is particularly significant among women (65.5% combine rate of labour underutilization against 26.1% unemployment rate).

Table 8 Composite measure of labour underutilization
LFS 2013-14

	Total	Male	Female	Youth 15-24 yrs	Adult 25+ yrs
1 Labour force (2+4)	4,849,878	4,453,245	396,633	1,282,886	3,566,982
2 Employed	4,196,741	3,903,762	292,980	968,258	3,228,473
3 Time-related underemployed	8,584	7,948	636	<u>1,131</u>	<u>7,453</u>
4 Unemployed	653,136	549,483	103,653	314,629	338,507
5 Potential labour force	894,086	443,984	450,103	483,321	410,765
6 Labour underutilization (3+4+5)	1,555,806	1,001,414	554,391	797,950	749,272
7 Extended labour force (1+5)	5,743,964	4,897,229	846,735	1,766,209	3,977,754
8 Composite measure of labour underutilization (6/7)	27.1%	20.5%	65.5%	45.2%	18.8%
9 Unemployment rate (4/1)	13.5%	12.3%	26.1%	24.5%	9.5%

9. Own-use producers

- Own-use producers

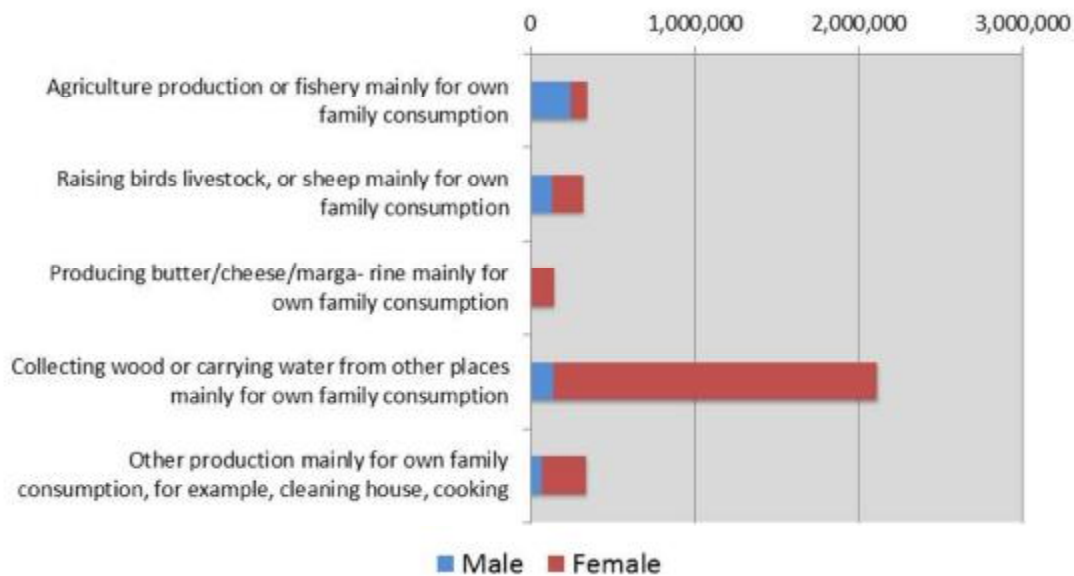
According to the international definition, own-use producers are all persons of working age (15 years old and over) who were engaged in own-use production work for at least one hour during the reference period. Own-use production comprises any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use, interpreted to mean production where the intended destination of the output as self-declared is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households. In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

Production of “goods” in the sense of the 2008 SNA production boundary covers: (i) producing or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products; (ii) collecting or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels; (iii) fetching water from natural and other sources; (iv) manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes); (v) building, or effecting major repairs to, one’s own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.

Provision of “services” goes beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but is inside the General production boundary. It covers (i) household activities of accounting and management, purchasing or transporting goods; (ii) preparing or serving meals, household waste disposal and recycling; (iii) cleaning, decorating and maintaining one’s own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods, and gardening; (iv) childcare and instruction, transporting and caring for elderly, dependent or other household members and domestic animals or pets, etc.

Figure 24 shows the results of the measurement of own-use producers in the LFS 2013-14. The bulk of own-use producers, mostly women, were engaged in collecting wood or carrying water from other places mainly for own family consumption (2’116’000). Others were engaged in agriculture production or fishery mainly for own family consumption (344’000), raising birds, livestock, or sheep mainly for own family consumption (323’000), or involved in other production mainly for own family consumption, such as cleaning house, cooking (341’000). Almost two-third of the own-use producers were young people 15 to 24 years of age.

Fig. 24 Own-use producers
LFS 2013-14



Note: Almost two-third of own-use producers are in the age group (15-34 yrs old).

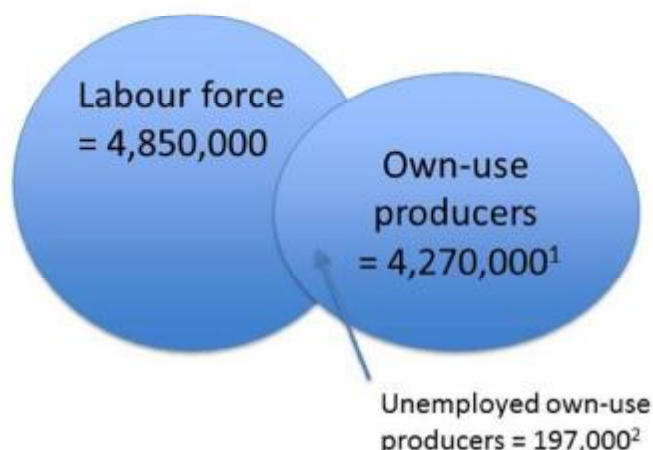
Almost half of the own-use producers were involved in both production of goods and provision of services (49%). The others were either exclusively engaged in the production of goods (26%) or exclusively in the provision of services (25%).

Among the own-use producers, some 2'423'000 may be classified as subsistence foodstuff producers. Subsistence foodstuff producers are a subgroup of persons in own-use production work. They are those who were engaged in own-use production of agriculture goods including fishing, hunting or gathering that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family.

- Own-use producers and the labour force

Own-use producers may be involved in labour force activity either working for pay or profit in their secondary activity or as unemployed jobseekers. According to the result of LFS 2013-14 shown in Figure 25, among the 4,27 million on-use producers some 197'000 were unemployed seeking work for pay or profit. The bulk of the unemployed own-use producers were men (76%) and virtually all in rural areas (95%).

Fig. 25 Own-use producers and the labour force
LFS 2013-14



Notes: ¹Including 2,423,000 subsistence foodstuff producers.

²The intersection of own-user producers and labour force also include in principle also own-use producers employed in a secondary activity for pay or profit, not measured in the survey.

The skip pattern of the survey questionnaire does not permit to identify own-use producers who were in paid or self-employment in their secondary activity. The survey however provides data on own-use producers who were outside the labour force as part of the potential labour force. In total there were 387'600 own-use producers outside the labour force who were either unavailable jobseekers or available potential jobseekers. They were mostly women (73%) and almost all in the rural areas (97%).

10. Participation in training programs

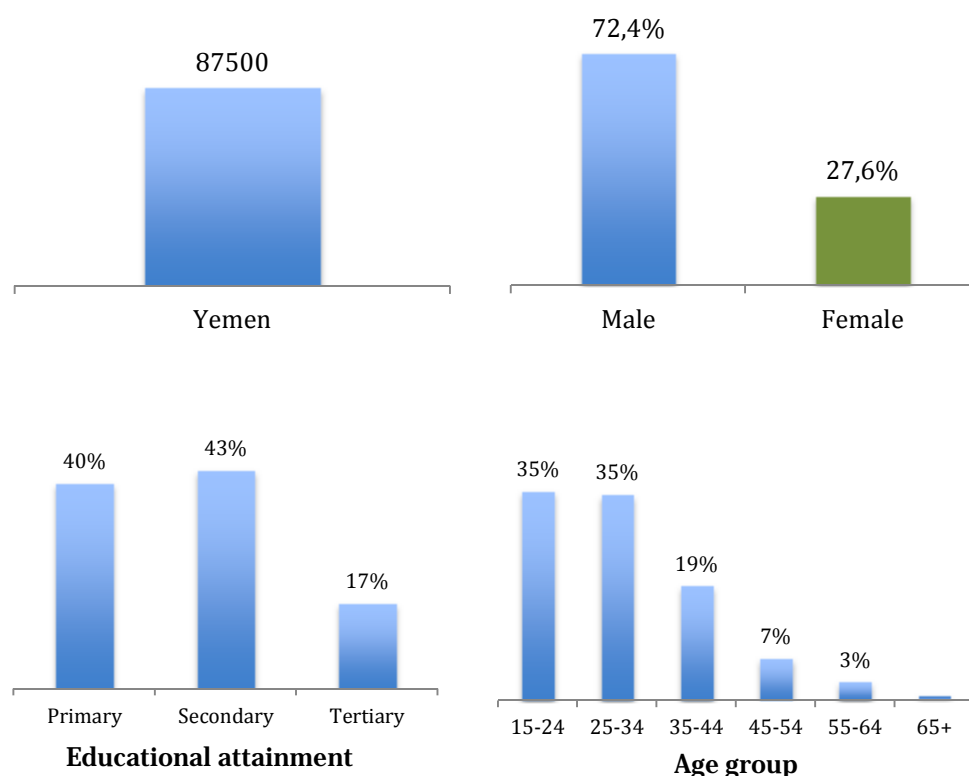
The formulation of employment policies requires rigorous analyses of the relationship between education and the labour market and in particular the role of training in insertion or reinsertion into the labour market. There is a two-way relationship between the education system and the labour market. The education system supplies the labour market with an educated labour force for the national economy, while the labour market – through the wage structure of occupations and other labour market variables – transmits signals on the types of qualifications expected from the education system.

Responding to the interest of Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MOSAL) on training policies and the relationship between training and labour market outcomes, the questionnaire of LFS 2013-14 was designed with a specific series of questions on training outside of the general education system. The resulting data are briefly analyzed to address the following general issues:

- The outreach of training among young people and adults in Yemen.
- The extent and nature of the demand for training in terms of subject of courses and type of training providers.
- The effectiveness of the training programmes for insertion of youth and adults into the labour market.

As shown in Figure 26, there were in total an estimated 87'500 persons who participated in at least one training course outside the regular education

Fig. 26 Participation in training programmes in past 12 months by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



system during the past 12 months prior to the survey. The majority were men (72.4%), with secondary education (40%) and evenly distributed in the two prime-age categories, 15 to 24 years old (35.4%) and 25-34 years old (34.8%).

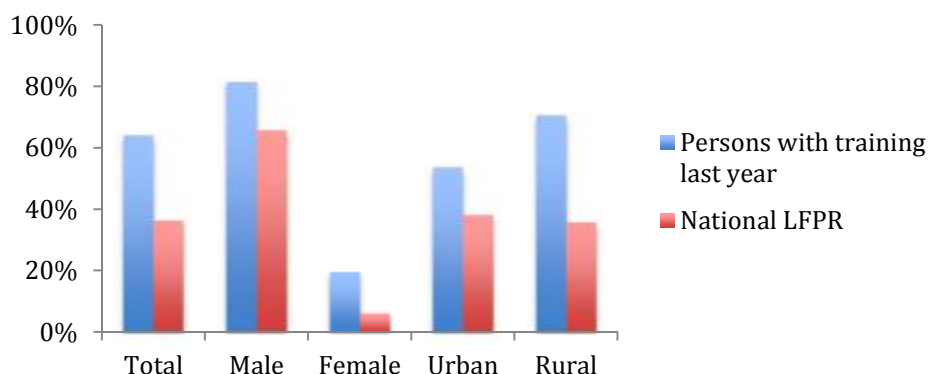
Among the multitude of subjects of training, three emerge by far as the most frequent. These are military and defense training (18.7%), learning languages (15.0%) and computing (14.8%). The bulk of the training was provided by the government, 21.4% for military and defense and 30.5% for other types of training, in particular, literacy and numeracy, and health –related training programmes. Other training providers were private businesses (15.4%), non-profit and international organizations (14.5%), and other non-identified organizations (18.2%). Willingness to pay for training would be a strong indicator on demand for training, but the relevant data are not available from the survey.

The analysis of the results in terms of current labour force status shows that more than half of the persons who participated in training programmes last year were current employed (58%), some were currently unemployed (3.3%), and the remainder were currently outside the labour force (36%).

It is also instructive to note that the current labour force participation rate of participants in training programmes was considerably higher than those who did not

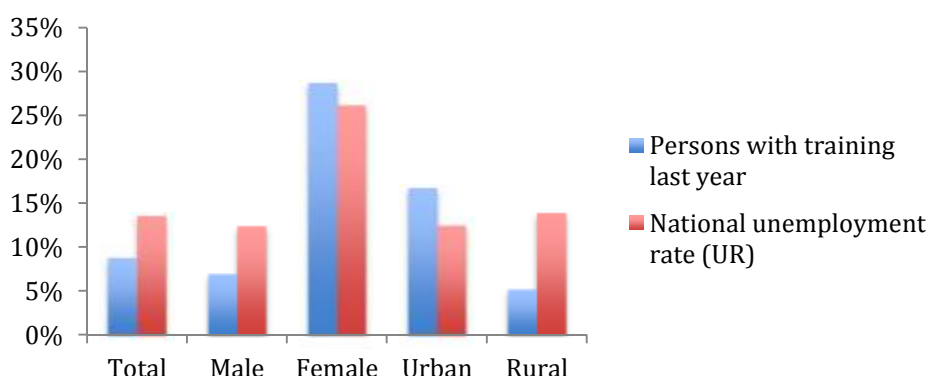
participate in training programmes. Figure 27 compares the labour force participation rate of the training participants and the national labour force participation rate. As it can be observed the rate of the training participants is uniformly higher than the national rate for both men and women as well as in urban and in rural areas.

Fig. 27 Current labour force participation rate of persons with training last year compared with national LFPR



The next figure (Fig. 28) the current unemployment rate of participants in training programmes last year with the national unemployment rate. The results show that the training participants have lower current unemployment rate (8.7%) than the national rate (13.5%). Similar results are obtained for men and rural areas, separately. For women and urban areas, however, the unemployment rates among the training participants are higher than the corresponding national rates, 28.6% versus 26.1% for women, and 16.6% versus 12.4% in urban areas.

Fig. 28 Current unemployment rate of persons with training last year compared with national UR



The result suggests that women and persons in urban areas who participate in training programmes are eager to get into the labour market, and many of them do but the barriers to get employment are stronger than for men and persons in rural areas.

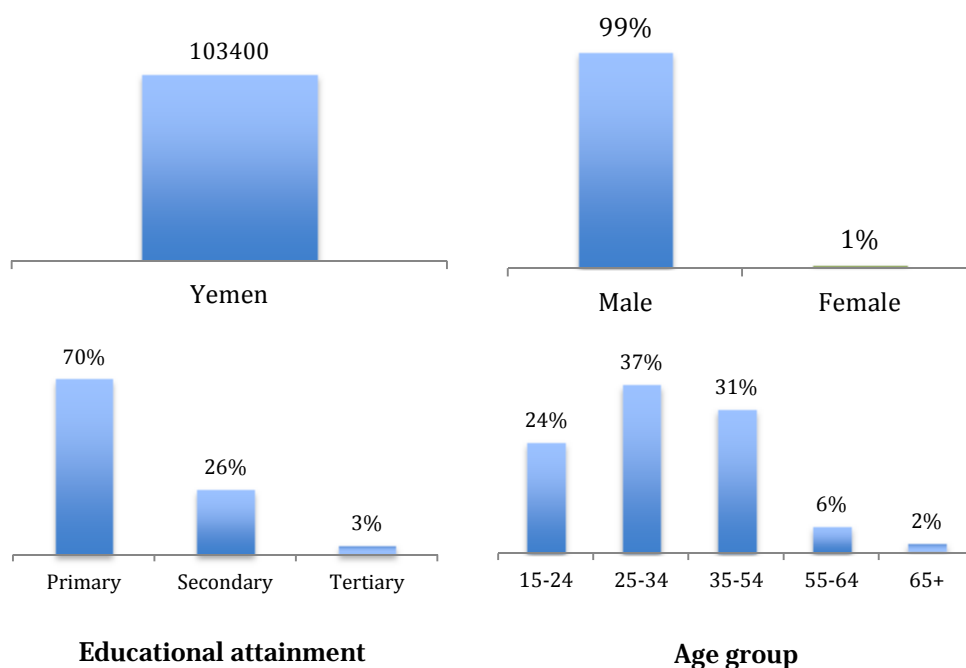
11. Migrants working abroad

The special module on labour migration attached to the labour force survey collected data on former household members currently living abroad. In each sample household, an inquiry was made to identify if a former household is currently living abroad. In the case of a positive reply, further information were obtained on the demographic and employment characteristics of the persons living abroad such as sex, age, education attainment and the current and past labour force status, occupation and branch of economic activity. The results have been processed and presented in the last set of statistical tables of Annex A of the present report. It should be borne in mind that the scope of the data is limited to those Yemenis of working age living abroad who have maintained a family relationship with the resident households. As such the data don't cover all Yemenis living abroad.

According to the results shown in Figure 25, there were 103,000 Yemeni migrants of working age living abroad in 2013-14, 102'000 men (99%) and 1'000 women (1%). This means that overall, roughly for of every 200 residents there was one migrant of working age living abroad. The educational attainment of the great majority was primary education (70%). In terms of age structure, most were in the age category, 25 to 34 years old (37%) or 35 to 54 years old (31%).

The largest numbers of migrants living abroad were from Ibb and Taiz. In relation to their population, Hadramout and Shabwah are the governorates with the highest percentage of migrants living abroad. An estimated 23,000 migrants living abroad are coming from urban households and 83,300 from rural households, almost in proportion to the respective resident populations living in urban and rural areas.

Fig. 29 Migrants of working age living abroad by sex, age group and educational attainment, LFS 2013-14



Almost half of the migrants working abroad were unemployed prior to leaving Yemen. Almost one-third were employed and the remaining one-sixth going outside the labour force, mostly in school or at home with family responsibilities. Virtually all have obtained employment abroad (93%), but some have remained or become unemployed (5%). Those outside the labour force were generally women accompanying their spouses working abroad.

Table 9 compares the main labour force indicators of the migrants living abroad prior and after leaving Yemen. The results show that prior to leaving the country, most migrants were unemployed (50,600) as reported by the members

Table 9. Prior and current labour force status of migrants of working age living abroad, LFS 2013-14

	Prior status before leaving Yemen	Current status abroad
Employed	34,400	96,500
Unemployed	50,600	4,800
Outside the labour force	18,400	2,100
Labour force participation rate	82%	98%
Employment-to-population ratio	33%	94%
Unemployment rate	60%	5%

of their former households. An estimated 34,400 were employed prior to leaving the country and about 18,400 were outside the labour force, neither employed or unemployed. As the data suggest, the labour force status of the migrants considerably changed after leaving the country: virtually all were employed in the country they currently live; the current status of only 4,800 persons was unemployed.

Accordingly, the employment-population ratio of migrants living abroad indicates a larger increase from 33% prior to migration to 94% after migration. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate of migrants living abroad shows a very large decrease from 60% prior to migration to 5% after migration. The change in the labour force participation rate has been milder due to the shift from unemployment to employment within the labour force.

The results although significant should be interpreted cautiously as the underlying data are likely to be subject to considerable errors. They are based on proxy-response and recall of persons who may have limited information on the past and current activity of the migrant workers who are no longer members of the responding household. The great majority of the migrants have been away for more than 1 year. More than 40% have been living abroad more than 5 years. Also, there may be considerable exaggeration in the responses as former household members may think or may want to show the success of their migrant former household members.

Despite these difficulties, the results of the survey have been further processed to compare the current employment characteristics of the migrants working abroad with the corresponding characteristics prior to migration as reported by their former household members. Table 10 provides data by current and prior branch of economic activity.

Table 10. Migrants working abroad by current and former branch of economic activity, LFS 2013-14

		Former branch of economic activity				
		AGR	IND	SER	Total	%
Current branch of economic activity	AGR	800	0	300	1,100	3%
	IND	4,300	7,400	3,100	14,800	37%
	SERV	6,300	4,300	13,300	23,900	60%
	Total	11,400	11,700	16,700	39,800	100%
	%	29%	29%	42%	100%	

Note: AGR = Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; IND = Industries covering Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water supply, and construction; SER = Services including Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, Hotels and restaurants, Transport, storage and communications, as well as Education, Health and social work, and Other community, social and personal service activities.

The results show that the main movement was from agriculture to services. Among the migrants working abroad who were also employed prior to migration, 29% were engaged in agricultural activities. In their current activity after migration, only 3% are in agriculture. The percentage of migrants who were working in services prior to migration was 42%. The corresponding percentage after migration is 60%. The shift from agriculture to services shows the highest movement, involving some 6,300 migrants workers. Migrants currently engaged in industry or services were in the most part also engaged in the same branch of economic activity prior to migration.

Further analysis on more detail branches of economic activity and by occupation may be carried based on the statistical tables provided in Annex A of the present report.

Annex A. Statistical tables

NOTES:

1. *For convenience the data in some tables, especially where small cases observed, are presented in exact numbers, although due.*

to sampling variations the last two or three digits are not always statistically significant.

2. *Due to the missing values on the cross classification variables details written a table,*

a. Totals in a table may not equal to the totals given in the table, and

b. Totals from one table to another may not match.

