

# Yemen's Population and Development Challenges



# Outline

- I. Population Characteristics and Projections
- II. Sectoral Impacts
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Health
  - Natural Resources
- III. Conclusions and Main Challenge

# Outline

- I. Population Characteristics and Projections
- II. Sectoral Impacts
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Health
  - Natural Resources
- III. Conclusions and Main Challenge

# Total Population 1950-2004

4.3 M

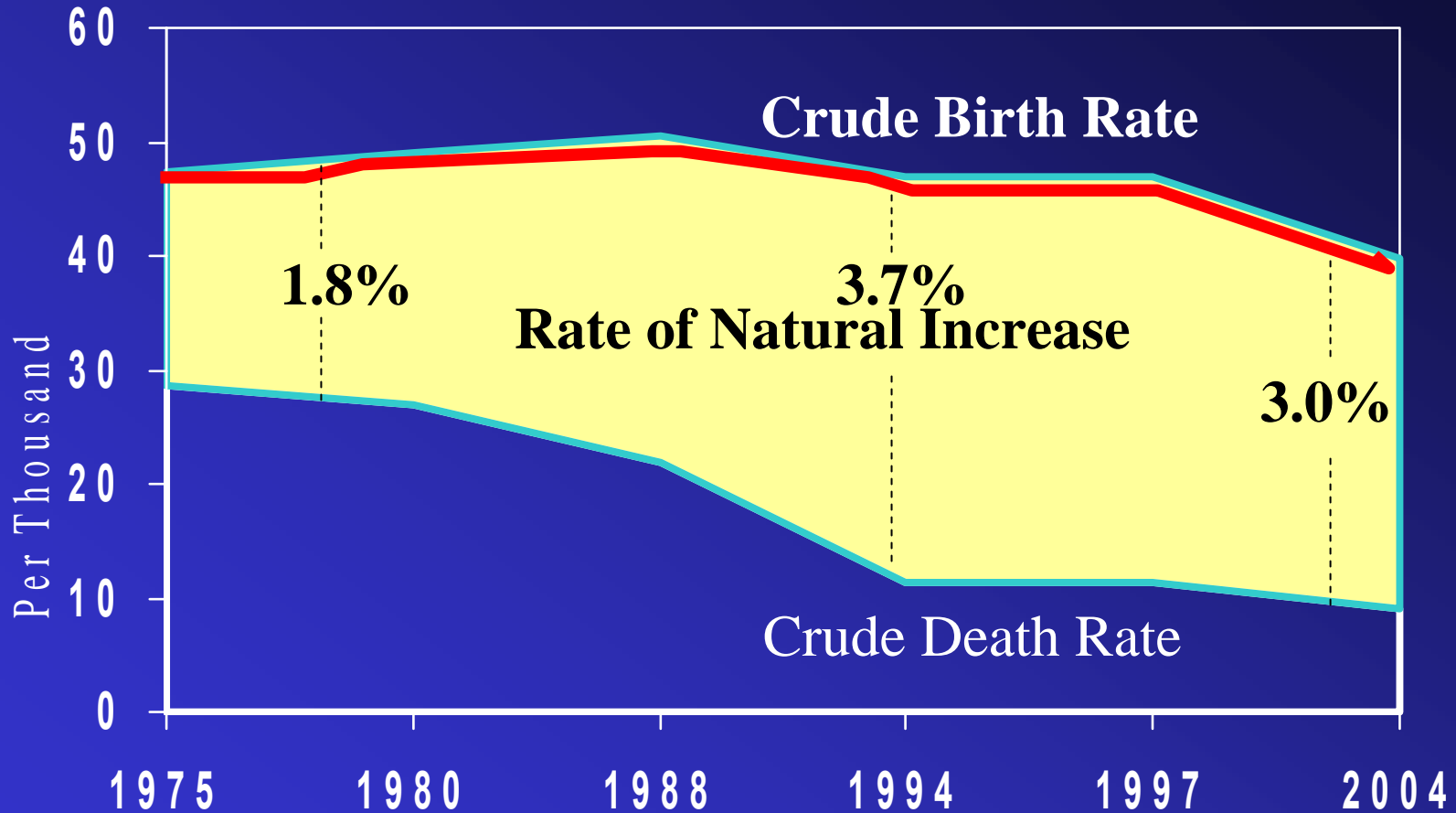
19.7M

1950

2004



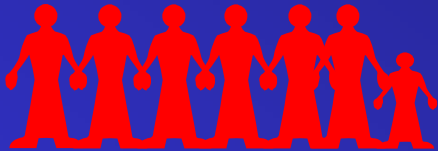
# High Fertility Drives Yemen's Rapid Population Growth