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Table 66. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside

The regular education system in the last 12 months by main subject and organizer of training

Table 1. Summary labour force indicators by sex and urban-rural area

('000)	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Working-age population	13,378	6,808	6,570	2,915	10,463
Labour force	4,850	4,453	397	1,108	3,742
Employed	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
- Time-related underemployed	9	8	1	1	8
Unemployed	653	549	104	137	516
Outside the labour force	8,528	2,355	6,173	1,808	6,720
- Potential labour force	894	444	450	145	749
Subsistence foodstuff producers	2,423	513	1,910	52	2,371
(%)					
Labour force participation rate	36.3	65.4	6.0	38.0	35.8
Employment-to-population ratio	31.4	57.3	4.5	33.3	30.8
LU1 - Unemployment rate	13.5	12.3	26.1	12.4	13.8
LU2- Combined rate of time-related unemployment and unemployment	13.6	12.5	26.3	12.4	14.0
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	26.9	20.3	65.4	22.5	28.2
LU4 - Composite indicator of labour underutilization	27.1	20.4	65.5	22.6	28.3
Subsistence foodstuff producers as percent of working age population	18.1	7.5	29.1	1.8	22.7
Youth unemployment rate	24.5	23.5	34.6	26.8	24.0
Youth not employed, not in education as percent of total youth population	44.8	22.1	69.7	36.9	46.9
Employment in Agriculture (%)	29.2	27.6	51.3	5.4	36.4
Employment in Industry (%)	14.5	14.6	12.7	13.7	14.7
Employment in Services (%)	55.6	57.2	34.9	80.19	48.21

Table 2. Summary labour force indicators by quarter

('000)	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Working-age population	13,378	13,293	12,884	13,474	13,862
Labour force	4,850	5,132	4,844	4,814	4,610
Employed	4,197	4,381	4,187	4,213	4,006
- Time-related underemployed	9	20	8	4	2
Unemployed	653	751	657	601	604
Outside the labour force	8,528	8,161	8,039	8,660	9,252
- Potential labour force	894	870	730	1,008	969
Subsistence foodstuff producers	2,423	2,162	2,507	2,554	2,470
(%)					
Labour force participation rate	36.3	38.6	37.6	35.7	33.3
Employment-to-population ratio	31.4	33.0	32.5	31.3	28.9
LU1- Unemployment rate	13.5	14.6	13.6	12.5	13.1
LU2 - Combined rate of time-related unemployment and unemployment	13.6	15.0	13.7	12.6	13.2
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	26.9	27.0	24.9	27.6	28.2
LU4 - Composite indicator of labour underutilization	27.1	27.3	25.0	27.7	28.2
Subsistence foodstuff producers as percent of working age population	18.1	16.3	19.5	19.0	17.8
Youth unemployment rate (Uyouth)	24.5	24.9	27.7	22.3	23.0
Youth not employed, not in education as percent of total youth population (youthX)	44.8	44.8	45.5	46.8	42.2
Employment in Agriculture (%)	29.2	32.9	33.5	24.7	25.5
Employment in Industry (%)	14.5	12.6	11.8	14.8	19.0
Employment in Services (%)	55.6	53.5	54.6	59.8	54.6

Table 3. Population by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total population ('000)	23,819	12,307	11,512	4,751	19,069
0-4	3,175	1,644	1,531	538	2,638
5-9	3,682	1,943	1,739	635	3,047
10-14	3,584	1,911	1,672	663	2,921
15-19	2,753	1,450	1,303	562	2,190
20-24	2,219	1,151	1,068	511	1,708
25-29	1,948	929	1,019	438	1,510
30-34	1,280	656	624	304	976
35-39	1,169	546	623	267	902
40-44	861	425	435	196	665
45-49	793	381	412	179	614
50-54	708	356	352	148	560
55-59	455	229	226	98	358
60-64	420	236	184	82	338
65-69	249	139	110	46	203
70-74	251	144	107	43	208
75+	272	165	107	42	230
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	13.3	13.4	13.3	11.3	13.8
5-9	15.5	15.8	15.1	13.4	16.0
10-14	15.0	15.5	14.5	14.0	15.3
15-19	11.6	11.8	11.3	11.8	11.5
20-24	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.8	9.0
25-29	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.2	7.9
30-34	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.4	5.1
35-39	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.6	4.7
40-44	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.5
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.2
50-54	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9
55-59	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
60-64	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
65-69	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
70-74	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1
75+	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2

Table 4. Working age population (15 years of age and over) by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population 15 years and over('000)	13,378	6,808	6,570	2,915	10,463
Ibb	1,708	864	844	214	1,494
Abyan	260	141	119	50	209
Sana'a City	812	425	388	792	20
Al-baida	468	237	231	75	393
Taiz	1,737	847	889	327	1,409
Al-Jawf	60	30	30	12	48
Hajjah	748	394	355	70	679
Al-Hodeidah	984	505	479	304	681
Hadramout	644	344	299	240	404
Dhamar	929	469	460	96	833
Shabwah	565	294	271	68	497
Sa'adah	394	207	187	76	318
Sana'a	786	399	387	14	772
Aden	342	171	171	342	0
Laheg	555	297	258	38	517
Mareb	549	267	283	17	532
Al-mahweet	412	208	204	29	383
Al-maharah	57	30	27	25	32
Amran	348	181	167	64	284
Al-Daleh	738	362	376	59	678
Reymah	283	138	145	3	280
Distribution of population 15 years of age and over (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ibb	12.8	12.7	12.8	7.4	14.3
Abyan	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0
Sana'a City	6.1	6.2	5.9	27.2	0.2
Al-baida	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.8
Taiz	13.0	12.4	13.5	11.2	13.5
Al-Jawf	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Hajjah	5.6	5.8	5.4	2.4	6.5
Al-Hodeidah	7.4	7.4	7.3	10.4	6.5
Hadramout	4.8	5.1	4.6	8.2	3.9
Dhamar	6.9	6.9	7.0	3.3	8.0
Shabwah	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.3	4.8
Sa'adah	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0
Sana'a	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.5	7.4
Aden	2.6	2.5	2.6	11.7	0.0
Laheg	4.1	4.4	3.9	1.3	4.9
Mareb	4.1	3.9	4.3	0.6	5.1
Al-mahweet	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.0	3.7
Al-maharah	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3
Amran	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7
Al-Daleh	5.5	5.3	5.7	2.0	6.5
Reymah	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.1	2.7

Table 5. Labour force and labour force participation rate by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Labour force ('000s)	4,850	4,453	397	1,108	3,742
15-19	500	448	51	78	421
20-24	783	718	65	173	611
25-29	865	792	73	210	655
30-34	639	582	58	165	474
35-39	555	503	52	140	415
40-44	411	384	27	102	310
45-49	360	331	29	87	273
50-54	293	276	17	67	226
55-59	178	168	10	39	139
60-64	132	122	10	27	105
65+	134	130	4	20	114
Labour force participation rate (%)	36.3	65.4	6.0	38.0	35.8
15-19	18.2	30.9	3.9	13.9	19.2
20-24	35.3	62.4	6.1	33.8	35.8
25-29	44.4	85.2	7.2	47.9	43.4
30-34	50.0	88.7	9.3	54.3	48.6
35-39	47.5	92.2	8.3	52.6	46.0
40-44	47.8	90.3	6.3	51.9	46.6
45-49	45.4	86.8	7.0	48.6	44.4
50-54	41.3	77.5	4.9	45.0	40.4
55-59	39.2	73.2	4.6	40.2	38.9
60-64	31.3	51.6	5.2	32.3	31.1
65+	17.3	29.0	1.2	15.5	17.7

**Table 6. Labour force and labour force participation rate by sex,
urban-rural area and governorate**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Labour force ('000s)	4,850	4,453	397	1,108	3,742
Ibb	676	615	62	85	592
Abyan	109	102	7	21	88
Sana'a City	281	256	24	273	7
Al-baida	164	162	2	26	138
Taiz	600	522	78	141	459
Al-Jawf	20	17	3	4	16
Hajjah	306	279	28	28	278
Al-Hodeidah	403	382	21	130	273
Hadramout	194	191	3	78	116
Dhamar	398	346	53	39	359
Shabwah	164	163	1	20	144
Sa'adah	205	162	43	32	174
Sana'a	300	288	12	6	294
Aden	140	115	25	140	0
Laheg	197	183	14	16	181
Mareb	94	88	6	8	86
Al-mahweet	137	132	4	11	126
Al-maharah	22	20	2	10	12
Amran	136	133	3	23	112
Al-Daleh	209	205	4	17	192
Reymah	95	93	3	1	94
Labour force participation rate (%)	36.3	65.4	6.0	38.0	35.8
Ibb	39.6	72.8	28.8	39.5	39.6
Abyan	42.0	85.7	14.5	41.1	42.3
Sana'a City	34.5	66.1	3.1	34.5	36.9
Al-baida	35.1	70.1	3.2	34.2	35.2
Taiz	34.5	58.7	23.7	43.1	32.5
Al-Jawf	33.4	57.3	22.4	36.6	32.6
Hajjah	40.9	78.6	39.6	40.3	41.0
Al-Hodeidah	40.9	79.6	6.9	42.7	40.2
Hadramout	30.1	63.8	1.2	32.4	28.8
Dhamar	42.8	75.1	54.4	40.7	43.1
Shabwah	29.1	60.1	1.6	29.7	29.0
Sa'adah	52.1	86.8	56.5	41.4	54.7
Sana'a	38.2	74.5	81.8	39.5	38.2
Aden	40.9	67.2	7.2	40.9	0.0
Laheg	35.4	71.0	36.1	41.9	35.0
Mareb	17.1	31.1	35.0	46.1	16.2
Al-mahweet	33.2	64.9	14.8	37.8	32.8
Al-maharah	39.1	76.6	7.1	40.4	38.1
Amran	39.0	79.4	4.7	36.7	39.5
Al-Daleh	28.3	54.4	7.5	28.6	28.3
Reymah	33.7	64.0	94.3	42.7	33.7

Table 7. Labour force and labour force participation rate by sex, urban-rural area and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Labour force ('000s)	4,850	4453	397	1,108	3,742
Illiterate	826	668	158	100	726
Read and write	1,398	1,331	67	240	1,158
Primary education	198	195	4	49	149
Basic/preparatory/	857	830	27	203	654
Diploma, pre-secondary	48	42	6	17	31
Secondary or equivalent	912	859	53	247	665
Diploma, post-secondary	202	176	26	63	139
Bachelor	366	315	52	173	193
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0
Master	7	7	0	4	5
Ph.D.	8	8	0	4	4
Labour force participation rate (%)	36.3	65.4	6.0	38.0	35.8
Illiterate	18.2	58.5	4.6	16.8	18.3
Read and write	42.6	70.3	4.8	38.3	43.6
Primary education	56.8	81.2	3.2	47.8	60.6
Basic/preparatory/	33.7	51.0	2.9	30.6	34.8
Diploma, pre-secondary	71.6	82.5	37.2	58.8	81.7
Secondary or equivalent	51.1	68.3	10.0	42.7	55.1
Diploma, post-secondary	84.5	89.1	62.6	79.5	87.0
Bachelor	85.4	90.9	62.5	81.1	89.7
Post university diploma	52.7	58.3	0.0	52.6	0.0
Master	81.8	77.7	100.0	79.3	81.1
Ph.D.	91.3	99.2	24.9	95.1	87.4

Table 8. Labour force and labour force participation rate by educational attainment and broad age group

	Age group					
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Labour force ('000s)	4,850	1,283	1,504	1,619	310	134
Illiterate	826	115	128	355	152	76
Read and write	1,398	459	378	416	98	47
Primary education	198	0	42	134	19	3
Basic/preparatory/	857	386	297	163	8	2
Diploma, pre-secondary	48	5	15	26	2	0
Secondary or equivalent	912	272	382	245	12	1
Diploma, post-secondary	202	21	75	103	3	0
Bachelor	366	21	181	154	8	3
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master	9	0	2	5	1	1
Ph.D.	8	0	0	6	1	0
Labour force participation rate (%)	36.5	39.9	43.1	187.9	40.8	1.0
Illiterate	18.2	14.8	14.5	21.0	25.4	12.8
Read and write	42.6	31.4	47.1	58.4	56.7	35.1
Primary education	56.8	0.0	50.0	60.4	65.3	24.2
Basic/preparatory/	33.7	21.9	57.3	67.9	46.8	21.5
Diploma, pre-secondary	71.6	32.1	83.4	87.9	67.1	34.7
Secondary or equivalent	51.1	31.8	63.6	80.1	64.7	11.2
Diploma, post-secondary	84.5	58.4	85.5	93.7	63.3	0.0
Bachelor	85.4	61.4	84.9	92.9	69.9	59.0
Post university diploma	52.7	0.0	63.5	100.0	29.7	0.0
Master	81.3	0.0	61.0	93.7	91.7	80.1
Ph.D.	91.3	0.0	0.0	89.5	100.0	0.0

Table 9. Employment and employment-to-population ratio by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Employed ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
15-19	371	334	36	58	313
20-24	597	558	40	126	471
25-29	721	675	47	176	546
30-34	566	528	39	148	419
35-39	509	468	41	132	377
40-44	389	364	25	98	291
45-49	338	312	26	84	254
50-54	277	260	17	65	212
55-59	169	159	10	38	131
60-64	127	118	9	26	102
65+	132	128	4	20	112
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	31.4	57.3	4.5	33.3	30.8
15-19	13.5	23.1	2.8	10.2	14.3
20-24	26.9	48.4	3.7	24.7	27.6
25-29	37.0	72.6	4.6	40.2	36.1
30-34	44.2	80.4	6.2	48.7	42.9
35-39	43.6	85.8	6.5	49.6	41.8
40-44	45.2	85.6	5.7	50.1	43.7
45-49	42.6	81.8	6.3	46.9	41.3
50-54	39.1	73.0	4.8	43.7	37.8
55-59	37.0	69.2	4.4	39.0	36.5
60-64	30.3	50.0	5.0	31.4	30.0
65+	0.2	28.6	1.2	15.3	17.5

Table 10. Employment and employment-to-population ratio by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Employed ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Ibb	581	544	37	73	508
Abyan	102	96	6	20	83
Sana'a City	259	239	20	252	7
Al-baida	159	157	2	25	134
Taiz	508	452	55	110	398
Al-Jawf	15	12	2	4	11
Hajjah	248	237	11	25	223
Al-Hodeidah	390	371	19	123	267
Hadramout	175	172	3	74	101
Dhamar	372	322	49	35	336
Shabwah	131	130	1	17	114
Sa'adah	144	112	33	23	121
Sana'a	289	279	10	5	284
Aden	114	94	20	114	0
Laheg	169	160	9	13	157
Mareb	71	67	4	7	64
Al-mahweet	123	121	3	10	114
Al-maharah	16	16	1	7	9
Amran	117	114	3	21	96
Al-Daleh	146	143	3	12	133
Reymah	68	68	0	1	67
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	31.4	57.3	4.5	33.3	30.8
Ibb	34.0	64.5	17.2	34.0	34.0
Abyan	39.4	80.6	12.8	39.0	39.5
Sana'a City	31.9	61.5	2.6	31.8	34.8
Al-baida	34.0	67.9	3.2	33.2	34.1
Taiz	29.2	50.9	16.9	33.5	28.2
Al-Jawf	24.1	39.9	19.3	32.3	22.0
Hajjah	33.1	66.7	16.4	35.4	32.9
Al-Hodeidah	39.6	77.3	6.2	40.4	39.2
Hadramout	27.2	57.5	1.1	30.8	25.0
Dhamar	40.0	70.1	51.3	36.7	40.4
Shabwah	23.2	47.9	1.3	25.0	22.9
Sa'adah	36.6	59.7	42.9	30.7	38.0
Sana'a	36.8	72.0	72.1	36.1	36.8
Aden	33.4	54.7	6.0	33.4	0.0
Laheg	30.5	62.2	23.9	33.5	30.3
Mareb	12.9	23.6	24.4	39.7	12.0
Al-mahweet	30.0	59.3	8.6	34.4	29.7
Al-maharah	28.7	58.3	3.0	29.8	27.9
Amran	33.6	68.3	4.6	33.1	33.8
Al-Daleh	19.8	38.0	5.2	20.9	19.7
Reymah	24.1	47.0	4.1	33.6	24.0

Table 11 A. Employment by sex, urban-rural area, broad age group and status in employment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Employed ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227	
Employee	2,110	2,014	96	590	1,520	
- Private sector	823	761	62	279	544	
- Public sector	1,286	1,252	34	311	975	
Employer	292	285	7	83	209	
Own-account worker	1,299	1,223	76	254	1,045	
Contributing family worker	478	365	113	40	438	
Age group						
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Employed ('000s)	4,197	968	1,288	1,512	296	132
Employee	2,110	487	705	792	101	25
- Private sector	823	91	252	432	40	8
- Public sector	1,286	395	452	360	61	18
Self-Employer	292	19	76	136	39	22
Own-account worker	1,299	195	355	523	143	83
Contributing family worker	478	261	147	56	12	2

Table 11 B. Working age population by sex, urban-rural and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Working age population	13,378	6,808	6,570	2,915	10,463
Illiterate	4,551	1,142	3,409	596	3,955
Read and write	3,285	1,894	1,391	627	2,658
Primary education	349	240	109	102	247
Basic/preparatory	2,544	1,629	915	662	1,882
Diploma, pre-secondary	68	51	16	30	38
Secondary or equivalent	1,785	1,257	528	578	1,207
Diploma, post-secondary	238	197	41	79	159
Bachelor	429	346	83	214	215
Post university diploma	1	1	0	1	0
Master	11	9	2	5	6
Phd	9	8	1	4	4
Educational attainment to Working age population ratio (%)					
Working age population (WAP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	34.0	16.8	51.9	20.4	37.8
Read and write	24.6	27.8	21.2	21.5	25.4
Primary education	2.6	3.5	1.7	3.5	2.4
Basic/preparatory	19.0	23.9	13.9	22.7	18.0
Diploma, pre-secondary	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.4
Secondary or equivalent	13.3	18.5	8.0	19.8	11.5
Diploma, post-secondary	1.8	2.9	0.6	2.7	1.5
Bachelor	3.2	5.1	1.3	7.3	2.1
Post university diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Phd	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 12. Employment by sex, urban-rural area, broad age group and occupation group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Employed ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
1 Managers	68	66	3	38	31
2 Professionals	304	256	48	135	169
3 Technicians and associate	146	128	18	59	87
4 Clerical support workers	279	275	4	69	210
5 Service and sales workers	957	936	22	285	672
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,178	1,029	149	51	1,127
7 Craft and related trades workers	497	460	37	110	387
8 Plant and machine operators	401	400	1	142	259
9 Elementary occupations	339	330	9	76	263

	Age group					
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Employed ('000s)	4,197	968	1,288	1,512	296	132
1 Managers	68	2	14	45	6	1
2 Professionals	304	10	96	187	8	3
3 Technicians and associate	146	13	45	76	9	3
4 Clerical support workers	279	58	114	96	9	2
5 Service and sales workers	957	256	311	300	60	30
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,178	318	289	378	122	72
7 Craft and related trades workers	497	113	164	177	31	12
8 Plant and machine operators	401	86	150	137	23	6
9 Elementary occupations	339	103	97	109	26	4

Table 13. Employed by sex, urban-rural area, broad age group and branch of economic activity

			Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Total ('000)			4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227	
A	01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1,199	1,048	150	38	1,161	
B	05-09	Fishing	28	28	0	14	13	
C	10-14	Mining and quarrying	8	7	1	4	4	
D	15-37	Manufacturing	231	195	36	71	160	
E	40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	7	7	0	3	4	
F	45	Construction	361	361	0	55	306	
G	50-52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	953	935	18	278	675	
H	55	Hotels and restaurants	92	91	2	28	64	
I	60-64	Transport, storage and communications	362	361	1	140	222	
J	65-67	Financial intermediation	12	12	0	7	5	
K	70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	24	24	1	16	8	
L	75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	533	518	15	170	364	
M	80	Education	231	184	47	78	153	
N	85	Health and social work	52	41	12	24	28	
O	90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	58	52	5	30	28	
P	95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	15	14	2	6	9	
Q	99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	
			Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Total ('000)			4,197	968	1,288	1,512	296	132
A	01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1198	336	294	377	121	70
B	05-09	Fishing	28	7	9	10	1	1
C	10-14	Mining and quarrying	8	1	2	3	2	0
D	15-37	Manufacturing	230	60	70	82	14	4
E	40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	7	2	2	3	0	0
F	45	Construction	360	74	132	120	28	6
G	50-52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	952	246	310	304	59	33
H	55	Hotels and restaurants	94	38	26	24	4	2
I	60-64	Transport, storage and communications	362	77	138	124	19	4
J	65-67	Financial intermediation	12	2	4	6	0	0
K	70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	24	2	8	9	3	2
L	75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	534	80	185	234	28	7
M	80	Education	231	9	55	162	5	0
N	85	Health and social work	53	3	23	22	4	1
O	90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	57	17	20	16	3	1
P	95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	16	3	4	7	2	0
Q	99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14 A. Employment by broad branch of economic activity, occupation and status in employment

	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Employed ('000s)	4,197	1,226	607	2,334	
1 Managers	68	0	6	62	
2 Professionals	304	0	6	298	
3 Technicians and associate	146	0	6	139	
4 Clerical support workers	278	0	3	275	
5 Service and sales workers	957	8	10	939	
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,178	1,147	1	30	
7 Craft and related trades workers	497	1	401	95	
8 Plant and machine operators	401	9	46	345	
9 Elementary occupations	338	60	130	148	

	Total	Employee	Employer	Own-account	Unpaid Family worker
Employed ('000s)	4,197	2,110	292	1,299	478
1 Managers	68	58	10	1	1
2 Professionals	304	291	7	5	1
3 Technicians and associate	145	121	5	16	3
4 Clerical support workers	278	275	1	1	1
5 Service and sales workers	955	367	99	406	82
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,176	244	99	502	330
7 Craft and related trades workers	496	316	50	105	25
8 Plant and machine operators	401	142	13	229	17
9 Elementary occupations	338	285	7	31	15

Table 14 B. Employment by educational attainment and occupation

	Total	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary education	Basic/Preparatory	Diploma, pre-secondary	Secondary or equivalent	Diploma, post secondary	Bachelor	Post university diploma	Master	Ph.D
Employed ('000s)	4,197	749	1,215	185	732	45	749	171	310	0	9	8
1 Managers	69	2	5	2	3	2	15	10	28	0	1	1
2 Professionals	304	1	6	2	6	8	34	59	174	0	6	7
3 Technicians and associate	146	6	16	5	11	15	31	47	14	0	0	0
4 Clerical support workers	279	8	25	8	77	3	133	8	17	0	0	0
5 Service and sales workers	957	123	307	50	210	5	198	22	34	0	0	0
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,178	390	401	52	168	1	133	5	17	0	0	0
7 Craft and related trades workers	497	86	191	27	95	6	77	7	8	0	0	0
8 Plant and machine operators	401	47	130	25	94	4	80	10	10	0	0	0
9 Elementary occupations	339	83	127	14	63	0	44	2	5	0	1	0

Table 15. Employment by broad branch of economic activity, status in employment and governorate

	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Employed ('000s)	4,197	1,226	607	2,334	
Ibb	577	181	80	316	
Abyan	102	40	9	54	
Sana'a City	255	8	29	219	
Al-baida	158	58	43	57	
Taiz	505	103	113	289	
Al-Jawf	15	3	1	10	
Hajjah	245	95	22	128	
Al-Hodeidah	387	120	60	206	
Hadramout	174	31	33	110	
Dhamar	367	168	58	141	
Shabwah	130	22	14	94	
Sa'adah	144	95	8	41	
Sana'a	288	159	8	121	
Aden	113	4	16	93	
Laheg	169	20	35	114	
Mareb	70	20	15	35	
Al-mahweet	123	23	33	68	
Al-maharah	16	6	1	9	
Amran	117	36	13	68	
Al-Daleh	146	29	5	111	
Reymah	68	6	13	49	
					Unpaid Family worker
	Total	Employee	Employer	Own-account	
Employed ('000s)	4,197	2,110	292	1,299	478
Ibb	579	304	28	192	55
Abyan	102	45	4	32	21
Sana'a City	257	165	26	64	3
Al-baida	158	60	14	61	23
Taiz	505	265	26	193	21
Al-Jawf	15	8	1	4	2
Hajjah	246	108	33	80	24
Al-Hodeidah	387	209	20	120	39
Hadramout	175	93	23	49	10
Dhamar	372	147	30	116	78
Shabwah	130	71	10	41	9
Sa'adah	144	24	13	55	51
Sana'a	288	134	8	77	68
Aden	114	76	5	32	1
Laheg	169	116	14	30	10
Mareb	70	37	5	9	19
Al-mahweet	122	73	5	35	10
Al-maharah	16	8	3	4	1
Amran	117	42	7	53	15
Al-Daleh	146	87	16	26	16
Reymah	68	38	3	24	3

Table 16A. Employment in top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

	ISCO-88 (4-digit code)(in '000s)	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total employment ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
	Total 20 occupations ('000s)	3,016	2,798	218	569	2,447
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	786	729	57	23	763
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	762	748	14	220	542
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	207	128	79	6	201
9313	Building construction labourers	117	117	0	14	104
4190	Other office clerks	109	109	0	22	87
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	109	109	0	41	68
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	107	85	21	29	77
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	92	92	0	16	76
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	83	82	1	35	48
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	76	76	0	11	65
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	65	52	13	27	38
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	64	35	29	17	47
5162	Police officers	62	62	0	21	41
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	62	61	1	14	48
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	61	59	2	4	57
8323	Bus and tram drivers	59	59	0	31	28
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	58	56	1	3	55
7121	Builders, traditional materials	49	49	0	9	40
4141	Library and filing clerks	47	47	0	10	38
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	41	40	1	18	23
	Young (Total) employment ('000s)	968	892	76	184	785
	Young top 20 occupations ('000s)	777	714	63	131	646
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	209	188	20	7	201
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	198	194	4	56	142
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	63	36	27	1	62
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	31	31	0	5	25
9313	Building construction labourers	30	30	0	4	26
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
4190	Other office clerks	29	28	0	4	25
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	28	28	0	1	27
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
7122	7122 Bricklayers and stonemasons	18	18	0	2	16
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	18	18	0	2	15
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	14	14	0	6	8
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	14	14	0	4	10
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	13	13	0	1	12
8323	Bus and tram drivers	13	13	0	8	4
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	12	12	0	6	6
5162	Police officers	11	11	0	4	8
6114	Mixed crop growers	10	8	2	0	10
7141	Painted and related workers	9	9	0	0	9
6152	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers	8	8	0	3	5

Table 16B. Employment (ordered for men) in top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

ISCO-88 (4-digit code) (in '000s)		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employment ('000s)		4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Total 20 occupations ('000s)		2,992	2,802	189	562	2,430
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	762	748	14	220	542
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	786	729	57	23	763
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	207	128	79	6	201
9313	Building construction labourers	117	117	0	14	104
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	109	109	0	41	68
4190	Other office clerks	109	109	0	22	87
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	92	92	0	16	76
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	107	85	21	29	77
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	83	82	1	35	48
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	76	76	0	11	65
5162	Police officers	62	62	0	21	41
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	62	61	1	14	48
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	61	59	2	4	57
8323	Bus and tram drivers	59	59	0	31	28
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	58	56	1	3	55
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	65	52	13	27	38
7121	Builders, traditional materials	49	49	0	9	40
4141	Library and chief executives	47	47	0	10	38
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	41	40	1	18	23
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	39	39	0	10	29
Young (Total) employment ('000s)		968	892	76	184	785
Young top 20 occupations ('000s)		775	714	61	131	645
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	198	194	4	56	142
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	209	188	20	7	201
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	63	36	27	1	62
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	31	31	0	5	25
9313	Building construction labourers	30	30	0	4	26
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
4190	Other office clerks	29	28	0	4	25
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	28	28	0	1	27
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	18	18	0	2	16
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	18	18	0	2	15
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	14	14	0	6	8
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	14	14	0	4	10
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	13	13	0	1	12
8323	Bus and tram drivers	13	13	0	8	4
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	12	12	0	6	6
5162	Police officers	11	11	0	4	8
7141	Painted and related workers	9	9	0	0	9
6152	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers	8	8	0	3	5
6123	Apiarists and sericulturists	8	8	0	0	8

Table 16C. Employment (ordered for women) in top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

ISCO-88 (4-digit code)		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employment ('000s)		4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Top 20 occupations ('000s)		2,292	2,036	256	391	1,901
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	207	128	79	6	201
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	786	729	57	23	763
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	64	35	29	17	47
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	107	85	21	29	77
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	762	748	14	220	542
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	65	52	13	27	38
3310	Primary education teaching associate professionals	38	31	8	7	31
6114	Mixed-crop growers	33	28	5	2	31
3231	Nursing associate professionals	13	9	5	5	8
7436	Sewers, embroiderers and related workers	7	2	4	2	5
5141	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	11	8	3	8	3
5132	Institution-based personal care workers	3	1	2	2	1
2411	Accountants	30	28	2	21	9
2221	Medical doctors	14	12	2	7	7
2352	School inspectors	12	10	2	5	7
9141	Building caretakers	32	30	2	5	27
7424	Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers	2	1	2	1	2
6141	Forestry workers and loggers	10	8	2	0	10
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	61	59	2	4	57
6123	Apiarists and sericulturists	34	33	2	1	34
Young (Total) employment ('000s)		968	892	76	184	785
Young top 20 occupations ('000s)		583	510	73	90	493
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	63	36	27	1	62
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	209	188	20	7	201
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	198	194	4	56	142
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	3	1	3	2	2
6114	Mixed-crop growers	10	8	2	0	10
5141	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	3	2	1	3	0
7436	Sewers, embroiderers and related workers	3	2	1	0	3
3231	Nursing associate professionals	1	0	1	0	1
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	2	1	1	1	1
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
3232	Midwifery associate professionals	0	0	0	0	0
7424	Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers	0	0	0	0	0
9131	Domestic helpers and cleaners	1	0	0	1	0
6123	Apiarists and sericulturists	8	8	0	0	8
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	28	28	0	1	27
6130	Market-oriented crop and animal producers	1	1	0	0	1
3439	Administrative associate professionals not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0
7313	Jewellery and precious-metal workers	1	0	0	0	0
3330	Special education teaching associate professionals	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16D. Employment (ordered for urban) in top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

ISCO-88 (4-digit code)		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employment ('000s)		4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Top 20 occupations ('000s)		2,756	2,616	140	615	2,142
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	762	748	14	220	542
8322	Car, taxi, and van drivers	109	109	0	41	68
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	83	82	1	35	48
8323	Bus and tram drivers	59	59	0	31	28
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	107	85	21	29	77
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	65	52	13	27	38
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	786	729	57	23	763
4190	Other office clerks	109	109	0	22	87
5162	Police officers	62	62	0	21	41
2411	Accountants	30	28	2	21	9
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	41	40	1	18	23
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	64	35	29	17	47
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	92	92	0	16	76
1210	Directors and chief executives	30	28	2	16	13
6152	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers	31	31	0	15	15
9152	Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers	32	32	0	14	18
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	62	61	1	14	48
9313	Building construction labourers	117	117	0	14	104
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	76	76	0	11	65
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	39	39	0	10	29
Young (Total) employment ('000s)		968	892	76	184	785
Young top 20 occupations('000s)		676	638	38	138	538
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	198	194	4	56	142
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
8323	Bus and tram drivers	13	13	0	8	4
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	209	188	20	7	201
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	14	14	0	6	8
8322	Car, taxi, and van drivers	12	12	0	6	6
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	31	31	0	5	25
9313	Building construction labourers	30	30	0	4	26
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	14	14	0	4	10
4190	Other office clerks	29	28	0	4	25
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
5162	Police officers	11	11	0	4	8
5141	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	3	2	1	3	0
6152	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers	8	8	0	3	5
9152	Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers	7	7	0	3	4
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	18	18	0	2	15
2411	Accountants	2	2	0	2	0
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	18	18	0	2	16
7121	Builders, traditional materials	7	7	0	2	5
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	3	1	3	2	2

Table 16E. Employment (ordered for rural) in top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

ISCO-88 (4-digit code)	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employment ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Total employment ('000s)	2,987	2,768	219	525	2,462
6111 Field crop and vegetable growers	786	729	57	23	763
5220 Shop salespersons and demonstrators	762	748	14	220	542
6121 Dairy and livestock producers	207	128	79	6	201
9313 Building construction labourers	117	117	0	14	104
4190 Other office clerks	109	109	0	22	87
2331 Primary education teaching professionals	107	85	21	29	77
8324 Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	92	92	0	16	76
8322 Car, taxi and van drivers	109	109	0	41	68
7122 Bricklayers and stonemasons	76	76	0	11	65
6112 Tree and shrub crop growers	61	59	2	4	57
9211 Farmhands and labourers	58	56	1	3	55
8321 Motor-cycle drivers	83	82	1	35	48
5123 Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	62	61	1	14	48
7433 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	64	35	29	17	47
5162 Police officers	62	62	0	21	41
7121 Builders, traditional materials	49	49	0	9	40
2320 Secondary education teaching professionals	65	52	13	27	38
4141 Library and filing clerks	47	47	0	10	38
6123 Apiarists and sericulturists	34	33	2	1	34
4110 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks	37	37	0	4	33
Young (Total) employment ('000s)	968	892	76	184	785
Young top 20 occupations ('000s)	766	703	64	115	652
6111 Field crop and vegetable growers	209	188	20	7	201
5220 Shop salespersons and demonstrators	198	194	4	56	142
6121 Dairy and livestock producers	63	36	27	1	62
9211 Farmhands and labourers	28	28	0	1	27
9313 Building construction labourers	30	30	0	4	26
5123 Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	31	31	0	5	25
4190 Other office clerks	29	28	0	4	25
7433 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
8321 Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
7122 Bricklayers and stonemasons	18	18	0	2	16
8324 Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	18	18	0	2	15
6112 Tree and shrub crop growers	13	13	0	1	12
7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	14	14	0	4	10
6114 Mixed-crop growers	10	8	2	0	10
7141 Painters and related workers	9	9	0	0	9
9151 Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	14	14	0	6	8
6123 Apiarists and sericulturists	8	8	0	0	8
5162 Police officers	11	11	0	4	8
4110 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks	7	7	0	0	7
4222 Receptionists and information desks	7	7	0	0	6

Table 17. Informal sector and informal employment by sex, age group and educational attainment

	Type of employment			Sector of employment	
	Total	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Total employment ('000s)	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
Male	3,904	731	3,173	1,040	2,864
Female	293	50	243	85	208
Age group	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
15-24 yrs old	968	90	878	161	807
25-34 yrs old	1,288	231	1,057	372	916
35-54 yrs old	1,512	407	1,105	523	990
55-64 yrs old	296	43	253	57	239
65+ yrs old	132	9	123	13	120
Educational attainment	4,174	779	3,395	1,124	3,050
Illiterate	749	32	717	65	684
Read and write	1,215	112	1,102	176	1,039
Primary education	185	21	165	36	149
Basic/preparatory/	732	96	636	162	571
Diploma, pre-secondary	45	26	19	31	14
Secondary or equivalent	749	192	557	273	477
Diploma, post-secondary	171	106	65	128	43
Bachelor	310	179	130	236	73
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0
Master	9	7	2	8	1
Ph.D.	8	7	1	7	0

Table 18. Informal sector and informal employment by urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Type of employment		Sector of employment	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Total employment ('000s)	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
Urban	970	535	725	402	568
Rural	3,227	246	2,692	722	2,504
Governorate	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
Ibb	581	73	508	122	459
Abyan	102	26	76	31	71
Sana'a City	259	70	189	144	115
Al-baida	159	14	145	18	141
Taiz	508	112	395	148	359
Al-Jawf	15	4	10	8	7
Hajjah	248	18	230	44	204
Al-Hodeidah	390	14	375	51	339
Hadramout	175	24	151	37	138
Dhamar	372	59	313	73	299
Shabwah	131	22	109	36	95
Sa'adah	144	10	135	17	127
Sana'a	289	98	190	107	182
Aden	114	41	74	54	60
Laheg	169	50	119	58	112
Mareb	71	14	57	21	50
Al-mahweet	123	36	87	50	74
Al-maharah	16	5	12	5	11
Amran	117	31	87	34	83
Al-Daleh	146	48	98	53	93
Reymah	68	10	58	15	53

Table 19 A. Informal sector and informal employment by occupation and branch of economic activity

		Type of employment			Sector of employment	
		Total	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
	Total employment ('000s)	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
1	Managers	68	50	19	62	7
2	Professionals	304	230	74	288	16
3	Technicians and associate	146	81	65	108	38
4	Clerical support workers	279	225	54	271	8
5	Service and sales workers	957	90	867	155	802
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,178	9	1,169	31	1,148
7	Craft and related trades workers	497	29	468	65	431
8	Plant and machine operators	401	14	386	36	365
9	Elementary occupations	339	41	297	92	247
	Total employment ('000s)	4,197	780	3,417	1,125	3,072
A 01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1,199	7	1,191	35	1,164
B 05-09	Fishing	28	0	27	1	26
C 10-14	Mining and quarrying	8	4	4	5	3
D 15-37	Manufacturing	231	18	213	44	187
E 40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	7	1	6	2	5
F 45	Construction	361	10	352	33	328
G 50-52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	953	37	916	92	861
H 55	Hotels and restaurants	92	3	89	17	75
I 60-64	Transport, storage and communications	362	10	353	26	337
J 65-67	Financial intermediation	12	7	5	11	2
K 70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	24	4	20	10	15
L 75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	533	446	87	529	4
M 80	Education	231	189	42	227	4
N 85	Health and social work	52	27	25	44	8
O 90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	58	3	55	14	44
P 95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	15	1	15	15	0
Q 99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19B. Informal Sector employment in terms of top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

ISCO-88 (4-digit code) ('000s)		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employment ('000s)		4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
Total informal sector employment ('000s)		3,072	2,864	208	568	2,504
Total top 20 occupations informal sector ('000s)		2,638	2,454	185	430	2,208
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	775	718	57	22	753
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	699	686	13	190	509
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	197	121	76	6	191
9313	Building construction labourers	112	112	0	13	99
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	104	104	0	38	66
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	83	82	1	34	48
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	82	82	0	14	67
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	72	72	0	10	62
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	61	33	28	15	45
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	57	56	2	3	54
8323	Bus and tram drivers	55	55	0	28	27
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	53	53	0	11	41
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	51	50	1	2	49
7121	Builders traditional materials	42	42	0	9	33
6123	Apiarists and sericulturists	34	33	2	1	34
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	33	32	1	13	20
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	33	33	0	7	26
7141	Painters and related workers	33	33	0	4	28
6114	Mixed-crop growers	32	27	5	2	30
7124	Carpenters and joiners	31	31	0	5	25
Young (Total) employment ('000s)		968	892	76	184	785
Total informal sector young employment ('000s)		807	741	66	137	671
Total young top 20 occupations informal sector ('000s)		709	648	62	111	598
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	205	185	20	7	197
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	182	179	3	48	134
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	59	33	26	1	58
8321	Motor-cycle drivers	29	29	0	12	17
9313	Building construction labourers	28	28	0	4	24
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	26	26	0	1	25
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	26	26	0	4	22
7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters	21	12	9	4	17
7122	Bricklayers and stonemasons	17	17	0	2	15
8324	Heavy-truck and lorry drivers	17	17	0	2	15
8323	Bus and tram drivers	12	12	0	8	4
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	12	12	0	2	9
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	12	12	0	4	7
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	11	11	0	1	10
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers	11	11	0	5	6
6114	Mixed-crop growers	9	7	2	0	9
7141	Painters and related workers	9	9	0	0	9
6123	Apiarists and sericulturists	8	8	0	0	8
6152	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers	8	8	0	3	5
7121	Builders traditional materials	7	7	0	2	5

Table 19 C. Formal Sector employment in terms of top 20 occupations by sex, urban-rural area and youth

	ISCO-88 (4-digit code) ('000s)	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total employment ('000s)	4,197	3,904	293	970	3,227
	Total formal sector employment ('000s)	1,125	1,040	85	402	722
	Total top 20 occupations informal sector ('000s)	763	704	58	243	519
4190	Other office clerks	109	109	0	22	87
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	106	85	21	29	77
2320	Secondary education teaching professionals	64	51	13	27	37
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	63	62	1	30	33
5162	Police officers	62	62	0	21	41
4141	Library and filing clerks	47	47	0	9	38
3310	Primary education teaching associate professionals	38	31	7	7	31
4110	Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks	37	37	0	4	33
9141	Building caretakers	30	28	2	5	25
1210	Directors and chief executives	30	28	2	16	13
2411	Accountants	28	25	2	19	9
9152	Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers	27	27	0	13	14
4222	Receptionists and information clerks	26	26	0	3	23
4115	Secretaries	18	16	2	8	10
2412	Personnel and careers professionals	15	14	0	7	7
4144	Scribes and related workers	14	14	0	4	10
2221	Medical doctors	13	11	2	6	7
3231	Nursing associate professionals	13	8	5	4	8
7412	Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers	12	12	0	3	9
2352	School inspectors	12	10	2	5	7
	Young (Total) employment ('000s)	968	892	76	184	785
	Total formal sector young employment ('000s)	161	151	10	47	114
	Total young top 20 occupations informal sector ('000s)	121	116	5	29	92
4190	Other office clerks	29	28	0	4	25
5220	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	16	15	1	8	8
5162	Police officers	11	11	0	4	8
4110	Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks	7	7	0	0	7
4141	Library and filing clerks	7	7	0	1	6
4222	Receptionists and information clerks	7	7	0	0	6
9152	Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers	6	6	0	2	4
9141	Building caretakers	6	6	0	1	6
5123	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	5	5	0	1	4
6121	Dairy and livestock producers	4	3	1	0	4
6111	Field crop and vegetable growers	4	4	0	0	4
2331	Primary education teaching professionals	3	1	3	2	2
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers	3	3	0	2	1
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters	3	3	0	2	1
4144	Scribes and related workers	2	2	0	1	2
9211	Farm-hands and labourers	2	2	0	0	2
7124	Carpenters and joiners	2	2	0	0	1
6112	Tree and shrub crop growers	2	2	0	0	2
4121	Accounting and bookkeeping clerks	2	2	0	1	1
7412	Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers	2	2	0	0	1

Table 20. Average hours actually and usually worked, by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Average hours actually worked at all jobs	40.4	41.3	30.0	42.5	38.1	
- At main job	40.4	41.2	30.7	42.3	38.4	
- At secondary jobs	2.0	2.2	0.5	2.3	1.8	
Average hours usually worked at all jobs	43.7	44.8	31.6	46.0	41.3	
- At main job	43.8	44.6	33.7	45.6	42.0	
- At secondary jobs	26.0	26.0	27.3	28.6	23.5	
Age group						
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Average hours actually worked at all jobs	40.4	40.8	41.2	40.2	38.4	37.0
- At main job	40.4	41.3	41.4	39.6	38.6	37.3
- At secondary jobs	2.0	0.7	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7
Average hours usually worked at all jobs	43.7	40.8	44.7	44.9	43.8	40.9
- At main job	43.8	44.6	45.1	42.9	42.6	40.1
- At secondary jobs	26.0	21.4	26.6	26.6	24.1	28.3

Table 21. Average hours actually worked at main job by sex and urban-rural area, occupation and branch of economic activity

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total employment ('000s)	40.4	41.3	30.0	42.5	38.1
1	Managers	36.2	36.3	24.8	37.4	33.9
2	Professionals	36.8	37.1	27.2	38.4	34.2
3	Technicians and associates	37.1	38.0	28.2	39.5	34.5
4	Clerical support workers	37.7	38.3	29.7	40.4	34.9
5	Service and sales workers	38.1	38.9	30.8	40.8	36.2
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	40.0	40.3	32.8	41.1	38.2
7	Craft and related trades workers	40.2	41.5	33.2	41.8	39.3
8	Plant and machine operators	42.0	42.0	33.4	42.0	41.2
9	Elementary occupations	43.9	44.0	34.3	45.4	45.0
	Total employment ('000s)	40.4	41.3	30.0	42.5	38.1
A	01-03 Agriculture, hunting, forestry	28.5	28.9	18.0	28.7	18.0
B	05-09 Fishing	35.1	35.3	21.0	34.2	28.2
C	10-14 Mining and quarrying	35.7	35.9	25.2	35.6	33.9
D	15-37 Manufacturing	37.2	37.3	25.2	37.5	34.3
E	40-41 Electricity, gas and water supply	37.3	38.1	27.3	37.6	35.9
F	45 Construction	38.2	38.3	27.6	37.8	36.8
G	50-52 Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	38.8	38.7	28.0	40.9	37.4
H	55 Hotels and restaurants	40.6	39.8	29.0	41.3	39.6
I	60-64 Transport, storage and communications	40.7	41.7	30.3	42.1	40.3
J	65-67 Financial intermediation	41.4	42.5	30.4	43.7	40.5
K	70-74 Real estate, renting and business activities	43.9	43.9	30.6	44.7	41.4
L	75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	44.1	45.4	31.1	45.5	41.6
M	80 Education	44.7	47.1	31.7	45.8	44.3
N	85 Health and social work	46.7	47.3	33.3	46.4	44.3
O	90-93 Other community, social and personal service activities	46.9	48.0	34.3	48.6	47.4
P	95-97 Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	52.0	52.6	36.6	50.2	50.1
Q	99 Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 22. Employed persons with excessive hours of work by sex and urban-rural area, occupation and branch of economic activity

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total excessive hours employment	1,225,948	1,187,061	38,887	356,254	869,694
1	Managers	16,362	16,225	137	10,504	5,859
2	Professionals	48,574	46,666	1,908	23,845	24,730
3	Technicians and associates	37,518	35,072	2,446	19,217	18,301
4	Clerical support workers	64,160	63,668	492	19,993	44,167
5	Service and sales workers	434,368	430,402	3,966	140,637	293,731
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	234,674	208,401	26,273	16,727	217,947
7	Craft and related trades workers	156,493	153,544	2,948	37,251	119,241
8	Plant and machine operators	147,861	147,861	0	62,225	85,635
9	Elementary occupations	85,938	85,221	717	25,856	60,083
	Total excessive hours employment	1,225,098	1,186,233	38,865	355,405	869,694
A	01-03 Agriculture, hunting, forestry	227,983	201,748	26,235	6,681	221,302
B	05-09 Fishing	15,385	15,385	0	9,830	5,555
C	10-14 Mining and quarrying	2,936	2,936	0	1,201	1,736
D	15-37 Manufacturing	84,597	81,584	3,013	31,293	53,304
E	40-41 Electricity, gas and water supply	2,922	2,859	63	906	2,016
F	45 Construction	85,388	85,388	0	13,610	71,779
G	50-52 Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	420,755	417,312	3,443	136,833	283,922
H	55 Hotels and restaurants	54,830	54,666	164	14,331	40,499
I	60-64 Transport, storage and communications	129,723	129,723	0	61,277	68,446
J	65-67 Financial intermediation	4,203	4,203	0	2,589	1,614
K	70-74 Real estate, renting and business activities	8,203	8,203	0	6,396	1,807
L	75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	112,497	111,806	691	40,995	71,502
M	80 Education	27,917	25,999	1,918	10,056	17,861
N	85 Health and social work	18,313	15,585	2,728	5,892	12,421
O	90-93 Other community, social and personal service activities	20,794	20,409	386	10,548	10,247
P	95-97 Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	8,654	8,428	226	2,968	5,686
Q	99 Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23. Time-related underemployment by sex and urban-rural area, occupation and branch of economic activity