*Rate of natural increase = birth rate – death rate*

# Total Fertility Rate (Births/Woman)

6.1



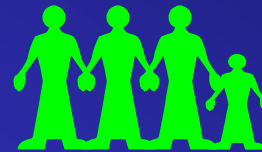
Yemen

3.2



Egypt

3.5



Syria

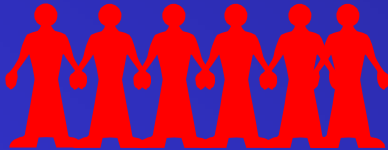
4.8



Sudan

# Who Have the Highest Fertility?

6



Yemen

6.7



No schooling

6.7



Rural

2.8



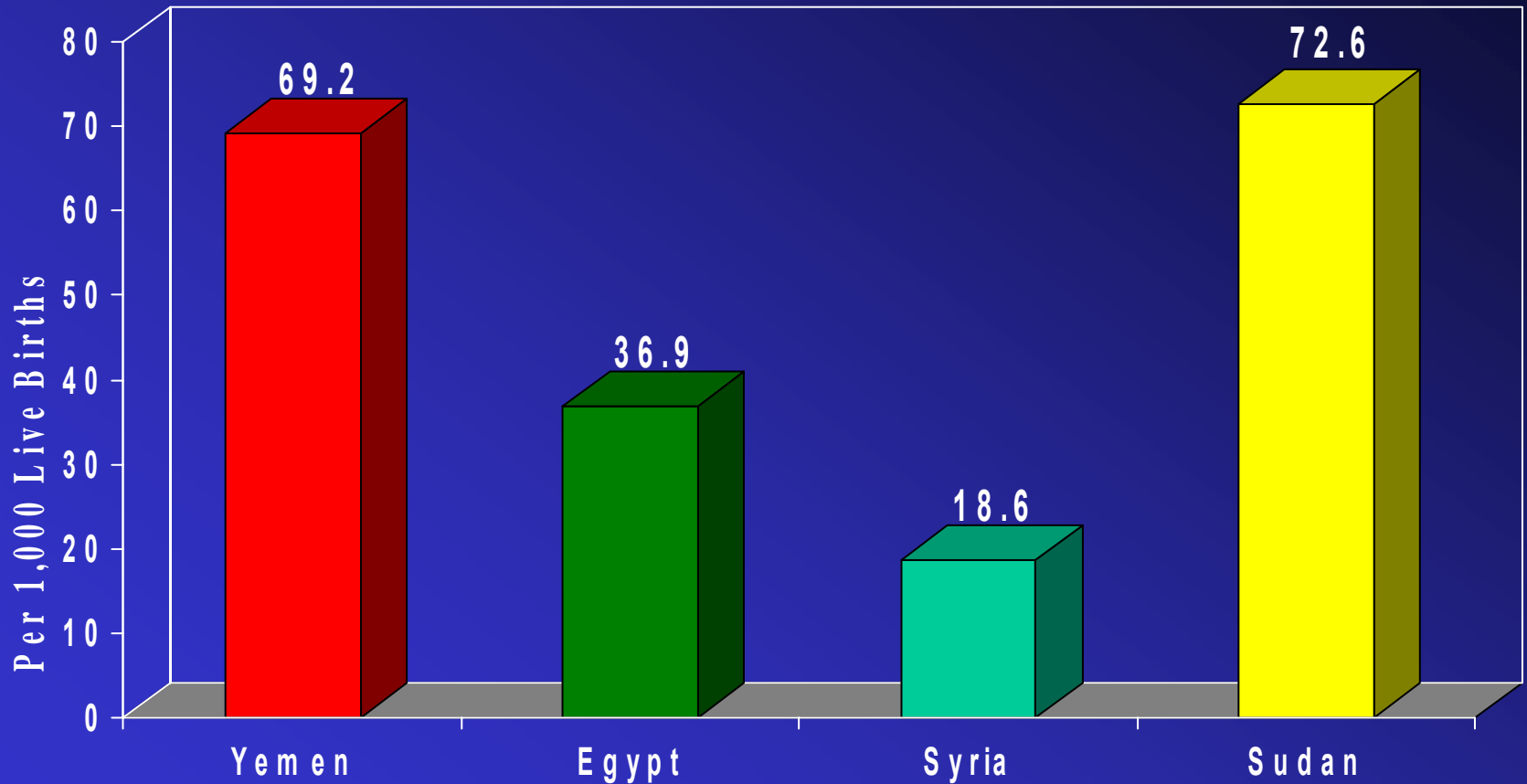
Secondary  
or higher

4.5



Urban

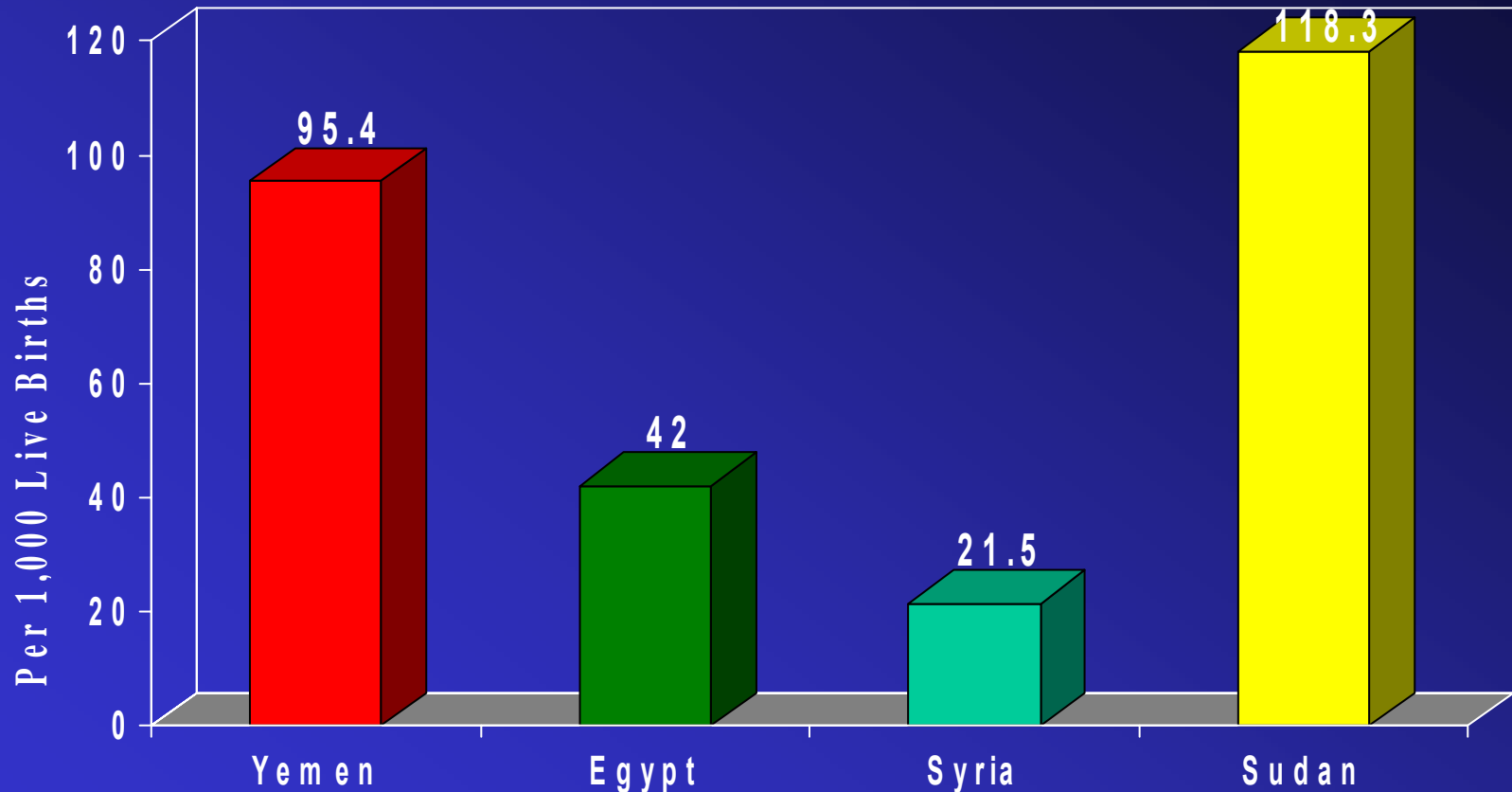
# Infant Mortality Rate



*Source: World Population Prospects the 2006 Review (Highlights)*