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total time-related underemployment	8,584	7,948	636	502	8,082
1	Managers	56	56	0	56	0
2	Professionals	963	963	0	121	842
3	Technicians and associates	629	629	0	0	629
4	Clerical support workers	980	980	0	0	980
5	Service and sales workers	781	462	320	49	733
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	2,946	2,714	232	0	2,946
7	Craft and related trades workers	562	479	84	240	322
8	Plant and machine operators	947	947	0	36	911
9	Elementary occupations	720	720	0	0	720
	Total time-related underemployment ('000s)	8,584	7,948	636	502	8,082
A	01-03 Agriculture, hunting, forestry	2,953	2,721	232	0	2,953
B	05-09 Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
C	10-14 Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
D	15-37 Manufacturing	84	0	84	84	0
E	40-41 Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0
F	45 Construction	399	399	0	157	242
G	50-52 Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,161	841	320	49	1,112
H	55 Hotels and restaurants	413	413	0	0	413
I	60-64 Transport, storage and communications	947	947	0	36	911
J	65-67 Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0
K	70-74 Real estate, renting and business activities	0	0	0	0	0
L	75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,474	1,474	0	56	1,418
M	80 Education	1,154	1,154	0	121	1,033
N	85 Health and social work	0	0	0	0	0
O	90-93 Other community, social and personal service activities	0	0	0	0	0
P	95-97 Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	0	0	0	0	0
Q	99 Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24. Time-related underemployment and combined rate of time related underemployment and unemployment by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Time-related underemployed	8,584	7,948	636	502	8,082
Ibb	1,992	1,992	0	0	1,992
Abyan	0	0	0	0	0
Sana'a City	102	102	0	102	0
Al-baida	0	0	0	0	0
Taiz	417	417	0	0	417
Al-Jawf	0	0	0	0	0
Hajjah	1,932	1,932	0	176	1,756
Al-Hodeidah	470	470	0	0	470
Hadramout	0	0	0	0	0
Dhamar	438	438	0	0	438
Shabwah	0	0	0	0	0
Sa'adah	1,433	798	636	84	1,350
Sana'a	355	355	0	36	320
Aden	0	0	0	0	0
Lahj	425	425	0	0	425
Mareb	191	191	0	0	191
Al-mahweet	105	105	0	105	0
Al-maharah	0	0	0	0	0
Amran	160	160	0	0	160
Al-Daleh	322	322	0	0	322
Reymah	242	242	0	0	242
LU2- Combined rate of time-related underemployment, unemployment	13.6	12.5	12.4	26.3	14.0
Ibb	14.4	11.8	11.5	40.1	15.5
Abyan	6.2	5.9	5.9	11.5	8.8
Sana'a City	7.8	7.0	6.9	16.6	5.6
Al-baida	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1
Taiz	15.4	13.4	13.3	28.9	13.2
Al-Jawf	28.1	30.3	30.3	13.8	35.4
Hajjah	19.6	15.8	15.1	59.2	19.7
Al-Hodeidah	3.4	3.0	2.9	10.5	2.9
Hadramout	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.6	13.6
Dhamar	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.7	6.2
Shabwah	20.3	20.3	20.3	22.7	21.2
Sa'adah	30.4	31.7	31.6	24.2	30.4
Sana'a	3.8	3.5	3.4	12.2	4.1
Aden	18.3	18.5	18.5	17.1	0.0
Laheg	14.1	12.6	12.4	33.9	13.3
Mareb	24.8	24.4	24.2	30.4	26.1
Al-mahweet	9.7	8.6	8.6	44.1	9.8
Al-maharah	26.5	23.8	23.8	57.6	26.8
Amran	13.8	14.1	14.0	2.1	14.5
Al-Daleh	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.7
Reymah	28.8	26.8	26.6	95.7	29.0

Table 25. Monthly income from employment in main and secondary jobs by status in employment

Main job	Total	Employee	Employer	Own account worker
Total (000s)	3,701	2,110	292	1,299
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	878	572	29	277
20,000 - 50,000	1,564	916	89	559
50,000 -100,000	951	538	85	329
100,000 - 150,000	150	51	36	63
150,000+	145	34	51	61
Don't know	12	0	2	10
Average (Rials)	52,498	44,644	109,737	51,452
Median (Rials)	35,023	35,023	68,088	32,496
Secondary job				
Total (000s)	250	168	19	64
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	93	53	7	33
20,000 - 50,000	110	83	5	22
50,000 -100,000	33	23	3	7
100,000 - 150,000	6	3	2	0
150,000+	8	5	1	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0
Median (Rials)	20000-50000	20-5000	20000-50000	Less than 20000

Table 26. Average monthly income from employment in main job by status in employment

	Total	Employee	Employer	Own account worker
Main job (Rial)	52,498	44,644	109,737	51,452
- Formal employment	68,780	61,115	182,729	143,804
- Informal employment	47,254	34,404	99,849	49,306
- Formal sector	64,304	58,885	182,729	143,804
- Informal sector	46,088	25,994	99,849	49,306

**Table 27. Average monthly income from employment in main job
by sex, age group, educational attainment and status in
employment**

	Total	Employee	Employer	Own account worker
Total (Rials)	52,498	44,644	109,737	51,452
Male	53,307	44,389	53,155	110,864
Female	40,447	22,125	42,520	47,829
Age group (Rials)				
15-24 yrs old	34,455	28,496	96,165	41,435
25-34 yrs old	46,184	38,566	100,427	48,317
35-54 yrs old	62,182	57,238	114,607	55,101
55-64 yrs old	65,848	51,298	117,104	60,263
65+ yrs old	61,575	42,970	114,518	52,865
Educational attainment (Rials)				
Illiterate	41,724	23,856	106,560	43,584
Read and write	48,187	32,807	105,256	52,768
Primary education	53,360	40,938	97,417	53,443
Basic/preparatory/	51,665	38,222	122,823	57,195
Diploma, pre-secondary	60,000	60,243	107,734	47,636
Secondary or equivalent	52,642	45,720	106,385	51,523
Diploma, post-secondary	55,277	54,475	84,551	49,432
Bachelor	71,775	68,793	151,736	64,890
Post university diploma	47,892	47,189	50,000	0
Master	104,264	100,075	177,619	64,351
Ph.D.	192,102	191,729	249,411	32,496

Table 28. Average monthly income from employment in main job by urban-rural area, governorate and status in employment

	Total	Employee	Employer	Own account worker
Total (Rials)	52,498	44,644	109,737	51,452
Urban	47,276	49,042	52,769	121,993
Rural	56,966	38,828	50,280	92,477
Governorate (Rials)				
Ibb	52,647	42,035	180,898	49,566
Abyan	48,840	42,351	136,560	45,147
Sana'a City	61,226	55,798	110,420	52,361
Al-baida	51,534	37,884	108,646	49,459
Taiz	65,779	49,138	190,962	71,811
Al-Jawf	48,170	53,572	40,952	38,377
Hajjah	38,817	35,371	66,315	35,028
Al-Hodeidah	32,625	24,432	82,001	39,040
Hadramout	41,155	40,267	46,887	40,272
Dhamar	48,749	42,888	104,748	42,087
Shabwah	69,551	65,341	90,902	70,403
Sa'adah	64,054	50,356	119,786	59,041
Sana'a	61,226	41,720	200,140	84,789
Aden	57,677	57,072	132,149	45,169
Laheg	49,853	44,537	107,139	44,257
Mareb	50,973	55,605	46,212	35,655
Al-mahweet	46,068	41,452	129,929	47,029
Al-maharah	45,060	42,326	61,043	39,946
Amran	73,098	55,778	185,094	65,440
Al-Daleh	59,036	51,076	113,968	51,798
Reymah	32,587	35,757	38,869	24,369

Table 29. Average monthly income from employment in main job by occupation, branch of economic activity and status in employment

				Total	Employee	Employer	Own account worker
Total (Rials)				52,498	44,644	109,737	51,452
OCCUPATION							
1	Managers			92,067	79,660	167,811	66,456
2	Professionals			70,055	68,041	176,673	75,208
3	Technicians and associate			62,433	57,322	140,611	58,350
4	Clerical support workers			46,504	45,567	131,632	67,495
5	Service and sales workers			56,818	40,584	122,903	50,927
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery			46,705	20,196	80,922	53,495
7	Craft and related trades workers			46,412	32,609	92,103	57,762
8	Plant and machine operators			47,590	42,983	110,624	47,311
9	Elementary occupations			29,380	27,643	78,753	32,828
INDUSTRY (Rials)							
A	01–03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry		46,365	19,659	82,499	54,689
B	05–09	Fishing		35,611	24,506	60,039	44,447
C	10–14	Mining and quarrying		119,986	121,968	150,000	32,496
D	15–37	Manufacturing		53,203	47,405	99,016	41,125
E	40–41	Electricity, gas and water supply		50,595	42,666	154,533	77,500
F	45	Construction		43,235	26,888	140,370	124,923
G	50–52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles		58,878	38,540	126,504	51,369
H	55	Hotels and restaurants		49,425	40,183	87,352	40,915
I	60–64	Transport, storage and communications		44,024	41,984	76,905	43,762
J	65–67	Financial intermediation		83,856	71,625	157,246	291,770
K	70–74	Real estate, renting and business activities		74,183	52,764	192,085	69,766
L	75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		54,550	54,535	64,044	56,006
M	80	Education		61,693	61,955	59,029	24,812
N	85	Health and social work		56,509	51,947	150,298	43,158
O	90–93	Other community, social and personal service activities		34,767	30,628	59,858	44,645
P	95–97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households		35,395	35,554	0	25,000
Q	99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies		0	0	0	0

Table 30. Low pay earners by sex, urban-rural area, age group, and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	999,088	925,101	73,987	190,263	808,825
Age group					
15-24 yrs old	274,412	255,697	18,715	55,307	219,106
25-34 yrs old	316,263	293,471	22,792	70,039	246,224
35-54 yrs old	298,310	273,181	25,129	49,408	248,902
55-64 yrs old	73,324	67,360	5,964	10,468	62,856
65+ yrs old	36,779	35,391	1,388	5,041	31,738
Educational attainment					
Illiterate	285,223	247,827	37,396	33,477	251,746
Read and write	319,575	306,689	12,885	57,212	262,363
Primary education	43,594	41,899	1,695	7,712	35,882
Basic/preparatory/	171,287	165,599	5,689	35,215	136,072
Diploma, pre-secondary	5,701	4,530	1,171	1,699	4,002
Secondary or equivalent	131,369	123,061	8,308	36,317	95,052
Diploma, post-secondary	12,270	11,171	1,099	5,700	6,570
Bachelor	24,539	19,259	5,280	10,745	13,794
Post university diploma	109	109	0	109	0
Master	88	0	88	88	0
Ph.D.	0	0	0	0	0

Table 31. Low pay earners by sex, urban-rural area, type and sector of employment, and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	999,088	925,101	73,987	190,263	808,825
Formal employment	11,960	9,433	2,528	4,414	7,547
Informal employment	987,128	915,669	71,459	185,850	801,278
Formal sector	75,900	60,685	15,215	32,661	43,239
Informal sector	923,188	864,416	58,772	157,603	765,586
Governorate					
Ibb	159,889	152,804	7,085	15,266	144,623
Abyan	13,884	12,986	898	2,233	11,651
Sana'a City	35,305	28,696	6,609	34,540	765
Al-baida	33,029	32,900	129	2,958	30,071
Taiz	80,730	65,169	15,561	12,379	68,350
Al-Jawf	1,633	1,274	358	424	1,209
Hajjah	100,111	94,495	5,616	8,249	91,862
Al-Hodeidah	172,938	164,962	7,977	50,887	122,052
Hadramout	24,563	24,118	445	11,105	13,458
Dhamar	85,230	74,532	10,697	4,357	80,873
Shabwah	9,041	8,606	434	1,567	7,474
Sa'adah	20,697	17,338	3,359	3,743	16,954
Sana'a	27,955	25,064	2,891	544	27,411
Aden	29,602	23,843	5,759	29,602	0
Laheg	60,877	57,612	3,265	3,123	57,755
Mareb	19,010	17,477	1,534	1,802	17,209
Al-mahweet	34,413	33,595	818	1,104	33,309
Al-maharah	1,659	1,607	53	773	887
Amran	7,646	7,597	49	830	6,816
Al-Daleh	47,438	46,988	450	4,593	42,845
Reymah	33,437	33,437	0	185	33,252

Table 32. Low pay earners by sex, urban-rural area, occupation and branch of economic activity

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Total ('000s)	999	925	74	190	809
1	Managers	0	0	0	0	0
2	Professionals	13	7	6	8	5
3	Technicians and associate	14	11	3	6	8
4	Clerical support workers	7	6	1	5	2
5	Service and sales workers	226	217	9	55	171
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	312	285	26	19	293
7	Craft and related trades workers	183	161	22	32	150
8	Plant and machine operators	97	96	1	34	63
9	Elementary occupations	146	141	6	30	116
01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	329	302	28	14	316
05-09	Fishing	10	10	0	6	4
10-14	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
15-37	Manufacturing	67	46	21	16	51
40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1	0	0	0
45	Construction	173	173	0	20	153
50-52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	249	242	7	57	192
55	Hotels and restaurants	16	15	1	6	10
60-64	Transport, storage and communications	90	90	1	36	54
65-67	Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	2	2	0	2	0
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11	10	1	5	5
80	Education	11	4	7	8	3
85	Health and social work	6	3	2	2	3
90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	26	22	4	13	14
95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	5	4	1	3	2
99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33. Unemployment and unemployment rate (LU1) by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployed	653,136	549,483	103,653	137,289	515,847
15-19	128,839	113,813	15,027	20,734	108,105
20-24	185,790	160,433	25,356	46,523	139,267
25-29	143,429	117,014	26,415	33,877	109,552
30-34	73,091	53,980	19,111	17,244	55,847
35-39	46,067	35,151	10,915	8,043	38,024
40-44	22,353	19,718	2,636	3,639	18,714
45-49	21,970	19,052	2,918	3,006	18,964
50-54	16,022	15,776	245	1,926	14,096
55-59	9,691	9,092	599	1,234	8,457
60-64	4,272	3,841	431	771	3,501
65+	1,613	1,613	0	291	1,322
Unemployment rate - LU1 (%)	13.5	12.3	26.1	12.4	13.8
15-19	25.8	25.4	29.2	26.5	25.6
20-24	23.7	22.3	38.9	27.0	22.8
25-29	16.6	14.8	36.1	16.1	16.7
30-34	11.4	9.3	33.0	10.4	11.8
35-39	8.3	7.0	21.1	5.7	9.2
40-44	5.4	5.1	9.7	3.6	6.0
45-49	6.1	5.8	10.1	3.5	7.0
50-54	5.5	5.7	1.4	2.9	6.2
55-59	5.4	5.4	5.7	3.1	6.1
60-64	3.2	3.1	4.5	2.9	3.3
65+	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.2

Table 34. Unemployment and unemployment rate (LU1) by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployment	653,136	549,483	103,653	137,289	515,847
Ibb	95,487	70,703	24,783	11,680	83,807
Abyan	6,802	5,958	844	1,035	5,767
Sana'a City	21,698	17,757	3,941	21,275	423
Al-baida	5,064	5,005	59	802	4,262
Taiz	92,105	69,665	22,440	31,416	60,689
Al-Jawf	5,669	5,292	377	522	5,147
Hajjah	58,120	41,961	16,160	3,429	54,691
Al-Hodeidah	13,320	11,106	2,214	7,088	6,232
Hadramout	19,204	18,891	313	3,819	15,386
Dhamar	26,224	23,207	3,016	3,826	22,397
Shabwah	33,279	33,029	250	3,191	30,088
Sa'adah	60,990	50,626	10,365	8,142	52,848
Sana'a	11,108	9,742	1,366	476	10,632
Aden	25,542	21,316	4,226	25,542	0
Laheg	27,260	22,606	4,654	3,187	24,073
Mareb	23,072	21,277	1,795	1,067	22,005
Al-mahweet	13,116	11,325	1,791	991	12,125
Al-maharah	5,904	4,875	1,029	2,647	3,257
Amran	18,605	18,542	63	2,319	16,286
Al-Daleh	63,319	61,977	1,342	4,571	58,748
Reymah	27,248	24,622	2,626	263	26,984
Unemployment rate (%)	13.5	12.3	26.1	12.4	13.8
Ibb	14.1	11.5	40.1	13.8	14.2
Abyan	6.2	5.9	11.5	5.0	6.5
Sana'a City	7.7	6.9	16.2	7.8	5.6
Al-baida	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1
Taiz	15.4	13.3	28.9	22.3	13.2
Al-Jawf	28.1	30.3	13.8	11.7	32.7
Hajjah	19.0	15.1	58.6	12.2	19.7
Al-Hodeidah	3.3	2.9	10.5	5.5	2.3
Hadramout	9.9	9.9	10.6	4.9	13.2
Dhamar	6.6	6.7	5.7	9.8	6.2
Shabwah	20.3	20.3	22.7	15.9	20.9
Sa'adah	29.7	31.2	24.0	25.8	30.4
Sana'a	3.7	3.4	11.9	8.6	3.6
Aden	18.3	18.5	17.1	18.3	0.0
Laheg	13.9	12.4	33.9	20.0	13.3
Mareb	24.6	24.2	30.4	13.7	25.6
Al-mahweet	9.6	8.6	41.7	9.0	9.7
Al-maharah	26.5	23.8	57.6	26.2	26.8
Amran	13.7	14.0	2.1	9.9	14.5
Al-Daleh	30.3	30.3	30.4	26.9	30.6
Reymah	28.6	26.6	95.7	21.2	28.7

Table 35. Unemployment and unemployment rate (LU1) by sex, urban-rural area and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployment	653,136	549,483	103,653	137,289	515,847
Illiterate	76,826	55,859	20,967	6,199	70,627
Read and write	183,369	165,455	17,914	27,174	156,195
Primary education	12,907	11,672	1,235	2,382	10,526
Basic/preparatory/	124,392	115,530	8,862	29,017	95,375
Diploma, pre-secondary	3,420	3,083	338	1,745	1,675
Secondary or equivalent	162,449	134,879	27,570	36,781	125,668
Diploma, post-secondary	30,144	22,653	7,491	9,350	20,793
Bachelor	56,706	39,640	17,067	23,603	33,104
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0
Master	0	0	0	0	0
Ph.D.	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment rate - LU1 (%)	13.5	12.3	26.1	12.4	13.8
Illiterate	9.3	8.4	13.3	6.2	9.7
Read and write	13.1	12.4	26.6	11.3	13.5
Primary education	6.5	6.0	35.1	4.9	7.0
Basic/preparatory/	14.5	13.9	33.0	14.3	14.6
Diploma, pre-secondary	7.1	7.3	5.6	10.0	5.4
Secondary or equivalent	17.8	15.7	52.0	14.9	18.9
Diploma, post-secondary	15.0	12.9	29.2	14.8	15.0
Bachelor	15.5	12.6	33.1	13.6	17.2
Post university diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ph.D.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 36. Unemployment and unemployment rate (LU1) by educational attainment and broad age group

	Age group					
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Unemployment	653,136	314,629	216,520	106,411	13,963	1,613
Illiterate	76,825	19,962	18,028	31,278	6,078	1,479
Read and write	183,369	97,616	48,515	30,819	6,353	66
Primary education	12,907	0	3,825	8,569	445	69
Basic/preparatory/	124,392	87,273	27,414	9,541	165	0
Diploma, pre-secondary	3,420	823	1,260	1,338	0	0
Secondary or equivalent	162,449	88,596	56,206	16,859	788	0
Diploma, post-secondary	30,144	11,379	14,330	4,317	118	0
Bachelor	56,706	8,476	45,734	2,480	17	0
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ph.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment rate - LU1 (%)	13.5	24.5	14.4	6.6	4.5	1.2
Illiterate	9.3	17.3	14.1	8.8	4.0	2.0
Read and write	13.1	21.2	12.8	7.4	6.5	0.1
Primary education	6.5	0.0	9.0	6.4	2.4	2.0
Basic/preparatory/	14.5	22.6	9.2	5.8	1.9	0.0
Diploma, pre-secondary	7.1	15.3	8.6	5.1	0.0	0.0
Secondary or equivalent	17.8	32.6	14.7	6.9	6.4	0.0
Diploma, post-secondary	15.0	53.7	19.1	4.2	4.0	0.0
Bachelor	15.5	40.5	25.3	1.6	0.2	0.0
Post university diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ph.D.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 37. Unemployment and youth unemployment by sex, urban-rural area and method of job search

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployment ('000)	653	549	104	137	516
Total ('000)¹	1,456	1,268	188	318	1,138
Registered at civil service bureau	109	76	33	34	75
Registered at private employment service	55	47	8	22	33
Follow-up with labour office	47	40	7	17	30
Application to employment agencies	86	73	13	29	58
Inquired on newspaper announcements	32	29	3	11	21
Checked with employers by phone	137	130	7	26	111
Sought assistance from friends, relatives	360	299	61	68	292
Personal visit to potential employers	248	229	19	44	204
Looked for work at market places	249	246	4	44	205
Looked for land/equipment to start own business	60	48	12	10	50
Made financial arrangement to start own business	12	6	7	5	8
Other steps	59	45	14	6	53
Youth unemployment ('000)	315	274	40	67	247
Total ('000)¹	705	630	75	154	551
Registered at civil service bureau	33	24	9	10	23
Registered at private employment service	27	24	4	11	16
Follow-up with labour office	24	21	3	8	16
Application to employment agency	44	38	5	14	29
Inquired on newspaper announcement	11	10	1	5	6
Checked with employer by phone	72	69	3	15	57
Sought assistance from friends, relatives	180	157	23	35	145
Personal visit to potential employers	124	114	10	24	101
Looked for work at market places	128	128	1	22	106
Looked for land/equipment to start own business	23	20	4	5	19
Made financial arrangement to start own business	7	2	4	3	4
Other steps	32	24	8	4	29

Note: ¹Total may at be equal to total unemployment because some unemployed persons may have sought work using more than one method of job search.

Table 38. Unemployment and youth unemployment by sex, urban-rural area and duration of job search

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployment ('000s)	653	549	104	137	516
Unemployed having responded yes to the question 401	518	459	58	94	424
Less than 1 month	49	43	6	9	40
One month to less than 3 months	125	120	4	17	107
Three months to less than 6 months	101	96	5	14	87
Six months to less than 12 months	85	72	13	17	68
Twelve months to less than 24 months	73	61	13	16	57
Twenty-four months or more	84	68	17	21	63
Long term unemployment (12+ mths)	158	128	29	37	121
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.2	2.9	7.4	3.3	3.2
Youth unemployment ('000)	315	274	40	67	247
Youth Unemployed having responded yes to the question 401	207	181	26	38	169
Less than 1 month	23	19	3	5	18
One month to less than 3 months	50	48	2	8	42
Three months to less than 6 months	39	38	2	6	33
Six months to less than 12 months	39	33	6	7	31
Twelve months to less than 24 months	29	23	7	4	25
Twenty-four months or more	27	21	6	7	20
Long term unemployment (12+ mths)	56	43	13	11	45
Long term unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.1	12.5	5.1	4.8

Table 39. Unemployment and youth unemployment by sex, urban-rural area and reason for unemployment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Unemployment ('000s)	653	549	104	137	516
Awaiting to take up agreed work	55	45	9	19	35
Preparing for an activity	14	10	4	4	10
Lack of work	387	337	49	72	315
Lack of work matching qualification	49	33	16	11	38
Lack of work matching profession	16	12	4	3	12
Lack of work with suitable wage	37	36	1	10	27
Lack of work at suitable place	40	26	14	5	35
Returned from abroad	21	21	0	4	18
Other	36	29	7	11	25
Youth unemployment ('000)	315	274	40	67	247
Awaiting to take up agreed work	28	25	3	10	18
Preparing for an activity	6	4	2	2	5
Lack of work	196	179	18	36	160
Lack of work matching qualification	16	10	6	4	12
Lack of work matching profession	5	4	1	1	4
Lack of work with suitable wage	18	18	1	6	12
Lack of work at suitable place	21	14	7	2	19
Returned from abroad	9	9	0	1	7
Other	15	11	3	5	10

Table 40. Unemployed and youth unemployed with past work experience by sex, urban-rural area, occupation and branch of economic activity

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Unemployment	653,136	549,483	103,653	137,289	515,847
	- No past work experience	343,264	259,506	83,759	72,797	270,468
	- With past work experience	309,871	289,977	19,894	64,492	245,379
1	Managers	589	494	95	492	97
2	Professionals	8,485	3,361	5,124	5,343	3,142
3	Technicians and associate	11,163	8,922	2,241	2,945	8,218
4	Clerical support workers	1,561	1,435	127	1,317	244
5	Service and sales workers	66,083	63,822	2,261	19,422	46,662
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	68,225	63,269	4,956	3,422	64,803
7	Craft and related trades workers	67,731	63,197	4,534	11,806	55,925
8	Plant and machine operators	30,403	30,403	0	8,762	21,641
9	Elementary occupations	55,567	55,010	557	10,919	44,648
	Youth unemployment	314,629	274,246	40,383	67,257	247,341
	- No past work experience	195,979	161,737	34,241.78	40,115	155,864
	- With past work experience	118,650	112,509	6,141	27,142	91,508
A 01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	28,489	26,491	1,997	1,526	26,963
B 05-09	Fishing	321	321	0	85	237
C 10-14	Mining and quarrying	1,767	1,767	0	0	1,767
D 15-37	Manufacturing	7,208	5,496	1,712	3,402	3,806
E 40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	319	319	0	0	319
F 45	Construction	24,604	24,604	0	4,548	20,056
G 50-52	Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	31,844	31,242	602	10,211	21,633
H 55	Hotels and restaurants	3,337	3,337	0	434	2,904
I 60-64	Transport, storage and communications	12,218	12,218	0	3,916	8,302
J 65-67	Financial intermediation	20	20	0	20	0
K 70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	68	68	0	68	0
L 75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,328	951	376	275	1,053
M 80	Education	1,525	581	944	721	804
N 85	Health and social work	973	832	140	140	832
O 90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	2,893	2,523	370	1,566	1,327
P 95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	1,738	1,738	0	231	1,507
Q 99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41. Persons outside the labour force by sex, urban-rural area and reason and degree of labour market attachment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total ('000)	8,528	2,355	6,173	1,808	6,720
Full time studying	1,787	1,120	667	510	1,277
Full-time family responsibility	4,336	10	4,327	885	3,452
Disability/ unable to work	1,060	521	539	166	894
Retirement/no need to work	259	156	103	68	191
Seasonal work	0	0	0	0	0
Other	209	108	100	38	171
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time studying	21.0	47.5	10.8	28.2	19.0
Full-time family responsibility	50.8	0.4	70.1	48.9	51.4
Disability/ unable to work	12.4	22.1	8.7	9.2	13.3
Retirement/no need to work	3.0	6.6	1.7	3.8	2.8
Seasonal work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.4	4.6	1.6	2.1	2.5
Total ('000)	880	434	446	142	739
"Seeking employment" but not "currently available"	19	5	14	5	15
Not "seeking employment" but "currently available"	861	429	432	137	724
Total (%)					
"Seeking employment" but not "currently available"	2.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.0
Not "seeking employment" but "currently available"	97.8	98.8	96.8	96.8	98.0

Table 42. Potential labour force and extended labour force by sex, urban-rural area and broad age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Extended labour force ('000)	5,744	4,897	847	1,252	4,492	
Labour force	4,850	4,453	397	1,108	3,742	
Potential labour	894	444	450	145	749	
- Unavailable jobseekers	19	5	14	5	15	
- Available potential jobseekers	875	439	436	140	735	
Extended labour force (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Labour force	84.4	90.9	46.8	88.4	83.3	
Potential labour	18.4	10.0	53.2	13.1	20.0	
- Unavailable jobseekers	2.1	1.2	3.1	3.1	2.0	
- Available potential jobseekers	15.2	9.0	51.5	11.2	16.4	
Persons outside labour force	8,528	2,355	6,173	1,808	6,720	
Age group						
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Extended labour force ('000)	5,744	1,766	1,756	1,754	328	140
Labour force	4,850	1,283	1,504	1,619	310	134
Potential labour	894	483	252	135	18	6
- Unavailable jobseekers	19	7	8	3	1	0
- Available potential jobseekers	875	476	244	132	16	6
Extended labour force (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force	84.4	72.6	85.7	92.3	94.6	95.4
Potential labour	18.4	37.7	16.7	8.3	5.7	4.8
- Unavailable jobseekers	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.2	7.7	5.0
- Available potential jobseekers	15.2	27.0	13.9	7.5	5.0	4.3
Persons outside labour force	8,529	3,689	1,724	1,912	566	638

Table 43. Potential labour force and combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Potential labour force	894,086	443,984	450,103	144,627	749,459
15-19	246,977	114,917	132,060	28,835	218,142
20-24	236,344	127,888	108,456	45,956	190,388
25-29	157,109	64,026	93,084	29,850	127,260
30-34	94,732	46,655	48,077	15,881	78,851
35-39	50,230	17,051	33,179	6,918	43,312
40-44	38,143	18,022	20,121	6,805	31,338
45-49	28,347	19,545	8,802	3,441	24,907
50-54	18,036	14,849	3,187	2,581	15,456
55-59	12,162	10,227	1,935	2,011	10,151
60-64	5,606	4,852	755	926	4,681
65+	6,400	5,952	448	1,426	4,974
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force - LU3 (%)	26.9	20.3	65.4	22.5	28.2
15-19	50.3	40.6	80.2	46.3	51.0
20-24	41.4	34.1	77.0	42.3	41.2
25-29	29.4	21.2	71.8	26.6	30.3
30-34	22.9	16.0	63.4	18.3	24.3
35-39	15.9	10.0	52.0	10.2	17.8
40-44	13.5	9.4	48.1	9.6	14.7
45-49	13.0	11.0	31.1	7.1	14.7
50-54	11.0	10.5	16.9	6.5	12.2
55-59	11.5	10.8	20.5	7.8	12.5
60-64	7.2	6.9	11.4	6.2	7.5
65+	5.7	5.6	10.3	7.9	5.3

Table 44. Potential labour force and combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Potential labour force	894,086	443,984	450,103	144,627	749,459
Ibb	92,975	30,785	62,191	17,539	75,437
Abyan	4,586	3,532	1,054	873	3,713
Sana'a City	32,735	21,768	10,967	31,798	938
Al-baida	12,156	9,746	2,410	1,964	10,192
Taiz	137,781	57,106	80,676	28,769	109,013
Al-Jawf	8,260	4,006	4,253	1,570	6,689
Hajjah	57,267	33,230	24,036	5,458	51,809
Al-Hodeidah	61,110	40,272	20,838	16,417	44,694
Hadramout	13,004	10,679	2,325	3,967	9,038
Dhamar	138,458	28,979	109,480	2,451	136,007
Shabwah	32,074	29,393	2,681	2,895	29,179
Sa'adah	60,484	12,826	47,658	9,942	50,542
Sana'a	2,131	1,662	469	50	2,081
Aden	8,978	6,401	2,577	8,978	0
Laheg	18,273	12,498	5,775	710	17,563
Mareb	79,871	71,978	7,893	1,867	78,004
Al-mahweet	37,437	21,053	16,384	1,259	36,178
Al-maharah	2,855	1,535	1,320	1,212	1,643
Amran	8,840	8,511	329	1,218	7,622
Al-Daleh	51,182	26,462	24,720	5,545	45,637
Reymah	33,630	11,563	22,066	147	33,482
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force - LU3 (%)	26.9	64.7	46.9	22.5	28.2
Ibb	24.5	15.7	70.2	28.6	23.9
Abyan	10.0	9.0	22.7	8.8	10.3
Sana'a City	17.4	14.2	42.3	17.4	16.1
Al-baida	9.8	8.6	51.0	10.0	9.7
Taiz	31.2	21.9	65.1	35.4	29.9
Al-Jawf	48.9	43.3	66.2	34.6	52.8
Hajjah	31.8	24.1	77.9	26.5	32.3
Al-Hodeidah	16.0	12.2	55.0	16.1	16.0
Hadramout	15.6	14.7	49.9	9.5	19.5
Dhamar	30.7	13.9	69.4	15.1	32.0
Shabwah	33.3	32.4	77.5	26.5	34.2
Sa'adah	45.7	36.3	63.9	43.6	46.1
Sana'a	4.4	3.9	15.3	9.4	4.3
Aden	23.2	22.8	24.9	23.2	0.0
Laheg	21.2	18.0	53.5	23.4	21.0
Mareb	59.3	58.3	70.2	30.5	60.9
Al-mahweet	29.0	21.1	87.9	18.4	29.9
Al-maharah	34.9	29.1	75.6	34.2	35.5
Amran	19.0	19.2	11.9	14.3	20.0
Al-Daleh	44.0	38.3	89.4	44.9	43.9
Reymah	47.2	34.7	99.5	29.6	47.4

Table 45. Own-use producers by sex, urban-rural area and kind of production

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	590	2,680	139	3,131
Total ('000)¹	3,270	590	2,680	139	3,131
Agriculture production or fishery mainly for own family consumption	344	245	100	12	333
Raising birds livestock, or sheep mainly for own family consumption	323	132	192	13	310
Producing butter/cheese/margarine mainly for own family consumption	145	6	139	3	142
Collecting wood or carrying water from other places mainly for own family consumption	2,116	135	1,981	39	2,077
Other production mainly for own family consumption, for example, cleaning house, cooking	341	72	269	72	269
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	590	2,680	139	3,131
Producers of both goods and services	1,611	130	1,480	24	1,586
Providers of services who do not produce goods	846	77	769	86	760
Producers of goods who do not provide services	813	382	430	28	785
Subsistence foodstuff producers ('000)	2,423	513	1,910	52	2,371

Note: ¹Total may at be equal to total own-use producers because some own-use producers may have engaged in more than one kind of production.

Table 46. Own-use producers by broad age group and kind of production

	Age group					
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	1,319	804	869	195	84
Total ('000)¹	3,270	1,319	804	869	195	84
Agriculture production or fishery mainly for own family consumption	344	189	56	54	31	15
Raising birds livestock, or sheep mainly for own family consumption	323	146	52	77	29	20
Producing butter/cheese/margarine mainly for own family consumption	145	36	24	50	23	12
Collecting wood or carrying water from other places mainly for own family consumption	2,116	809	581	598	96	32
Other production mainly for own family consumption, for example, cleaning house, cooking	341	139	92	90	15	5
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	1,319	804	869	195	84
Producers of both goods and services	1,611	579	423	504	81	24
Providers of services who do not produce goods	846	368	250	185	31	13
Producers of goods who do not provide services	813	371	132	180	83	47
Subsistence foodstuff producers ('000)	2,423	950	555	684	164	71

Note: ¹Total may at be equal to total own-use producers because some own-use producers may have engaged in more than one kind of production.

Table 47. Own-use producers and subsistence foodstuff producers by sex, urban-rural area, and labour force status and labour underutilization category

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	590	2,680	139	3,131
of Unemployed	197	150	47	9	188
of which potential labour force	388	105	282	12	376
Subsistence foodstuff producers ('000)	2,423	513	1,910	52	2,371
of Unemployed	156	124	32	5	151
of which potential labour force	277	91	186	5	272

Table 48. Own-use producers and subsistence foodstuff producers by broad age group, and labour force status and labour underutilization category

	Age group					
	Total	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Own-use producers ('000)	3,270	1,319	804	869	195	84
of Unemployed	197	90	67	33	5	1
of which potential labour force	388	213	110	55	98	1
Subsistence foodstuff producers ('000)	2,423	950	555	684	164	71
of Unemployed	156	68	55	28	4	1
of which potential labour force	277	144	82	43	8	1

Table 49. Households by urban and rural area, household size and household main income from employment

	Household size					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
Total households ('000)	3,233	35	148	201	306	2,543
No income from employment	559	22	49	50	63	375
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	484	4	34	42	53	351
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	931	6	40	61	110	714
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	798	2	17	35	60	685
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	241	1	4	8	13	216
150,000+ (Rials)	219	0	4	6	8	202
Urban households ('000)	706	10	35	56	81	523
No income from employment	85	4	8	11	11	51
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	65	2	6	8	8	41
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	207	3	10	16	28	150
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	212	1	6	13	25	167
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	73	0	2	4	6	60
150,000+ (Rials)	63	0	2	4	3	53
Rural households ('000)	2,527	25	113	145	225	2,019
No income from employment	474	18	41	39	52	324
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	418	2	27	34	45	310
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	724	4	30	45	82	564
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	586	1	11	21	36	518
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	168	1	2	3	6	155
150,000+ (Rials)	156	0	1	2	5	148

Table 50. Households with employed, unemployed, or subsistence foodstuff producer members by urban and rural area, and household main income from employment

	Type of household			
	Total	With employed member	With unemployed member	With subsistence foodstuff producer member
Total households ('000s)	2,727	2,727	487	1,231
No income from employment	54	54	196	198
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	484	484	49	190
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	931	931	95	351
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	798	798	93	309
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	241	241	29	94
150,000+ (Rials)	219	219	26	89
Urban households ('000s)	625	625	98	28
No income from employment	4	4	29	5
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	65	65	7	2
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	207	207	22	8
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	212	212	24	8
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	73	73	10	3
150,000+ (Rials)	63	63	8	2
Rural households ('000s)	2,102	2,102	388	1,204
No income from employment	50	50	167	194
Less than 20,000 (Rials)	418	418	42	188
20,000 - 50,000 (Rials)	724	724	73	343
50,000 -100,000 (Rials)	586	586	69	301
100,000 - 150,000 (Rials)	168	168	19	91
150,000+ (Rials)	156	156	18	87

Table 51. Employed persons by sex, marital status and presence in household of young child

	Total (including all households)	Young child in household (aged less than 15 years old)
Both sexes ('000s)	4,197	3,682
Single/Never married	1,034	827
Married	3,085	2,797
Divorced	35	25
Widower	43	33
Male ('000s)	3,904	3,441
Single/Never married	946	766
Married	2,916	2,647
Divorced	23	15
Widower	18	13
Female ('000s)	293	242
Single/Never married	88	62
Married	169	151
Divorced	12	10
Widower	24	20

**Table 52. Former household members living abroad by sex,
urban-rural area and age group**

('000s)	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Age group	99	98	1	23	76
15-24 yrs old	24	24	0	6	18
25-34 yrs old	36	36	0	9	27
35-54 yrs old	31	31	0	7	24
55-64 yrs old	6	5	0	0	5
65+ yrs old	2	2	0	1	1
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24 yrs old	24.1	24.1	17.8	26.4	23.4
25-34 yrs old	36.9	37.1	17.8	40.4	35.9
35-54 yrs old	31.4	31.5	21.9	29.4	32.0
55-64 yrs old	5.6	5.2	42.6	1.4	6.8
65+ yrs old	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.4	1.9

Table 53. Former household members living abroad by sex, urban-rural area and governorate

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total population	103,353	101,967	974	23,011	80,343
Ibb	17,335	16,988	347	7,229	10,518
Abyan	734	734	0	354	381
Sana'a City	0	0	0	0	0
Al-baida	2,230	2,230	0	200	2,030
Taiz	19,880	19,880	0	3,625	16,256
Al-Jawf	15	15	0	15	0
Hajjah	1,516	1,516	0	362	1,154
Al-Hodeidah	7,673	7,673	0	610	7,063
Hadramout	17,639	17,077	563	3,272	14,368
Dhamar	7,136	7,136	0	568	6,568
Shabwah	16,311	16,311	0	3,402	12,909
Sa'adah	478	478	0	0	478
Sana'a	1,134	1,134	0	25	1,109
Aden	1,880	1,880	0	1,880	0
Laheg	0	0	0	0	0
Mareb	894	894	0	25	869
Al-mahweet	3,243	3,243	0	110	3,134
Al-maharah	1,038	1,038	0	429	609
Amran	1,093	1,093	0	318	775
Al-Daleh	2,712	2,647	65	589	2,123
Reymah	0	0	0	0	0
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ibb	16.8	16.7	35.6	31.4	13.1
Abyan	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.5
Sana'a City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al-baida	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.5
Taiz	19.2	19.5	0.0	15.8	20.2
Al-Jawf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hajjah	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.4
Al-Hodeidah	7.4	7.5	0.0	2.7	8.8
Hadramout	17.1	16.7	57.8	14.2	17.9
Dhamar	6.9	7.0	0.0	2.5	8.2
Shabwah	15.8	16.0	0.0	14.8	16.1
Sa'adah	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Sana'a	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.4
Aden	1.8	1.8	0.0	8.2	0.0
Laheg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mareb	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.1
Al-mahweet	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.5	3.9
Al-maharah	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.8
Amran	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.0
Al-Daleh	2.6	2.6	6.7	2.6	2.6
Reymah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*There are missing values for age (16) and sex (1)

Table 54. Former household members living abroad by sex, urban-rural area and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Migrant population	103,353	101,967	974	23,011	80,343
Illiterate	7,066	6,979	87	1,645	5,421
Read and write	28,026	28,026	0	4,013	24,014
Primary education	14,580	14,165	415	2,858	11,722
Basic/preparatory/	22,761	22,761	0	5,046	17,715
Diploma, pre-secondary	853	853	0	538	315
Secondary or equivalent	25,265	24,614	238	6,202	19,063
Diploma, post-secondary	1,367	1,367	0	1,125	243
Bachelor	3,048	2,961	87	1,308	1,740
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0
Master	129	129	0	129	0
Ph.D.	148	0	148	148	0
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	6.8	6.8	8.9	7.1	6.7
Read and write	27.1	27.5	0.0	17.4	29.9
Primary education	14.1	13.9	42.6	12.4	14.6
Basic/preparatory/	22.0	22.3	0.0	21.9	22.0
Diploma, pre-secondary	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.4
Secondary or equivalent	24.4	24.1	24.5	27.0	23.7
Diploma, post-secondary	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.9	0.3
Bachelor	2.9	2.9	8.9	5.7	2.2
Post university diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ph.D.	0.1	0.0	15.2	0.6	0.0

Table 55. Main activity status prior to migration of the former household members living abroad by sex and urban-rural area

Main activity status prior to migration	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total migration	103,353	101,967	974	23,011	80,343
Working	34,377	34,142	235	8,728	25,649
Unemployed ever worked	11,124	11,124	0	2,084	9,040
Unemployed never worked	39,440	38,612	415	6,570	32,870
Studying	16,046	16,046	0	4,541	11,505
Homework	325	0	325	325	0
Other	2,042	2,042	0	763	1,280
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working	33.3	33.5	24.1	37.9	31.9
Unemployed ever worked	10.8	10.9	0.0	9.1	11.3
Unemployed never worked	38.2	37.9	42.6	28.6	40.9
Studying	15.5	15.7	0.0	19.7	14.3
Homework	0.3	0.0	33.3	1.4	0.0
Other	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.3	1.6

Table 56. Former household members living abroad by current main activity status, sex and urban-rural area

Current main activity status	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total migration	103,353	101,967	974	23,011	80,343
Working	96,469	95,908	148	20,703	75,766
Unemployed ever worked	3,755	3,340	415	567	3,189
Unemployed never worked	1,045	1,045	0	305	740
Studying	1,525	1,438	87	876	648
Homework	325	0	325	325	0
Other	235	235	0	235	0
Population distribution (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working	93.3	94.1	15.2	90.0	94.3
Unemployed ever worked	3.6	3.3	42.6	2.5	4.0
Unemployed never worked	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.9
Studying	1.5	1.4	8.9	3.8	0.8
Homework	0.3	0.0	33.3	1.4	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0

Table 57. Former household members (15+) living abroad by current occupation, occupation prior to migration and sex

		Occupation prior to migration									
		Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators	Elementary occupations
	Migrants Current Professions	39,424	318	419	1,425	133	10,470	9,979	9,221	3,790	3,669
1	Managers	195	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Professionals	1,151	0	148	0	0	199	804	0	0	0
3	Technicians and associate	1,398	0	0	242	0	637	520	0	0	0
4	Clerical support workers	275	0	141	0	0	25	0	110	0	0
5	Service and sales workers	11,632	123	0	710	0	6,167	673	1,139	1,611	1,211
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,758	0	0	0	0	218	1,446	0	0	94
7	Craft and related trades workers	11,399	0	130	0	0	1,576	2,773	6,035	407	479
8	Plant and machine operators	6,980	0	0	243	0	689	3,104	568	1,565	812
9	Elementary occupations	4,635	0	0	231	133	960	659	1,370	207	1,075
	Male	39,275	318	271	1,425	133	10,470	9,979	9,221	3,790	3,669
1	Managers	195	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Professionals	1,003	0	0	0	0	199	804	0	0	0
3	Technicians and associate	1,398	0	0	242	0	637	520	0	0	0
4	Clerical support workers	275	0	141	0	0	25	0	110	0	0
5	Service and sales workers	11,632	123	0	710	0	6,167	673	1,139	1,611	1,211
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	1,758	0	0	0	0	218	1,446	0	0	94
7	Craft and related trades workers	11,399	0	130	0	0	1,576	2,773	6,035	407	479
8	Plant and machine operators	6,980	0	0	243	0	689	3,104	568	1,565	812
9	Elementary occupations	4,635	0	0	231	133	960	659	1,370	207	1,075

Note: As there is no observations for females, the table for females has not been produced.