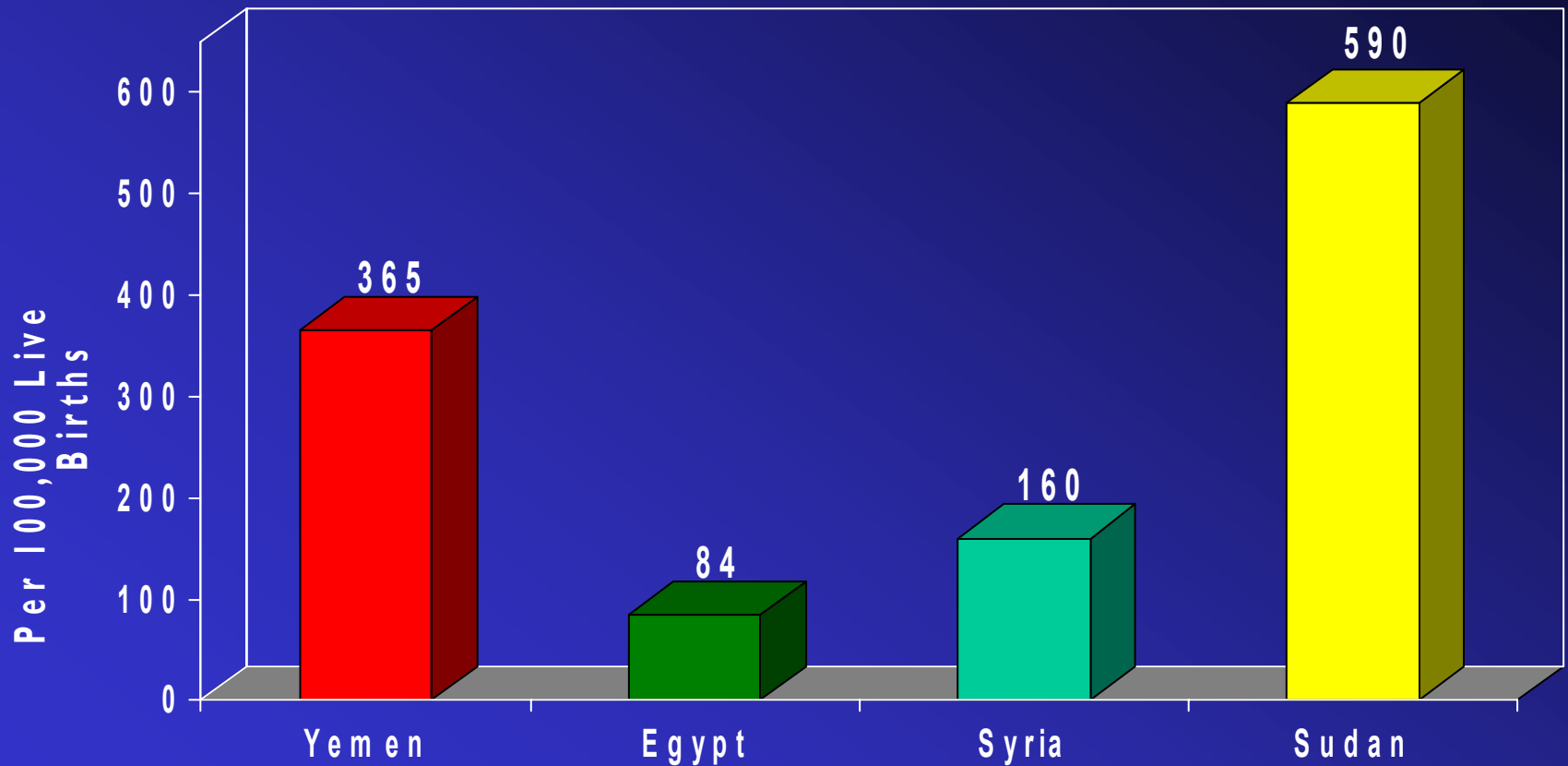


# Under Five Mortality Rate



*Source: World Population Prospects the 2006 Review*

# Maternal Mortality Ratio (Adjusted – 2000)

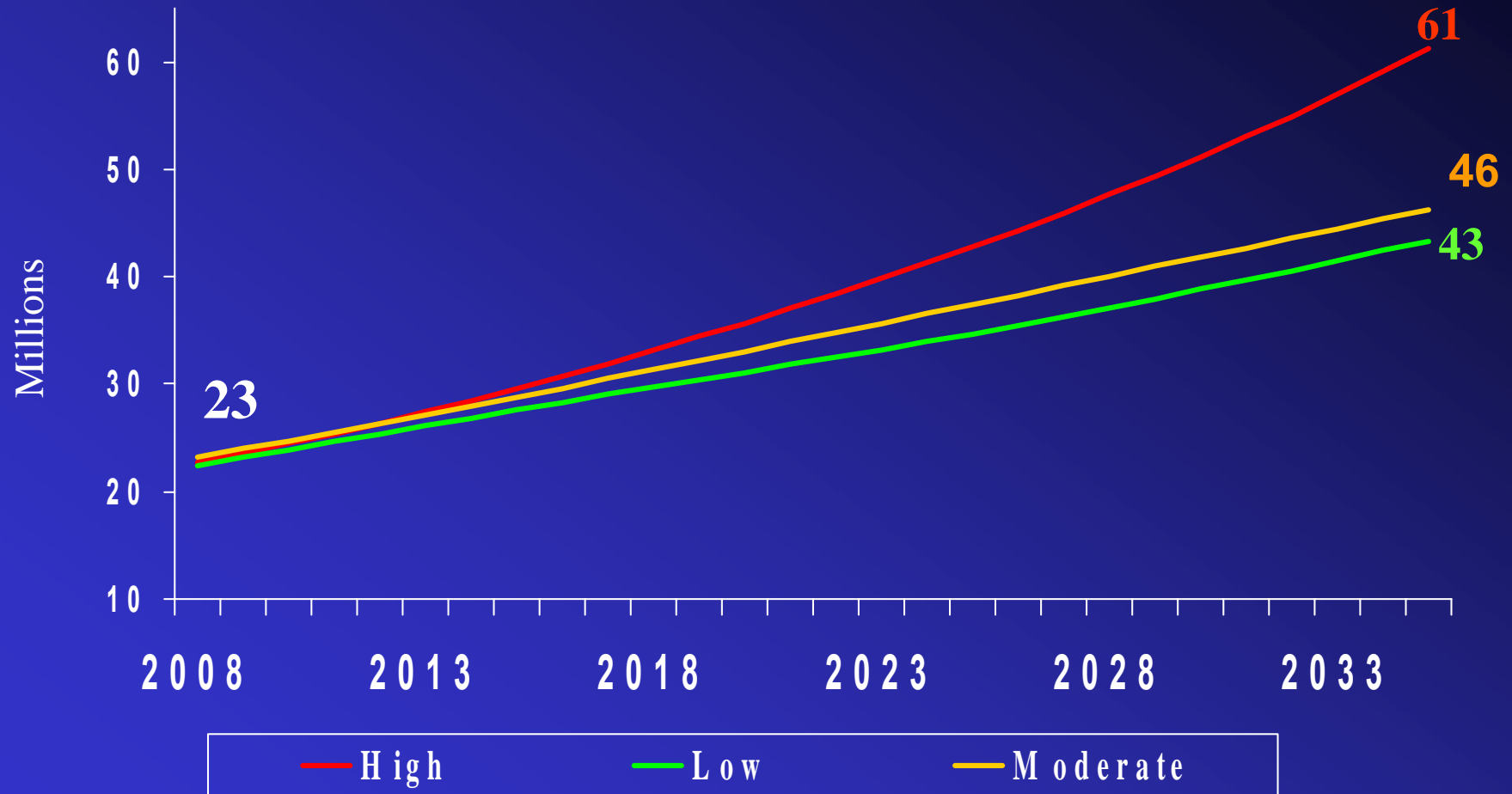


*Source: Human Development Report 2006.  
Yemen Family Health survey 2003*

# Fertility Assumptions for the Future

- *High* assumption --- Fertility rate of 6 children per woman will continue up to 2035--- **RED**
- *UN Moderate* assumption--- Fertility rate declines from 6 to 3 children per woman by 2035--- **ORANGE**
- *Low assumption*---Based on National Population Policy, with fertility rate declining to 3.3 children per woman in 2025 and to 2.1 by 2035--- **GREEN**

# Estimated Future Population



# Outline

- I. Population Characteristics and Projections
- II. Sectoral Impacts
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Health
  - Natural Resources
- III. Conclusion and Main Challenge

# Economic Sector

## GDP per capita

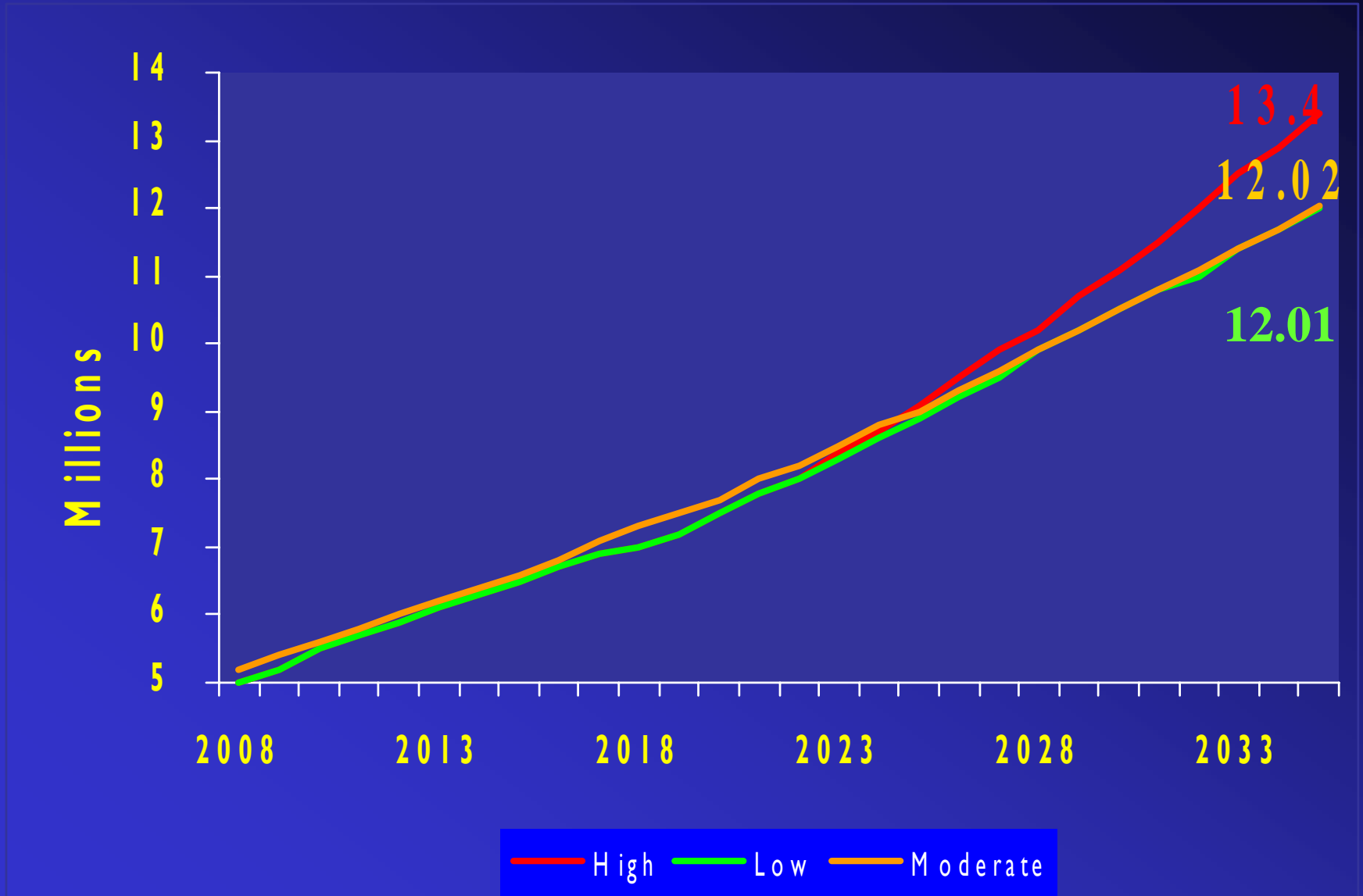


*Source: Human Development Report 2006.*

# GDP Per Capita (\$)



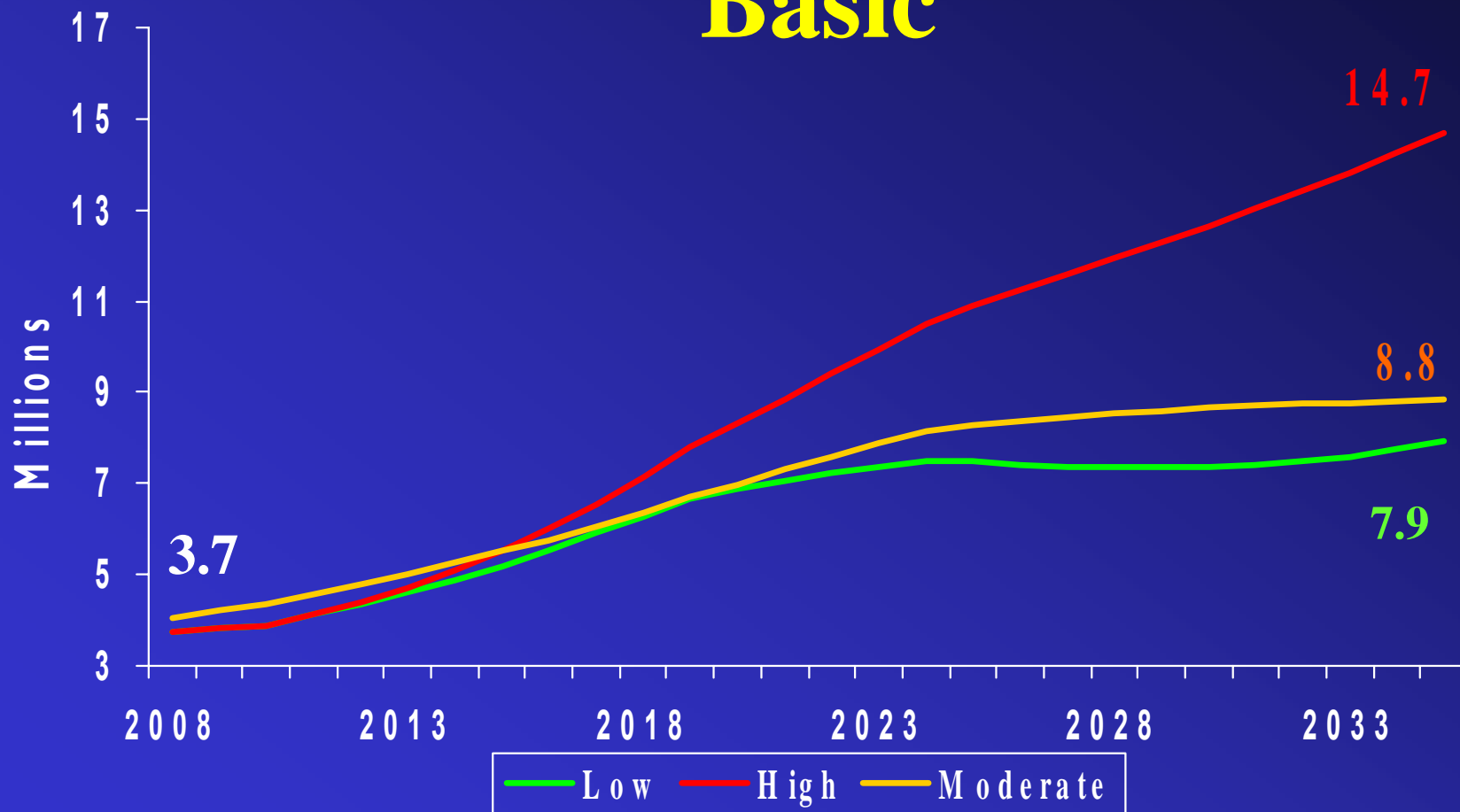