Table 58. Former household members living abroad by current economic activity, economic activity prior to migration and sex

			Total	Agriculture	Fishing	Mining	Manufacture	Electricity	Construction	Trade	Hotels services	Transport	Finance	Real estate	Public administration	Education	Health	Other services	Private household activities	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
Male Migrants Current Economic Activities			40,578	11,464	0	0	3,008	0	8,746	8,027	2,964	3,660	0	351	654	660	253	573	218	0
A	01-03	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1,136	824	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0
B	05-09	Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	10-14	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	15-37	Manufacture	4,811	937	0	0	1,732	0	1,245	243	407	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	45	Construction	9,995	3,410	0	0	130	0	4,300	1,010	0	423	0	0	0	243	0	479	0	0
G	50-52	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	11,553	1,978	0	0	321	0	1,150	4,669	340	1,933	0	214	390	417	141	0	0	0
H	55	Hotels and restaurants	3,932	141	0	0	459	0	440	918	1,851	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0
I	60-64	Transport, storage and communications	5,408	3,079	0	0	0	0	670	324	366	828	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
J	65-67	Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K	70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	75	Public administration and defence; compulsory special security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M	80	Education	987	875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0
N	85	Health and social work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P	95-97	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	2,390	220	0	0	366	0	941	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0
Q	99	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: As there is no observations for females, the table for females has not been produced.

Table 59. Former household members living abroad by number of years abroad, sex and urban-rural area

Number of years abroad	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Migrant population	103,353	101,967	974	23,011	80,343
Less than 1 year	8,507	8,507	0	1,331	7,176
`1-2 years	35,222	34,636	173	5,269	29,953
`3-4 years	14,280	14,132	148	4,559	9,721
`5 years and more	41,720	41,067	653	11,830	29,890

Table 60. Former household members living abroad by occupation and education prior to migration, sex

		Illiterate	Read and write	Primary education	Basic/ preparatory	Diploma, pre-secondary	Secondary or equivalent	Diploma, post-secondary	Bachelor	Post university diploma	Master	Ph.D.
	Total	37,003	14,233	5,079	8,397	0	7,331	621	1,129	0	65	148
1	Managers	967	253	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	65	0
2	Professionals	0	0	0	130	0	0	141	87	0	0	148
3	Technicians and associate	1,425	152	242	252	0	119	243	417	0	0	0
4	Clerical support workers	133	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Service and sales workers	8,744	2,764	1,334	2,348	0	2,016	0	282	0	0	0
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	9,838	6,011	991	708	0	1,784	0	344	0	0	0
7	Craft and related trades workers	8,084	3,486	481	2,487	0	1,630	0	0	0	0	0
8	Plant and machine operators	3,638	364	1,371	642	0	1,024	237	0	0	0	0
9	Elementary occupations	3,669	1,069	660	1,830	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	36,768	14,233	5,079	8,397	0	7,331	621	1,043	0	65	0
1	Managers	967	253	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	65	0
2	Professionals	0	0	0	130	0	0	141	0	0	0	0
3	Technicians and associate	1,425	152	242	252	0	119	243	417	0	0	0
4	Clerical support workers	133	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Service and sales workers	8,744	2,764	1,334	2,348	0	2,016	0	282	0	0	0
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	9,838	6,011	991	708	0	1,784	0	344	0	0	0
7	Craft and related trades workers	8,084	3,486	481	2,487	0	1,630	0	0	0	0	0
8	Plant and machine operators	3,638	364	1,371	642	0	1,024	237	0	0	0	0
9	Elementary occupations	3,669	1,069	660	1,830	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Technicians and associate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	0	1480
4	Clerical support workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Service and sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Skilled agricultural and fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Craft and related trades workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Plant and machine operators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 61. Former household members living abroad sending money during the last 12 months by amount, sex and urban-rural area

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	66,820	65,993	415	13,982	52,838
Less than 100000	10,798	10,798	0	2,785	8,013
101000-200000	13,498	13,086	0	2,367	11,132
201000-300000	13,484	13,484	0	2,402	11,082
301000-400000	6,474	6,474	0	956	5,518
401000-500000	4,324	4,324	0	798	3,527
501000 and more	18,242	17,827	415	4,675	13,568

Table 62. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system in the last 12 months by sex, urban-rural area and age group

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Trained population	87,548	63,370	24,178	32,744	54,805
15-19	12,206	7,548	4,657	8,426	3,780
20-24	18,787	11,755	7,032	7,753	11,034
25-29	17,276	11,640	5,636	5,561	11,715
30-34	13,171	11,333	1,838	2,769	10,401
35-39	9,589	8,518	1,071	3,060	6,529
40-44	7,318	5,208	2,110	2,066	5,251
45-49	4,038	3,505	533	1,773	2,265
50-54	2,003	2,003	0	661	1,342
55-59	1,043	912	131	162	881
60-64	1,570	399	1,171	399	1,171
65-69	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	105	105	0	105	0
75+	445	445	0	10	436
Trained Population distribution (%)	100	100	100	100	100
15-19	13.9	11.9	19.3	25.7	6.9
20-24	21.5	18.5	29.1	23.7	20.1
25-29	19.7	18.4	23.3	17.0	21.4
30-34	15.0	17.9	7.6	8.5	19.0
35-39	11.0	13.4	4.4	9.3	11.9
40-44	8.4	8.2	8.7	6.3	9.6
45-49	4.6	5.5	2.2	5.4	4.1
50-54	2.3	3.2	0.0	2.0	2.4
55-59	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.6
60-64	1.8	0.6	4.8	1.2	2.1
65-69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
75+	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8

Table 63. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system in the last 12 months by sex, urban-rural area and employment status

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Trained population (+15)	87,548	63,370	24,178	32,744	54,805
Employed (15+)	51,166	47,819	3,347	14,584	36,582
Unemployed (+15)	4,893	3,551	1,342	2,907	1,986
Outside the labour force (+15)	31,489	12,001	19,488	15,253	16,236
Trained Population distribution (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	58.4	75.5	13.8	44.5	66.8
Unemployed	5.6	5.6	5.6	8.9	3.6
Outside the labour force	36.0	18.9	80.6	46.6	29.6

Table 64. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system in the last 12 months by sex, urban-rural area and educational attainment

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Trained population 15+	87,548	63,370	24,178	32,744	54,805
Illiterate	6,388	2,338	4,050	357	6,031
Read and write	11,468	7,503	3,965	2,318	9,151
Primary education	2,253	1,321	933	128	2,125
Basic/preparatory/	13,702	10,248	3,453	6,383	7,319
Diploma, pre-secondary	1,517	1,517	0	1,018	499
Secondary or equivalent	29,430	21,864	7,566	10,926	18,504
Diploma, post-secondary	8,288	7,603	685	2,957	5,331
Bachelor	13,834	10,309	3,525	8,407	5,427
Post university diploma	0	0	0	0	0
Master	614	614	0	196	419
Ph.D.	54	54	0	54	0
Trained population 15+ (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	7.3	3.7	16.8	1.1	11.0
Read and write	13.1	11.8	16.4	7.1	16.7
Primary education	2.6	2.1	3.9	0.4	3.9
Basic/preparatory/	15.7	16.2	14.3	19.5	13.4
Diploma, pre-secondary	1.7	2.4	0.0	3.1	0.9
Secondary or equivalent	33.6	34.5	31.3	33.4	33.8
Diploma, post-secondary	9.5	12.0	2.8	9.0	9.7
Bachelor	15.8	16.3	14.6	25.7	9.9
Post university diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
Ph.D.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 65. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system in the last 12 months by sex, urban-rural area and main subject

Subject of training	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Trained population 15+	87,548	63,370	24,178	32,744	54,805
010= Basic programmes	284	284	0	284	0
080= Literacy and numeracy	8,216	1,941	6,275	1,437	6,779
090= Personal skills development	2,725	2,268	457	878	1,847
140= Teacher training and education science	4,811	4,138	673	1,993	2,817
210= Arts and craft skills	5,121	2,242	2,878	1,868	3,253
220= Other humanities	662	374	288	662	0
222= Foreign languages	14,980	10,486	4,493	10,040	4,940
310= Social and behavioural sciences	0	0	0	0	0
320= Journalism and information	0	0	0	0	0
340= Business and administration	2,329	1,314	1,015	1,910	419
380= Law	992	992	0	262	730
420= Life science	143	0	143	143	0
440= Physical science	0	0	0	0	0
460= Mathematics and statistics	602	505	97	384	218
480= Computing	14,817	10,567	4,250	7,673	7,144
520= Engineering and engineering trades	938	849	89	700	237
540= Manufacturing and processing	246	62	184	246	0
580= Architecture and building	95	0	95	95	0
620= Agriculture, forestry and fishery	881	881	0	0	881
640= Veterinary	1,763	1,763	0	0	1,763
720= Health	4,148	2,781	1,368	1,503	2,645
760= Social services	1,379	1,379	0	97	1,283
811= Hotel, restaurant and catering	439	439	0	439	0
812= Travel, tourism and leisure	0	0	0	0	0
813= Sports	339	166	172	338	0
814= Domestic services	145	0	145	145	0
815= Hair and beauty services	1,167	0	1,167	470	697
840= Transport services	818	636	182	363	455
850= Environmental protection	330	279	52	52	279
861= Protection of persons and property	0	0	0	0	0
862= Occupational health and safety	291	135	156	291	0
863= Military and defence	18,721	18,721	0	301	18,420

Table 66. Household members attended courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system in the last 12 months by main subject and organizer of training

Subject of training	Total	Government	State-owned enterprise	Non-governmental / Non-profit organization	Private business/person	International organization	Other
Trained population 15+	87,381	45,400	62	8,699	13,462	4,012	15,746
010= Basic programmes	284	180	0	0	105	0	0
080= Literacy and numeracy	8,216	6,285	0	1,171	0	0	759
090= Personal skills development	2,725	2,051	0	155	0	39	480
140= Teacher training and education science	4,811	2,908	0	778	482	643	0
210= Arts and craft skills	5,121	1,662	0	408	1,940	715	397
220= Other humanities	662	89	0	143	164	265	0
222= Foreign languages	14,980	219	0	2,825	4,624	253	7,059
310= Social and behavioural sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320= Journalism and information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340= Business and administration	2,329	165	0	92	609	419	1,044
380= Law	992	992	0	0	0	0	0
420= Life science	104	104	0	0	0	0	0
440= Physical science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460= Mathematics and statistics	602	228	0	156	218	0	0
480= Computing	14,817	3,156	0	2,331	4,559	0	4,771
520= Engineering and engineering trades	938	576	0	0	276	0	86
540= Manufacturing and processing	246	97	62	0	0	0	87
580= Architecture and building	95	95	0	0	0	0	0
620= Agriculture, forestry and fishery	881	881	0	0	0	0	0
640= Veterinary	1,763	1,763	0	0	0	0	0
720= Health	4,148	3,696	0	335	31	87	0
760= Social services	1,379	0	0	66	0	1,313	0
811= Hotel, restaurant and catering	439	0	0	0	0	0	439
812= Travel, tourism and leisure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
813= Sports	338	338	0	0	0	0	0
814= Domestic services	145	0	0	145	0	0	0
815= Hair and beauty services	1,167	697	0	0	0	0	470
840= Transport services	817	363	0	0	455	0	0
850= Environmental protection	330	0	0	52	0	279	0
861= Protection of persons and property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
862= Occupational health and safety	291	135	0	0	0	0	156
863= Military and defence	18,721	18,721	0	0	0	0	0

Annex B. Survey methodology and data quality

1. Survey design

The survey was designed to meet five main measurement objectives as follows:

- To provide current data on the number of employed, unemployed, and underemployed, and their demographic and social characteristics, including the size of women's participation in economic activity with a view to future policies in expanding their participation in the labour market;
- To collect data on qualifications of the labour force and participation in training programmes of the youth population and other data requirements for improving the performance of employers through knowledge on the levels of skill available to them;
- To measure the volume and characteristics of labour migration of Yemenis outside the country;
- To provide information on the amount of wages and employment-related income in different occupations, branches of economic activity and sectors of employment;
- To collect appropriate data for evaluating the microfinance projects funded through the Social Fund for Development.

Given the extent and diversity of data requirements, the survey was designed to spread over a one-year period, built around the five objectives of the survey. The core labour force survey was conducted throughout the four quarters of the survey period and incorporated the measurement of income from employment along the conventional items of data collection. Data on qualifications and participation in training was collected on the third quarter and on labour migration on the second quarter of the survey programme. Data collection on microfinance was undertaken as a separate survey over the four quarters.

Like in previous household surveys, the labour force survey covered the civilian non-institutional settled population excluding certain areas with difficult access or low population densities, in particular, the nomad population, displaced populations who are homeless, population living in public housing (boarding, hotels, prisons, hospitals, etc.), individuals enlisted in the Armed Forces, who are residing permanently within camps and do not spend most days of the year with their families. Similarly, for marine crews and expatriates outside the country and other categories of persons in remote islands.

Survey operations were carried out in all governorates except parts where recent events have disturbed the normal course of economic activity. In these circumstances, special procedures were used for compensation, either through the replacement of those areas with other areas having otherwise similar characteristics in the respective strata or through the adjustment of the sampling weights for missing values. There were 14 such cases, 5 each in quarters 1 and 4, and 2 each in quarters 2 and 3.

2. Sample design

The sample design of the labour force survey of Yemen 2013-2014 is a two-stage stratified sample of enumeration areas in the first stage of sampling and a fixed number of

sample households at the second stage of sampling. The resulting sample is spread evenly over the four quarters of the survey period.²¹

Accordingly, the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) has drawn a stratified sample of census enumeration areas recomposed as primary sampling units (PSUs). Sample selection has been made with probability proportional to the number of households as determined in the 2004 population census. In the second stage of sampling, after relisting of the sample enumeration areas, a fixed number of households (16 sample households) are drawn as clusters with equal probability from each sample enumeration area. The strata consist of the urban and rural areas of the 21 governorates in Yemen. The distribution of the enumeration areas and sample households by governorate and by urban and rural location for all four quarters is given in Table B1 below.

Table B1. Sample enumeration areas and sample households: All quarters

Governorate	Total		Urban		Rural	
	EAs	Hslds	EAs	Hslds	EAs	Hslds
Yemen	836	13376	416	6656	420	6720
11 Ibb	64	1024	28	448	36	576
12 Abyan	32	512	16	256	16	256
13 Sanaa City	64	1024	60	960	4	64
14 Al Bayda	32	512	16	256	16	256
15 Tai'izz	76	1216	36	576	40	640
16 Al Jawf	28	448	12	192	16	256
17 Hajjah	48	768	16	256	32	512
18 Al Hudaydeh	76	1216	40	640	36	576
19 Hadramaut	52	832	32	512	20	320
20 Dhamar	48	768	20	320	28	448
21 Shabwah	28	448	12	192	16	256
22 Sa'dah	36	576	16	256	20	320
23 Sana'a	32	512	8	128	24	384
24 Aden	36	576	36	576	0	0
25 Lahij	36	576	12	192	24	384
26 Ma'rib	20	320	8	128	12	192
27 Al Mahwit	28	448	8	128	20	320
28 Al Mahrah	16	256	8	128	8	128
29 Amran	36	576	16	256	20	320
30 Ad Dali	28	448	12	192	16	256
31 Raymah	20	320	4	64	16	256

According to the sample design, urban areas are oversampled and rural areas under-sampled. This is because a relatively larger sample size is required in urban areas where heterogeneity is greater in comparison with rural areas. Also, because the cost of transportation and field operations is relatively greater in rural areas, it is more cost effective to under sample the rural areas relative to the less costly operations in urban areas. The differential sampling rates are then corrected through the sample weights so that the final results accurately reflect to the overall employment pattern.

The sample selection of the cluster of 16 households in each sample enumeration area was drawn after fresh listing of the totality of the households living in the sample enumeration area at the time of listing. This procedure updates the census information that dates back to 2004. The listing operations are carried out in each quarter before survey

²¹ *Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013: Proposed Survey Programme*, Farhad Mehran, ILO Consultant, Unpublished report, 7 July 2012.

interviewing. The updated lists are sent to CSO in Sana'a for data entry and sample selection of households for transmission to the survey team in each area. Instructions were given so that sample households that could not be found in the field or were absent or refused to be interviewed should not be substituted with other households as this procedure may introduce bias in the results. Instructions were also given that in cases where the minimum number of households in the sample enumeration areas was to be found to be less than the required 16 in each quarter, all households in the enumeration area should be taken in the sample.

The sample size in terms of number of sample households is given in Table B2 below for each quarter and for urban and rural areas separately. The effective sample size was lower due to non-response and other problems of coverage.

Table B2. Number of sample households by urban-rural location for each quarter

	Total	Urban	Rural
Q1	3344	1664	1680
Q2	3344	1664	1680
Q3	3344	1664	1680
Q4	3344	1664	1680
Total	13376	6656	6720

The total sample size was determined on the basis of the requirement of producing national estimates of the unemployment rate with 1.5% margin of errors at the national level, assuming an overall non-response rate of 15%, and a design effect of 3. For the determination of the national sample size, the expected unemployment rate was set at 15% and the expected number of sample households to reach one person of working age, 15 years old and over, in the labour force was set at 0.6.

3. Sampling weights

In order to obtain estimates of population aggregates, the sample results were extrapolated using sampling weights.²² The sampling weights were calculated on the basis of the sample design and response rates. The sample design determines the probability of selection of each unit that in principle is a known non-zero value between 0 and 1. The response rates were obtained from information on the cover page of the LFS questionnaire after visiting the sample household: completed interview, partially completed interview, absent, refusal, vacant/demolished, out-of-scope (shop, workshop, office, ...) and other.

In mathematical terms, the extrapolation weights are given by

$$w_k = \frac{BasicWeight}{ResponseRate}$$

where the basic weight is the inverse of the probability of selection and the response rate in the proportion of completed and partially completed households interviewed in the total number of sample households selected.

For the calculation of the probability of selection, the number of households listed is obtained from the listing form and the number of sample households selected is the

²² *Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-2014: Sampling weights*, Farhad Mehran, ILO Consultant, Unpublished report, April 2014.

sample-take, the fixed number of sample households selected in each sample enumeration area, $b=16$. The number of sample households with completed and partially completed interviews is obtained from the cover page of the filled-in household questionnaire. The probability of selection of the sample enumeration area is proportional to size to the number of households in the sample enumeration area according to the sampling frame.

Finally, the extrapolation weights were adjusted to conform to known population projections. This process of adjustment is called calibration. Calibration means using calibrated weights such that the application of these weights to the auxiliary variables will give estimates exactly equal to the known population totals on those auxiliary variables. Here calibration was made on the sampling weights of all quarters except the first to conform to the projected population of the quarters based on the population estimate of the first quarter. This procedure was adopted because independent and reliable projection projections were not available.

For the calculation of annual estimates, the quarterly sampling weights were simply divided by four. This procedure is equivalent to calculating annual estimates by the simple arithmetic average of the quarterly estimates. Table 3B below provides summary statistics on the size distribution of the final calibrated sampling weights for the survey year as a whole and each quarter separately. by quarter in rounded figures.

Table B3. Summary statistics on the size distribution of the final calibrated sampling weights

	Average sampling weights	Standard deviation
Q1	1038	734
Q2	1073	838
Q3	1123	1167
Q4	1219	1665
Annual	277	284

The results indicate that on average on each sample person represents about 1100 persons for quarterly estimates and about 277 persons for annual estimates. The standard deviations of the quarterly or annual weights are about equal the average weights, indicating significant variability among the sampling weights, whether quarterly or annual.

4. Main concepts and definitions

The main concepts and definitions used in the survey are in with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the Nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).²³ They are briefly described below.

- Work

The starting point of the international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization is the concept of work defined as:

²³ ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, Nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

- “Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use” in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
 - Work is defined “irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.”
 - It excludes “activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one’s own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation).”
- Employment

Employment is a particular form of work.²⁴ Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one’s own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons “at work,” i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

- Unemployment

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those above a specified age who (a) were not in employment; (b) carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period; and (c) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity. The definition of unemployment provides an exception in the case of *future starters*. They are considered as unemployed even if they did not carry out activities to seek employment during the specified recent period, criterion (b) as long as they satisfy the availability condition.

- Time-related underemployment

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a specified reference period, (a) wanted to work additional hours, (b) whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and (c) who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. In the Yemen LFS, the hour-threshold was set at 35 hours usually worked per week, on the basis of the weighted median of the distribution of hours usually worked of reporting survey units.

- Potential labour force

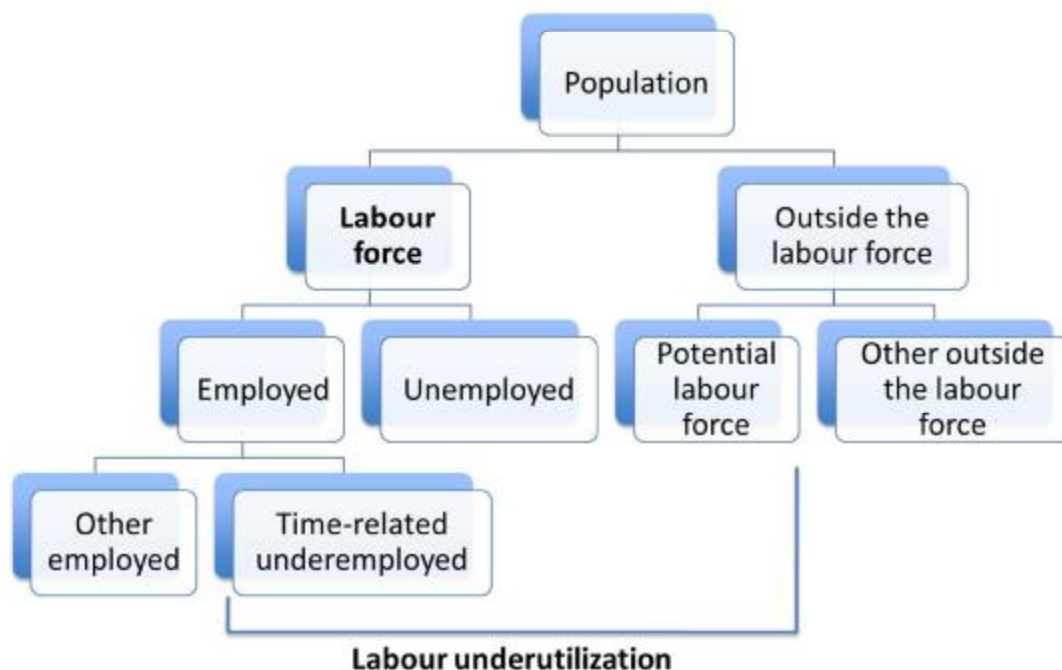
Potential labour force is defined as all persons above a specified age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as either (a) unavailable jobseekers (seeking employment but not currently

²⁴ Other forms of work recognized by the international standards are own-use production work, unpaid trainee work, and volunteer work.

available) or (b) available potential jobseekers (currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment).

The relationship among the various concepts is show in Figure B1 below.

Fig. B1 Labour force and labour underutilization framework



- Own-use producers

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use for a cumulative total of at least one hour. “For own final use” is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use (in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households). In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

Subsistence foodstuff producers constitute an important subgroup of persons in own-use production work. They are defined as all those who performed any of the specified activities to produce foodstuff from agriculture, fishing, hunting or gathering that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family. Excluded are persons who engaged in such production as recreational or leisure activities.

Own-use producers and in particular subsistence foodstuff producers (and for that also matter unpaid trainee workers or volunteer workers) may be engaged, in the same reference period, in other activities, including employment or search for employment. On the basis of their other activity, therefore, certain own-use producers may also be in the

labour force and classified as employed, unemployed or other labour underutilization category.

Table B4 lists the terminology and definitions of the main labour force and labour underutilization indicators used in the survey. The definitions of other concepts used in the survey such as vulnerable employment, informal employment, skill-related and income-related inadequate employment situations are given directly with the descriptive analysis of the subject.

Table B4. Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators

Concept	Definition
Working age population (Pop15+)	$E+U+N$
Labour force (LF)	$LF=E+U$
Potential labour force	P
Extended labour force (XLF)	$XLF=E+U+P$
Employment	E
Unemployment	U
Time-related underemployment	T
Labour force participation rate	$LF/Pop15+$
Employment-population ratio	$E/Pop15+$
Unemployment rate (LU1)	U/LF
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)	$(U+T)/LF$
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	$(U+P)/XLF$
Composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4)	$(U+T+P)/XLF$

The definitions of other concepts used in the survey such as status in employment, informal sector and informal employment are described as part of the analysis of the data in the body of the report.

5. Questionnaire design

The questionnaire of the Yemen LFS 2013-14 was designed on the basis of the ILO model LFS questionnaire (version A) and other national LFS questionnaires used in the region. The draft questionnaire was field tested with six households in Sana'a, each member of the field staff interviewing one sample household in his or her area. The experience gained in the field test was reviewed and led to some modifications of the draft questionnaire. The English version of the final questionnaire is reproduced in Annex C of the revised report.

Apart from the cover page and the back page, the core LFS questionnaire contains 52 questions. There are 11 questions on the social and demographic characteristics of the household members in the household roster. In the individual questionnaire addressed to the working age population 15 years of age or older, there are 3 questions to identify the employed persons and 19 questions on their employment characteristics including time-related underemployment followed by 8 additional questions on income from employment. The individual questionnaire also includes 5 questions to identify the unemployment and the potential labour force and 5 follow-up questions on unemployment characteristics.

The flow charts specifying the combinations of questions and answer categories used for measuring the main indicators of the survey, namely, employment, unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force are presented in Figures B2 to B5.

Fig. B2 Derived variable: Employment (E)

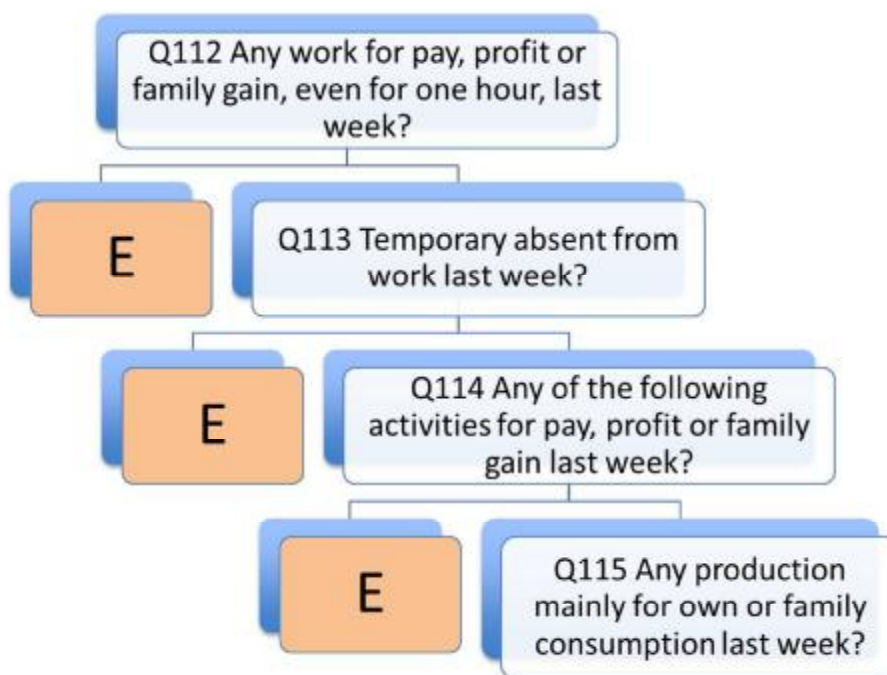


Fig. B3 Derived variable: Unemployment (U)

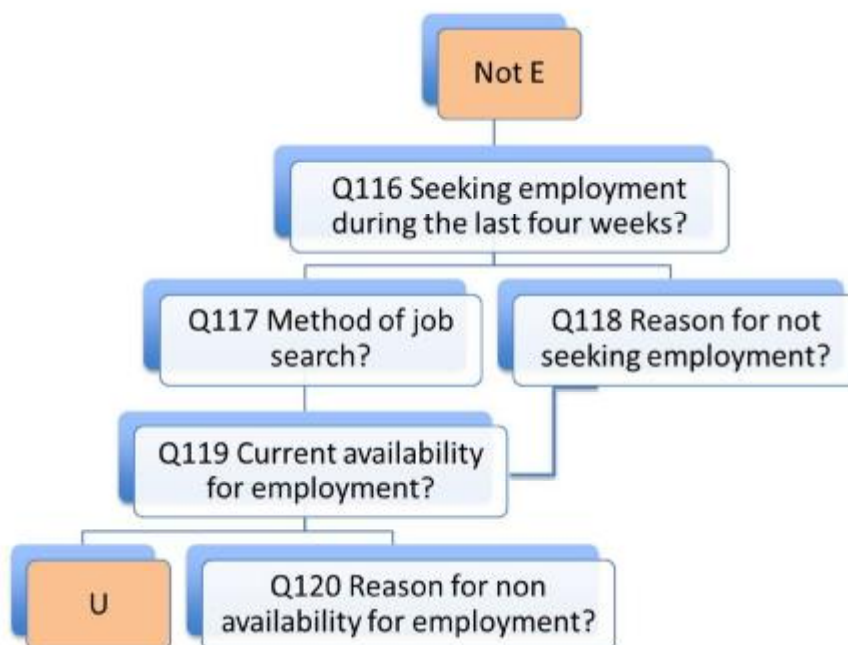


Fig. B4 Derived variable: Time-related underemployment (TRU)

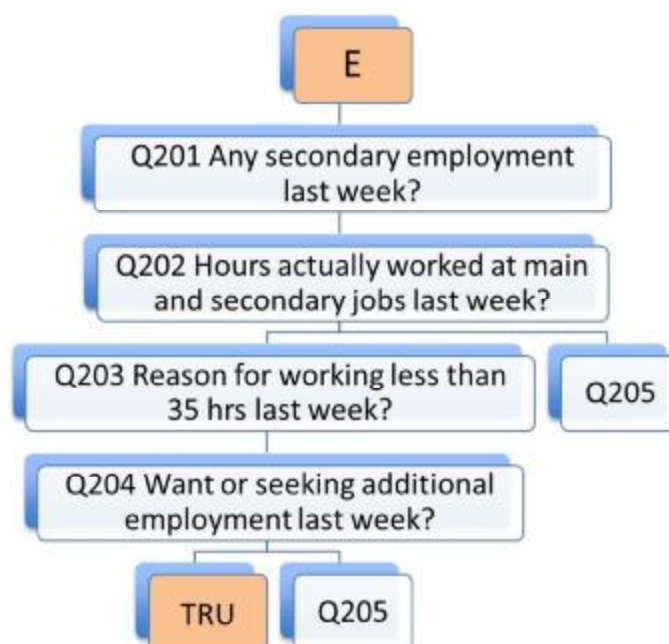


Fig. B5 Derived variable: Potential labour force (PLF)



U = Unemployed including future starters (Q116=1 and Q119=1)

PLF = Potential labour force excluding future starters

N = Other persons not in labour force

6. Field operations and data processing

- Field operations

The field operations of the labour force survey were launched in September 2013. The field staff was composed of 60 interviewers, 21 team leaders and 22 supervisors. The same team with one car covered both the urban and rural areas within each governorate. The operations may be grouped into two major steps: (a) complete listing of households in 209 sample enumeration areas (Primary sampling units) in each quarter; and (b) interviewing of 16 selected sample households in each of the sample enumeration areas..

The listing operations were meant are to update the sampling frame based on the population and housing census 2004, and to account for new household formations and population movements that has occurred since 2004. Table B5 compares the number of households obtained during the listing operations for the LFS 2013-14 with the corresponding number for the sample enumeration areas according to the population census 2004.

Table B5. Listing in LFS 2013- versus Population Census 2004
(472 sample enumeration areas)

	Number of households		Difference	
	Pop 2004	LFS 2013-14	number	%
Q1	27'736	30'206	2'470	8.9%
Q2	28'765	29'972	1'207	4.2%
Q3	28'703	27'926	-777	-2.7%
Q4	28'362	28'1756	-187	-0.7%
Total	113'566	116'279	2'713	2.4%

The large over all difference between the numbers of households according to the population census 2004 and those obtained from the listing operations of LFS 2013-4 reflect population growth between the two periods. The difference is particularly noticeable in Q1. In Q2 the difference gets smaller and even negative in Q3 and Q4, possibly indicating a certain lassitude in the listing operations.

Survey interviewing was carried from 17 August 2013 to 1 September 2014 for quarter 1; 2 to 17 November 2014 for quarter 2; 1 to 16 February 2014 for quarter 3; and 1 to 16 May 2014 for quarter 4. The interviewers were recruited from outside Central Statistical Organization through newspaper advertisements. They received training during a five-day period: three days for classroom training, 1 day for pilot interviewing and 1 day for evaluation.

- Data processing

Data processing involved data entry, coding, editing and tabulation of the survey results. Data entry was carried out in parallel with the interviewing of sample households. It was conducted at the Central statistical Organization headquarter in Sana'a where all data processing operations except tabulation were centralized.

The supervisory staff of the data entry operations was responsible for editing the questionnaires before actual data entry. Editing at this stage involved review of the

questionnaire regarding its filled-in contents including ensuring that there are no missing block of information for household members aged 15 years old and over and correct coding of occupation, branch of economic activity and other variables.

Occupation was coded at the 6-digit level using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). Branch of economic activity was coded at the 5-digit level, based on the International Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev3.1).

The data files were further processed at ILO headquarters in Geneva. They were first converted into a single file with 86,778 records and augmented with several fields, in particular, the sampling weights ("weight") and the key derived variables: employed (E), unemployed (U), time-related underemployment (TRU), potential labour force (PLF) as well as other derived variables such as informal sector employment (IS) and informal employment (IE).

The augmented file was then used to tabulate the results using STATA as presented in Annex A of the present report. The following rounding rule was adopted for the presentation of the results. Estimates of levels are rounded to three zeros ('000) for values equal or above 1000. Estimates of percentage rates are rounded to the first decimal point. In interpreting the published results, attention should be made to the sampling variation of the estimates as described in the next section.

7. Data quality and evaluation of the results

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14 are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

- Sampling errors

Sampling errors arise due to the fact that the survey does not cover all elements of the population, but only a selected portion. The sampling error of an estimate is based on the difference between the estimate and the value that would have been obtained on the basis of a complete count of the population under otherwise identical conditions.

Knowing about the magnitude of sampling errors is crucial for interpreting the survey results. It allows decision on the precision of the estimates and on the degree of confidence that may be attached to them, especially relevant in the case of small population subgroups for which the survey results may not be statistically significant due to the small number of observations on which the estimates may be based. Information on sampling errors is also crucial for sample design for future surveys.

In principle, sampling errors may be decomposed into two components: (i) sampling bias; and (ii) sampling variance. Sampling bias reflects the systematic error that may occur due to the failures of the sample design, for example, certain elements of the population receiving zero probability of selection. The sampling variance, on the other hand, reflects the uncertainty associated to a sample estimate due to the particular sample used for its calculation, among all possible other samples that could have been selected from the frame with the same sampling design.

The calculation of the sampling variance of survey estimates for complex multi-stage designs is generally based on the following principle: the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for primary sampling units (PSUs).²⁵

Table B6 below gives the estimates of the main labour force indicators and their standard errors for the LFS 2013-14 calculated on the basis of the results of Q1 and annualized over the four quarters.

Table B6. Standard errors of main labour force indicators
LFS 2013-14

	Estimate	Standard error		Confidence interval	
	'000	'000	%	- '000	+ '000
Working age population	13,378	181	1.4%	-354	354
• Labour force	4,850	65	1.4%	-128	128
- Employed	4,197	61	1.5%	-119	119
(of which time-related underemployed)	9	1	11.4%	-2	2
- Unemployed	653	24	3.8%	-48	48
• Outside the labour force	8,528	136	1.6%	-267	267
(of which potential labour force)	894	31	3.5%	-61	61
Own-use producers	3,270	110	3.4%	-215	215
Labour force participation rate	36.3%	-	0.3	-0.6	0.6
Employment-population ratio	31.4%	-	0.3	-0.6	0.6
LU1. Unemployment rate	13.5%	-	0.5	-1.0	1.0
LU2. Unemployment & time-related underemployment	13.6%	-	0.5	-1.0	1.0
LU3. Unemployment & potential labour force	26.9%	-	0.6	-1.2	1.2
LU4. Composite measure of labour underutilization	27.1%	-	0.6	-1.2	1.2

One use of the standard deviation is to assess the level of precision of survey estimates. A low relative standard deviation indicates a high precision of the estimate. In general, the lower the relative standard deviation of an estimate, the higher is the precision of the estimate. The relative standard deviation of an estimate is the ratio of the standard deviation to the size of the estimate. Thus, the working age population and the labour force, with relative standard deviations of 1.4%, are estimated with slight more precision than employment, relative standard deviation of 1.5%. The results also show that unemployment and time-related underemployment are the estimates with the least precision respectively, 3.8% and 11.4%.

The bottom rows left of the table give the standard deviations of estimates of ratios. It shows that the labour force participation rate and the employment-population ratio are estimated with standard deviations at 0.3 percentage points, while the unemployment rate and the other indicators of labour underutilization are estimated with standard deviations of around 0.5 percentage points.

Another use of the standard error is for the calculation of confidence intervals. Under certain broad assumptions, it can be stated that the true value of the variable of

²⁵ *Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-2014: Sampling errors*, Farhad Mehran, ILO Consultant, Unpublished report, April 2014.

interest lies in between the survey estimate and a multiple of the standard error, with certain degree of probability. Thus, referring to the results shown in Table B6, it can be stated, for example, that the 'true' value of the total number of unemployed is within the interval,

$$653,000 - 1.96 \times 24,000 \leq \theta \leq 653,000 + 1.96 \times 24,000$$

$$653'000 - 48,000 \leq \theta \leq 653'000 + 48,000$$

where 1.96 is the value of the standard normal distribution corresponding to 95% confidence probability and 24'000 is the standard deviation of the estimate of unemployment.

As it is not practical to compute and report sampling variances and standard deviations for every published statistics of the labour force survey, it is customary to calculate general standard errors using an approximate relationship between the variance of an estimate and its size. The results are shown in Table B7.

Table B7. Generalized standard errors
LFS 2013-14

Estimate	Standard error		Confidence interval	
'000	'000	%	- '000	+ '000
10,000	115	1.2%	-225	225
5,000	78	1.6%	-152	152
2,000	47	2.4%	-92	92
1,000	33	3.3%	-64	64
500	23	4.6%	-45	45
200	14	7.2%	-28	28
100	10	10.2%	-20	20
50	7	14.3%	-14	14

It can be observed that estimates with high values, more than 10 million, have relative standard deviation less than 1.7% and the confidence intervals (margins of errors) around +/- 225,000. At the other extreme, estimates below 50'000 have high relative standard deviations more than 14.3%, and margin of errors around 14,000.

As an example of the use of Table B7, consider the calculation of the standard error of the survey estimate of total informal employment, 3,416,600 as reported in Section 6 of the report. With reference to the values of Table B7, the level of the estimate is between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000. Therefore, the approximate standard error of the estimate is between 47,000 and 78,000, or more precisely by interpolation, 62,000. (The actual estimate of the standard error of the informal employment calculated directly is 61,500.)

Corresponding generalized standard errors for estimates of ratios have been calculated and may be found in *Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-2014: Sampling errors*, Unpublished report, April 2014.

In addition to sampling errors, survey data are subject to different types of non-sampling errors (coverage errors, non-response errors, response errors, and other errors such as editing, coding and processing errors).

- Coverage errors

Probability sampling requires each element in the target population to have a known non-zero probability of being selected in the sample. This condition is violated if the target population is not fully represented in the sample frame or if the sample selection of units from the frame is not according to the procedures specified in the sample design. The violation of these conditions generates coverage errors.

Coverage errors may occur due to imperfect frame (under-coverage, over-coverage, or duplication of units) or to practical problems such as confusion in boundary of units or in rules of association between units of different types. Coverage errors may also occur at the stage of selection of individual persons in the sample household because of failure to identify some eligible persons, for example, lodgers, domestic workers or other non-family members of the household. It can even happen due to incorrect data on personal characteristics, for example, if the age of the person is incorrectly recorded as below the age set for measuring labour force characteristics (under-coverage error), or vice versa the age is incorrectly recorded as above the threshold age (over-coverage error).

A measure of coverage errors in the LFS 2013-14 is obtained by comparing the number of households in the sampling enumeration area obtained during the listing operations with the corresponding number according to the population census 2004, discussed earlier in connection with Table B5.

- Non-response errors

Non-response occurs due to failure to obtain the required information from the units selected in the sample (unit non-response) or to failure to obtain some items of information for the selected unit (item non-response). Unit non-response may occur due to incorrect address of the sample household, or inaccessibility of certain dwellings or refusal of the sample household to be interviewed, or because no one was at home when the interviewer contacted the household, or for other reasons. Vacant or demolished dwellings, non-existent or out-of-scope addresses, such as finding an enterprise or workshop instead of a household dwelling, are not generally considered as unit non-response.

Table B8 shows the interview results in terms of response and non-response. Among the 13,167 target sample households, some of 12,646 provided data for all members of the households and 16 for some but not all members. In addition, 323 eligible sample households could not be contacted due to temporary absence and 155 refused to participate in the survey. There were also 11 sample households who could not be contacted because the dwelling was found vacant or the address could not be found. Finally, there were 2 sample dwellings found destroyed and an additional 14 that could be interviewed for other reasons.

Table B8. Response and non-response of sample households
LFS 2013-14

	Total	Response	Non-response	Non-eligible
Total	13,167	12,662	478	27
Completed (Fully responding households)	12,646	12,646	-	-
Partial (Missing individual questionnaires)	16	16	-	-
Not in house (Temporary absent)	323	-	323	-
Refusal	155	-	155	-
No contact (Vacant, address not found)	11	-	-	11
Destroyed	2	-	-	2
Out of scope	0	-	-	0
Other reasons	14	-	-	14

In total, there were 13,140 eligible households, among which 13,140 responded and 478 not responded, giving a non-response rate of 3.6%. The non-response rate was about the same in all quarters (4.4% in Q1, 3.3% in Q2, 2.8% in Q3 and 4.0% in Q4). Corrections for non-response errors were made by inflating the design weights for each quarter by the inverse of the response rate (one minus the non-response rate defined above) for each sample enumeration area as described earlier. This procedure assumes that non-respondent households within an enumeration area have similar characteristics as the responding households in those areas.

- Response errors

Response errors refer to errors originating at the data collection stage. In relation to an individual respondent, response errors may occur because the respondent was unwilling to divulge certain information or because the respondent did not know the answer to the question asked or did not fully understand the meaning of the question. Response errors can also occur due to memory lapses, for example by forgetting to report an event, or incorrectly reporting its timing. Response errors may also occur because of errors made by the interviewer or by the instrument used for measurement. Interviewers may introduce errors because of haste and misreporting the responses, or because of misunderstanding of the survey concepts and procedures, or preconceptions and subjective biases. The questionnaire itself may be faulty, with wrong question wordings and incorrect skipping patterns.

The measurement of response errors is one of the most difficult parts of quality assessment of survey data. It generally requires carefully designed re-interview programmes. In the absence of such data, the quality of survey responses may be assessed by measuring the degree of self-response against proxy-response, or by testing the internal consistency of certain sets of inter-related responses, or by comparison of the survey results with corresponding information from more reliable external sources such as administrative sources. The results for on primary and secondary school teachers are shown in Table B9 and for employees in public administration in Table B10.

Table B9. Comparison of LFS and Administrative data on primary and secondary education teachers

	Yemen LFS 2013-14 ¹	Administrative source ² 2012-13	Difference
Total teachers in primary and secondary education	171,722	229,405	-57,683
- Primary education teaching professionals	106,675	125,222	-18,547
- Secondary education teaching professionals	65,047	104,183 ³	-39,136

Notes: ¹Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14, Central Statistical Organization, Yemen, Table 16. Data on LFS 2013-14 concern main jobs. The difference with the administrative source may partly due to this reason.

²Statistical Yearbook 2013, Central Statistical Organization, Yemen (Education, Table 7).

<http://www.cso-yemen.org/content.php?lng=english&id=661>

³Includes teachers in both basic and secondary education.

The total number of teachers in primary and secondary education from the administrative source (229,405) is substantially higher than the corresponding estimate from the labour force survey (171,722). In relative terms, the difference is more significant for secondary education than for primary education. The difference between the two sources may be due to differences in definitions and classifications. The survey estimates refer to teachers in their main jobs, while the administrative source cover all teachers, whether those on their main or secondary activity.

Table B10. Comparison of LFS and Administrative data on public administration employees

	Yemen LFS 2013-14 ¹	Administrative source ² 2013	Difference
Employment in public administration and defense; compulsory social security	533,444	589,806	-56,162
- Male	518,493	484,649	+33,844
- Female	14,952	105,157	-90,205

Notes: ¹Yemen Labour Force Survey 2013-14, Central Statistical Organization, Yemen, Table 13. Data on LFS 2013-14 concern main jobs. The difference with the administrative source may partly due to this reason.

²Statistical Yearbook 2013, Central Statistical Organization, Yemen (Labour force, Table 7, Number and Percent Distribution of Civil Servants (Permanent Staff) in the Judicial and administrative Organization of the Country and in the Public and Mixed Sectors by Governorate and Sex for :2011-2013).