# Projected Labor Force



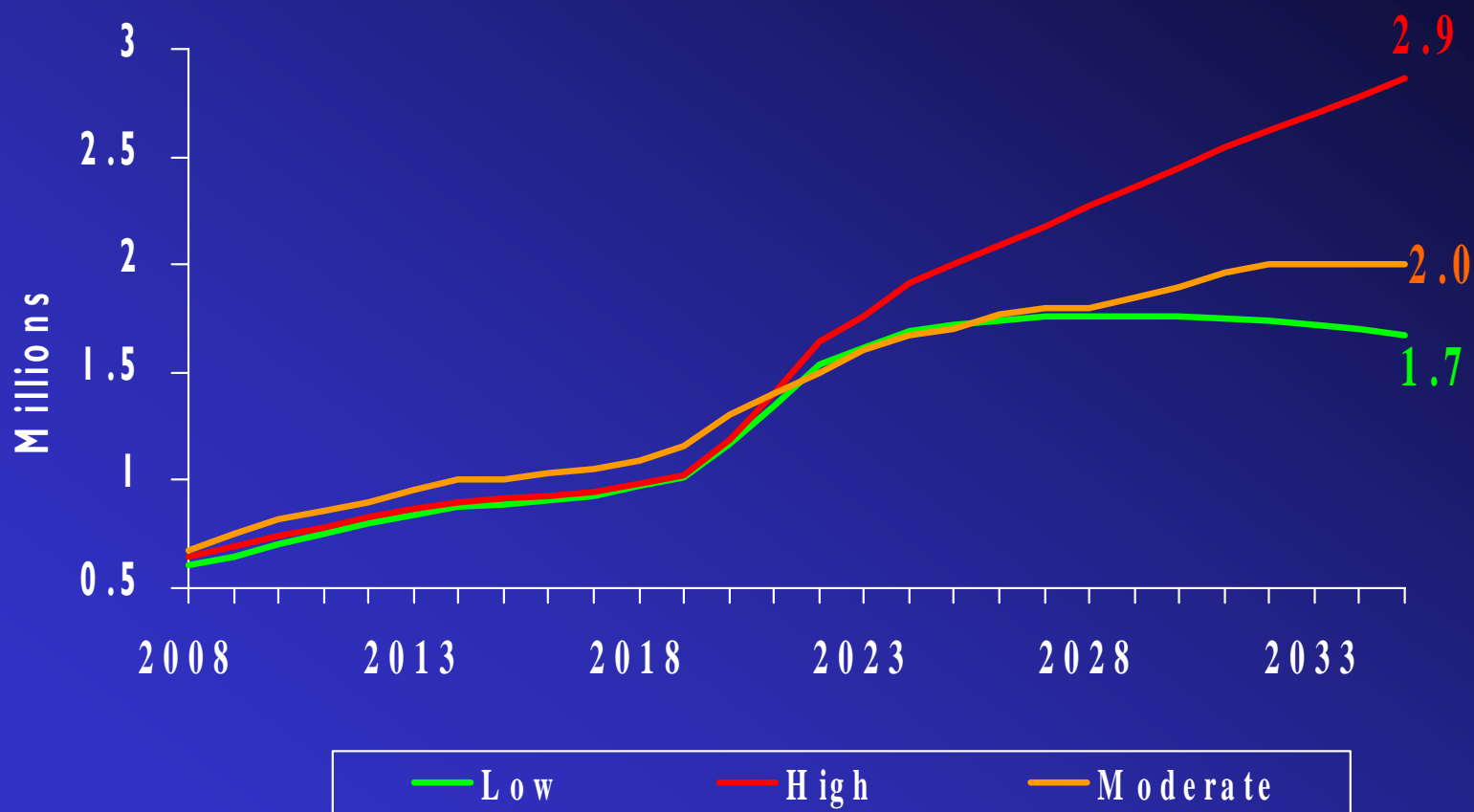


# Education Sector

## Projected Student Enrollment: Basic

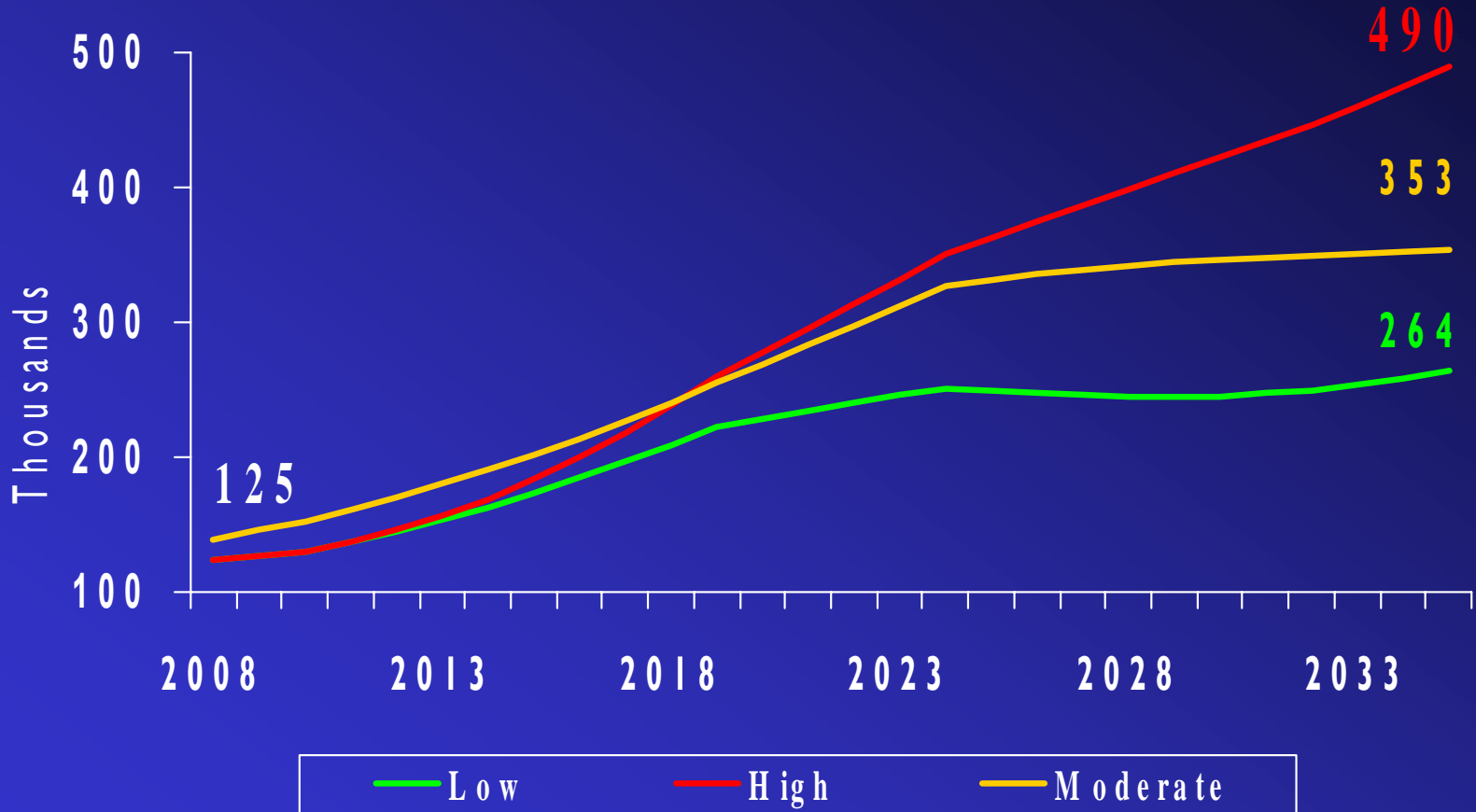