<http://www.cso-yemen.org/content.php?lng=english&id=661>

The number of civil service employees from the administrative source (589,806) is about ten percent higher than the corresponding estimate from the labour force survey (533,444). The unaccounted difference (-56'162) may be partly due to civil service employees classified in other branches of economic activity in the labour force, for example, civil service employees employed in public radio and television institutions, or national

museums or embassies abroad. The differences between the survey estimates and the administrative source are larger than the sampling errors, especially, for women employees.

Other comparisons with administrative sources may be performed, for example, comparing the survey estimate of the number of unemployed jobseekers reporting to be registered at the labour office or at civil service bureau with the corresponding data from the administrative source.

Annex C. LFS 2013-14 Questionnaire and module questionnaires

<p>Republic of Yemen</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</p> <p>Central Statistical Organization</p> <p>Ministry of Social Affairs & Labor</p> <p>Labor Force Survey & Micro Finance</p>		<p>Conducted in cooperation with:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> S F D </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية</p> </div> </div>										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">storage No.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-top: 2px;"></div>												
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Labour Force Survey Questionnaire 2013-2014</h3>												
Geographical information												
Governorate	District	Sub-district	Urbanization Status	Urban			Rural					
			1. Urban 2. Rural	City	Neighborhood (Hai)	Hara	Village	Sub-village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
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Geographical information												
Sector No.	Section No.	Block No.	EA No.	Building No.	Dwelling No.	Strata No.	EA serial No.	Household serial No.	Summary Information of Household			
									Number of household members		Number of household members 15 years old and over	
									Male	Female	Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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23. Interview results									<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>			
1. Completed				5. No contact				<p>Interviewer introduction: Introduce yourself as follows: My name is _____ from the Central Statistical Organization of the Republic of Yemen. We are conducting a survey on employment and unemployment in the country with the ultimate aim of improving the conditions of work of the population and make Yemen a better place to live and work. Your household has been randomly selected for the survey. The interview should last about 30 minutes (less than 1 hour). I would like to assure you that the information will be strictly confidential and will be used only for statistical purposes. I hope you will accept to participate in the survey.</p>				
2. Partially completed				6. Destroyed								
3. Not in the house/ Empty				7. Out-of-scope (establishment, ...)								
4. Refusal				8. Other								
Interviewer check: Mark <input type="checkbox"/> if additional questionnaires were used.									<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>			
<p>Note: The data provided are confidential under Article (5) of Statistical Law no. 28 (1996). They are strictly used for statistical purposes.</p>												

Part 1. Characteristics of household members				
Serial.No	For all household Members			
	Triple names of household members including the last name Write the names in ordinary manner of all] persons, residing in the household, even if [.temporarily absent during the interview visit	Relationship to head of household	Sex	Age
		1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law 5. Grandson/grand-daughter 6. Father/mother 7. Brother/sister 8. Other relative 9. Domestic worker 10. Other non-relative	1- Male 2- Female	Age in completed years. If age is less than one year, write 'zero'. If age is more than 95 years, write '95'
		101	102	103
1		0 1		
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Serial No	For all household Members				Marital status (for persons 10 years of age or older)
	Place of birth		Previous residence		
	<div>in Yemen</div> <div>write the name of the district and governorate where the person was born</div> <div>outside Yemen</div> <div>write the name of the country where the person was born</div>		<div>in Yemen</div> <div>write the name of the district and governorate where the person resided before</div> <div>outside Yemen</div> <div>write the name of the country where the person resided before</div>		1. Single/Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widower
	district	gov. or country	district	gov. or country	
	105		106		
1	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
2	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
3	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
4	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
5	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
6	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
7	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
8	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
9	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
10	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
11	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
12	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
13	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
14	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Serial.No	[For persons 5 years of age or older]		Educational attainment[For persons 10 years of age or older]	
	School enrolment	Main reason for not being enrolled	grade the person has completed]	Specialization (for persons 10 years of age or older)
	1. Currently enrolled (Go to Q110) 2. Previously enrolled (Go to Q110) 3.3. Never enrolled (Continue with Q109)			
	1. No school exist 2. Economic reason 3. Too young 4. Handicap 5. Unwillingness of the family in education 6. Lack of teachers 7. Difficulty to reach school 8. Got married 9. Working 10. Other reason	1. Illiterate 2. Read and write 3. Primary education 4. Basic/preparatory/ 5. Diploma, pre-secondary 6. Secondary or equivalent 7. Diploma, post secondary 8. Bachelor 9. Post university diploma 10. Master 11. Ph.D.	If category 1-4 in Q110 leave blank if category 5-11 in Q110, write the main topic of specialization to be coded by the office	
	108	109	110	111
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Serial.No	Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older	
	Did you do any work for pay, profit or family gain, even for one hour, last week? (Work for family gain includes for example working in father's grocery or (for any family member	Did you have a job or an enterprise from which you were temporarily absent last week (for example, due to sickness or vacation)?
	1. Yes (Go to Part 2 on employment characteristics Q201) 2. No (Continue with Q113)	1. Yes (Go to Part 2 on employment characteristics Q201) 2. No (Continue with Q114)
	112	113
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Serial.No	Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older											
	Although you said you did not work last week, did you do (even for one hour or on an intermittent basis) any of the following activities mainly for pay, or profit or family gain? [The interviewer must ask for each activity.]											
	[If the answer to any of the following questions is 1-Yes go to Part 2 of the questionnaire; otherwise, if the answer to all questions is 2-no continue with the next question Q115.]											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Participa- tion in agriculture production (seeding/har- vesting/ irrigation) or fishing	Raising birds, livestock, or sheep	Produce g butter/che- ese/marg- arine	Collectin g woods	Growing vegetables or processing of food products	Sewing and doing embroidery	Making baskets, straws, textiles, carpets	Providin g paid services to others at home, shop or hotel	Making handicra- fts	Selling goods in the market, in the street or at home	Acting as Intermedi- ary in selling and buying products	Assisting in construc- tion work
1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	
	114											
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Serial No	Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older				
	Even though you did not work, did you do any of the following activities mainly for own family consumption last week? [Irrespective of the answers given 1-Yes or 2-No continue with the next question Q116]				
	A	B	C	D	E
	Participation in . agriculture production or fishery mainly for own family consumption	Raising birds livestock, or sheep mainly for own family consumption	Producing butter/cheese/marga- rine mainly for own family consumption	Collecting wood or carrying water from other places mainly for own family consumption	Other production mainly for own family consumption, for example, cleaning the house, cooking for the family
	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no
	115				
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older													
Serial.No	Have you looked for work or tried to establish your own business during the last four weeks?	What step(s) did you take to look for work or establish your own business during the last four weeks?											
		If the answer is 1-Yes in any of the following cases go to Q119, otherwise continue with [Q118]											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
		Registered at the civil service bureau	Registered at a private employment office	Followed up with the labour office	Send written applications to some employment agencies	Followed up, applied or inquired on newspaper announcements	Checked with employers by telephone	Sought assistance from friends or relatives	Made personal visit to potential employers	Looked for work at market places	Looked for land or equipment to start own business	Made financial arrangement to start own business	Other steps taken to look for work or start own business
	1-Yes Continue 2-No Go to Q118	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	1-yes 2- no	
116		117											
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older													
What was the main reason you did not look for work or tried to start your own business during the last four weeks?													
Write the answer number in the corresponding square and continue to the next question. Mark only] the main reason. Multiple reasons are not allowed.] continue with Q119													
Serial.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Waiting to start a job which starts in the future	Do not believe there is a job	Tired to look for work	Do not know how to look for work	Waiting for recruitment by Civil Service Office or Private Office	There is no suitable job	Lack required skill/experience/qualification	Because studying	No need for work	Too old, or health conditions do not allow for looking for work	Full-time family responsibility	Resistance from family members	Other reason
	118												
1						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
2						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
3						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
4						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
5						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
6						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
7						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
8						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
9						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
10						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
11						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
12						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
13						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
14						<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						

Part 1. Characteristics of household members (Continued)

Economic characteristics of persons 15 years of age or older		
Serial No	If you were offered a job opportunity, were you available or ready to start to work last week or within two weeks?	What is the main reason you were not available, or not ready to work? [Multiple answers are not allowed.]
	1. Yes Go to Part 4 (unemployment characteristics) 2. No continue to the next question Q120	1. Full-time studying 2. Full-time family responsibility 3. Disability, unable to work 4. Retirement/no need to work 5. Other, specify [End of interview. Go to next person.]
	119	120
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 2. Employment characteristics of employed persons 15 years of age or older

Serial.No	In addition to your main job, were engaged in a secondary work last week? (for example, selling)	. How many hours you actually worked at all jobs, main job and secondary jobs, last week?			. What is the main reason you worked short hours of work last week? 1. Normal hours of work are less than 35 hours per week 2. Because of working conditions 3. Lack of job opportunity in the rest of days of the week 4. Not interested to work in the rest of the days of the week 5. Strike or lock-out 6. Temporary absent from work	Did you want or sought additional hours of work last week?
		[If the total is less than 35 hours continue with Q203. But, if the total is 35 hours or more, go to Q205]				
	1- YES 2- NO	Main job	Secondary jobs	All jobs	1- YES 2- NO	
	201	202			203	204
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 2. Employment characteristics of employed persons 15 years of age or older (Continued)

Serial No	What is the status in employment in your main job?	Do you work in an establishment?	How many workers are engaged in your establishment?	What type of accounts does your establishment hold?
	1. Employee 2. Employer, engaging employees on a continuous basis 3. Own-account worker, not engaging any employees 4. Contributing family worker (unpaid) 5. Other	1. Yes (Continue with Q207) 2. No (Go to Q210)	1. 1 to 4 workers 2. 5 to 9 workers 3. 10 to 19 workers 4. 20 to 49 workers 5. 50 to 99 workers 6. 100 or more workers 7. Don't know	1. Formal written accounts 2. Informal records on sales and purchases 3. No records 4. Don't know
	205	206	207	208
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2. Employment characteristics of employed persons 15 years of age or older (Continued)

Serial.No	Is the establishment in which you are working registered with the tax authorities?	What kind of work you are doing in your main job?	What is the economic activity of the place of work in your main job?	In what sector is your main job?
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	[Write detail occupation for office coding. For example, mathematics teacher in primary school, accountant in a company, ...]	[Write detail branch of economic activity for office coding. For example, sale of construction materials, wholesale, production of plastic, ...]	1. Government, public administration 2. Public sector enterprise 3. Mixed public and private sector 4. Cooperative 5. Private company 6. Private foreign company 7. Joint private company 8. Non-profit endowment institution 9. Non-governmental organization 10. International or regional organization
	209	210	211	212
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 2. Employment characteristics of employed persons 15 years of age or older (Continued)

Serial No	How long have you been working in your current job? (in completed years)	How to find your current job?	What type of employment you have in your main job?	Does your employer or organization makes contribution to social security on your behalf?
	1. Less than one year 2. One year to less than 3 years 3. Three years to less than 5 years 4. Five years to less than 10 years 5. Ten years to less than 20 years 6. Twenty years to less than 30 years 7. Thirty or more years	1. Registered at the Civil Service Office 2. Internet or newspaper advertisement 3. Family, friends or relatives 4. Boards of labour offices 5. Submitted application forms to employer, organization 6. At workers gathering in streets and markets 7. From previous work experience 8. Established own business 9. Other, specify	1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Seasonal 4. Intermittent	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
	213	214	215	216
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2. Employment characteristics of employed persons 15 years of age or older (Continued)

Serial No	Are you entitled to paid sick leave in your main job?	Are you entitled to paid annual leave in your main job?	Describe your place of work
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Government corporation or agency 2. Mixed corporation or company 3. Private corporation or company 4. Shop, workshop, office 5. Inside residence 6. Outside in the market 7. Mobile, no fixed place 8. Inside or outside building, not affiliated to an institution 9. Farm, pasture, not affiliated to an institution 10. Transportation vehicle, not affiliated to an institution 11. Other, specify Go to Part 3 on income from employment
	217	218	219
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 3. Income from employment

Serial No	How much did you earn, in cash or in kind, at your main job last time you were paid?	Specify the period for which the payment was received?	main purpose of the products of your work? [For employers and own-account workers – answer categories 2 and 3 in Q205]	How much was your net earning from your main job last month? [Go to Q306]
	[For employees – answer category 1 in Q205. In kind payment should be estimated at market prices in Rials] [If don't know, mark X and go to Q305]	1. Last month 2. Last week 3. Last day 4. Other, specify [Go to Q306]	1. Only for sale or barter 2. Mainly for sale or barter, partly for own or family use 3. Main for own or family use, partly for sale or barter 4. Only for own or family use	If don't know, mark X and] [continue with Q305]
	301	302	303	304
1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
7	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
8	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
10	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
11	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
12	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
13	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
14	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 10px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"><div></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Part 3. Income from employment

Serial.No	Would you say your monthly earnings was in the range of ...?	How many hours did you usually worked per week in your main job last month?	How much was your net earnings from your secondary job(s) last month?	How many hours did you usually worked per week in your secondary job(s) last month? [END interview, go to next person]
	1. Less than 20,000 Rials 2. 20,000 to less than 50,000 Rials 3. 50'000 to less than 100'000 Rials 4. 100'000 to less than 150'000 Rials 5. 150'000 Rials or more		1. Less than 20,000 Rials 2. 20,000 to less than 50,000 Rials 3. 50'000 to less than 100'000 Rials 4. 100'000 to less than 150'000 Rials 5. 150'000 Rials or more 6. No secondary job(s) last month [END interview, go to next person]	
	305	306	307	308
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part 4. Unemployed persons 15 years of age or older

Serial No	Have you worked in the last five years for at least two weeks without interruption?	What was the last occupation you held before becoming unemployed?	What is the economic activity of the place of work in which you last worked before becoming unemployed?	How long have you been unemployed? [in months]	What was the main reason you became unemployed?
	1. Yes, worked before (Continue with Q402) 2. No, not worked before (Go to Q405)			1. Less than one month 2. One month to less than 3 months 3. Three months to less than 6 months 4. Six months to less than 12 months 5. Twelve months to less than 24 months 6. Twenty-four months or more	1. Awaiting to take up agreed work 2. Preparing for an activity 3. Lack of work 4. Lack of work matching qualification 5. Lack of work matching profession 6. Lack of work with suitable wage 7. Lack of work at suitable place 8. Returned from abroad 9. Other, specify (e.g., instability in the region) [END interview, go to next person]
	401	402 [Write detail occupation for office coding.]	403 [Write detail branch of economic activity for office coding.]	404	405
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Storage NO.

Training Module

Geographical information

Gov.	District	Sub-District	Urban -1 Rural -2	Sector NO.	Section NO.	EA NO.	Strata NO.	Serial of EA in strata	Serial of HH in samp. (1-16)
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Name of Head of HH

Interview results-11	
1. Completed	5. No contact
2. Partially completed	6. Destroyed
3. Partially completed	7. Out-of-scope (establishment, ...)
4. Refusal	8. Other.....

Interviewer check: Mark ☐ if additional questionnaires were used.

Note: The data provided are confidential under Article (5) of Statistical Law no. 28 (1996). They are strictly used for statistical purposes.

Training within the last 12 months (outside of the general education system)
For persons aged 15 years and over
C1: Is there any one of household member attend any courses, seminars, workshops or receive private lessons or instruction outside the regular education system within the last 12 months?
☐ continue 1= Yes ☐ End 2= No

ID	Name of person	How many of these training activities did (NAME) attend within the last 12 months? 1= 1 training 2= 2 trainings 3= 3 trainings 4= 4 or more trainings	What was the subject of the (most recent) training that (NAME) attended within the last 12 months?	For how long did (NAME) attend this training? 1= Less than 1 week 2= 1 week to < 2 weeks 3= 2 weeks to < 3 weeks 4= 3 weeks to < 4 weeks 5= 1 month to < 3 months 6= 3 months to < 6 months 7= 6 months or longer	Who was the main provider of this training? 1= Government 2= State-owned enterprise 3= Non-governmental/ non-profit organization 4= Private business/person 5= International organization 6= Other (specify) <i>If C.3=1 → D.1</i>	What was the subject of the <u>second</u> most recent training that (NAME) attended within the last 12 months?	For how long did (NAME) attend this training? 1= Less than 1 week 2= 1 week to < 2 weeks 3= 2 weeks to < 3 weeks 4= 3 weeks to < 4 weeks 5= 1 month to < 3 months 6= 3 months to < 6 months 7= 6 months or longer	Who was the main provider of this training? 1=Government 2= State-owned enterprise 3= Non-governmental/ non-profit organization 4= Private business/person 5= International organization 6= Other (specify)				
	C.2	C.3	C.4	FIELD code	C.5	C.6		C.7	FIELD code	C.8	C.9	
01	_	_		_ _ _	_	_			_ _ _	_	_	
02	_	_		_ _ _	_	_			_ _ _	_	_	
03	_	_		_ _ _	_	_			_ _ _	_	_	
04	_	_		_ _ _	_	_			_ _ _	_	_	



Subject of study codes (columns C.3 and C.6):

010= Basic programmes	420= Life science	811= Hotel, restaurant and catering
080= Literacy and numeracy	440= Physical science	812= Travel, tourism and leisure
090= Personal skills development	460= Mathematics and statistics	813= Sports
140= Teacher training and education sciences	480= Computing	814= Domestic services
210= Arts and craft skills	520= Engineering and engineering trades	815= Hair and beauty services
222= Foreign languages	540= Manufacturing and processing	840= Transport services
220= Other humanities	580= Architecture and building	850= Environmental protection
310= Social and behavioural sciences	620= Agriculture, forestry and fishery	861= Protection of persons and property
320= Journalism and information	640= Veterinary	862= Occupational health and safety
340= Business and administration	720= Health	863= Military and defence
380= Law	760= Social services	



Storage NO.

Labour Migration

Geographical information

Gov.	District	Sub-District	Urban - ^١ Rural - ^٢	Sector NO.	Section NO.	EA NO.	Strata NO.	Serial of EA in strata	Serial of HH in samp. (1-16)
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Name of Head of HH

Interview results-11 <input type="text"/>	
1. Completed	5. No contact
2. Partially completed	6. Destroyed
3. Partially completed	7. Out-of-scope (establishment, ...)
4. Refusal	8. Other.....

Interviewer check: Mark ☐ if additional questionnaires were used.

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LABOUR MIGRATION

Fill this module to each household in the sample selected for the months - October - December 2013

No.	Questions	Answer categories	code	Skip	Name of person.....	Name of person.....	Name of person.....
1	Is there anyone who used to be member of the household, now living abroad ?	Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Continue			No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> End		
2	If yes how old is he?	Write age in full years					
3	Sex	male	1				
		female	2				
4	Educational level	illiterate	1				
		read and write	2				
		primary	3				
		basic	4				
		before secondary school	5				
		secondary school	6				
		diploma after secon. School	7				
		Beclaros	8				
		diploma after university	9				
		master degree	10				
		ph. D	11				
5	<u>Place of birth</u> if person was born in Yemen write dist. And gov.	District					
	if person was born outside Yemen write only country	Governorate/Country					
6	What was the place of residence at time of leaving?	distric					
		governorate					
7	What was the year of leaving?	year					

LABOUR MIGRATION

Fill this module to each household in the sample selected for the months - October - December 2013

No.	Questions	Answer categories	code	Skip	Name of person.....	Name of person.....	Name of person.....
8	What is the country of residence now?	country					
9	How many ears there?	No. of years					
10	What was the marital status at departure ?	never married	1	Go to 12			
		married	2				
		divorce	3				
		widower	4				
11	Did...leave any own child eighteen years or less?	yes	1				
		No	2	Go to 12			
11A	If yes how many ?	No. of children					
12	What was the main activity status before leaving?	working	1				
		unemployed ever worked	2				
		unemployed never worked	3	Go to 16			
		studying	4	Go to 16			
		homework	5	Go to 16			
		other	6	Go to 16			
13	What was the branch of econ. activity ?	Write in detail					
14	What was the main occupation?	Write in detail					

LABOUR MIGRATION

Fill this module to each household in the sample selected for the months - October - December 2013

No.	Questions	Answer categories	code	Skip	Name of person.....	Name of person.....	Name of person.....
15	What was the status in employment?	paid work	1				
		employer	2				
		self-employed	3				
		worked unpaid family	4				
		other	5				
16	What is the current activity status?	working	1				
		unemployed ever worked	2				
		unemployed never worked	3	Go to 20			
		studying	4	Go to 20			
		homework	5	Go to 20			
		other	6	Go to 20			
17	What is the branch of econ. Activity?	Write in detail					
18	What is the main occupation?	Write in detail					
19	What is the status in employment?	paid work	1				
		employer	2				
		self-employed	3				
		worked unpaid family	4				
		other	5				
20	Did--- send money in past 12 months?	Yes	1				
		No	2	End			
21	When did---send money last time?	Write Month and Year					
22	How much?	Amount in YR					
23	Total in last 12 months?	Total amount in YR					

Annex D. Members of Steering Committee on the Labor Force Survey 2013-14

Name	Position/Title	Organization
Ms. Amat Al-Razzag Ali Hummad	Minister of Social Affairs and labor (MoSAL), Chairperson	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL)
Dr. Hasan Thabet Farhan	Chairman of Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Vice Chairperson	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Obaid	Deputy Chairman of Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Member	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Dr. Nabil Al-Sohybi	Deputy Minister for Labor Force (MoSAL), Member	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL)
Mr. Abdullah Alshater	Deputy Minister for Development Plans (MoPIC)	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)
Dr. Fhadl AL-Shuaibi	Deputy Minister for Budgeting, Member	Ministry of Finance,
Mr. Khalid Taha	Executive Director of the LFS-CSO, Member and reporter	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Dr. Ahmad Almikhlafi	Director General of Labor market Information Unit (MoSAL), Member	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL)
Mr. Refaat Baraz	Representative of Workers, the General Yemeni Federation for Trade Unions (GYFTU), Member	General Yemeni Federation for Trade Unions (GYFTU),
Mr. Mohammed Qaflah	Representative of Employers, (GYFCC), Member	General Yemeni Federation for Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr. Ali Dehaq	Representative of ILO, Member	International Labour Organization (ILO)
Mr. Khalil Hassan	Representative of Social Fund for Development (SFD), Member	Social Fund for Development (SFD)
Dr. Mohammed Al-Maitami	Representative of Silatec, Member	Silatec

Technical Team – CSO		
Dr. Abdelhakim Al-Obaid	Chairman of Technical Committee	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Mr. Khalid Taha	Executive Director of LFS, Member and reporter	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Mr. Mufadhal Al-Harazi	Sampling specialist, Member	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Mr. Ali Abdullah Bin Qana'n	Survey Coordinator	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Documentation Team		
Mr. Ejti had Ali Abdu	They Documentation Team are collectively engaged to prepare and contributed to finalize the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listing records and instruction to fill in, - Survey Questionnaire and Guidelines, - Review consistency and data errors 	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
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Mr. Hashem Masood		Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Mr. Rashad Taha		Central Statistical Organization (CSO)

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