# Number of Students: Secondary

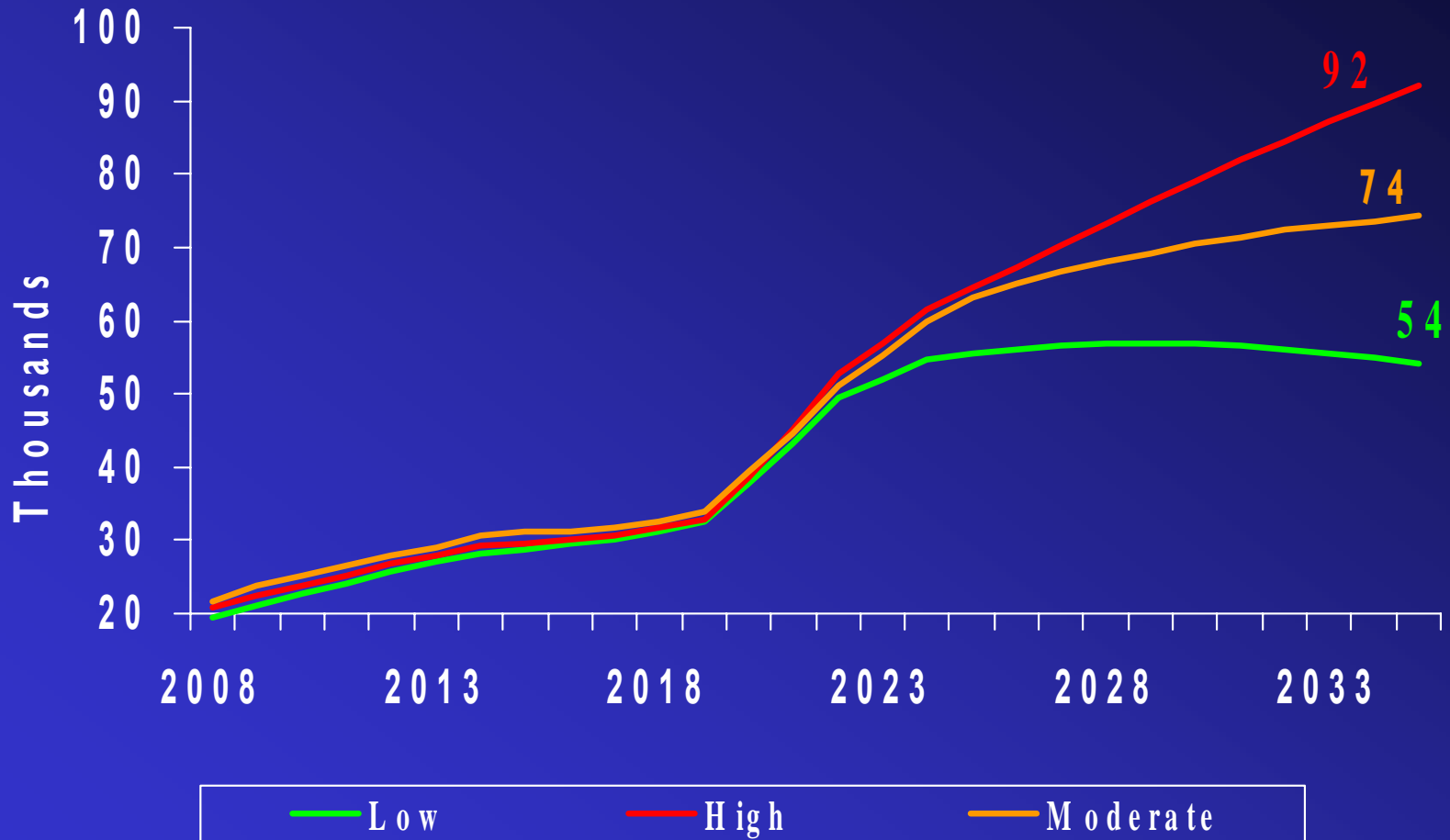


*Source: Ministry of Education, 2004*

# Required Number of Basic Teachers



# Required Number of Secondary Teachers



# Expenditures to Establish New Classrooms, 2008-2035

## Basic

---

**High: \$7.68 B**

**Moderate: \$3.78 B**

**Low: \$2.83 B**

## Secondary

---

**High: \$1.27 B**

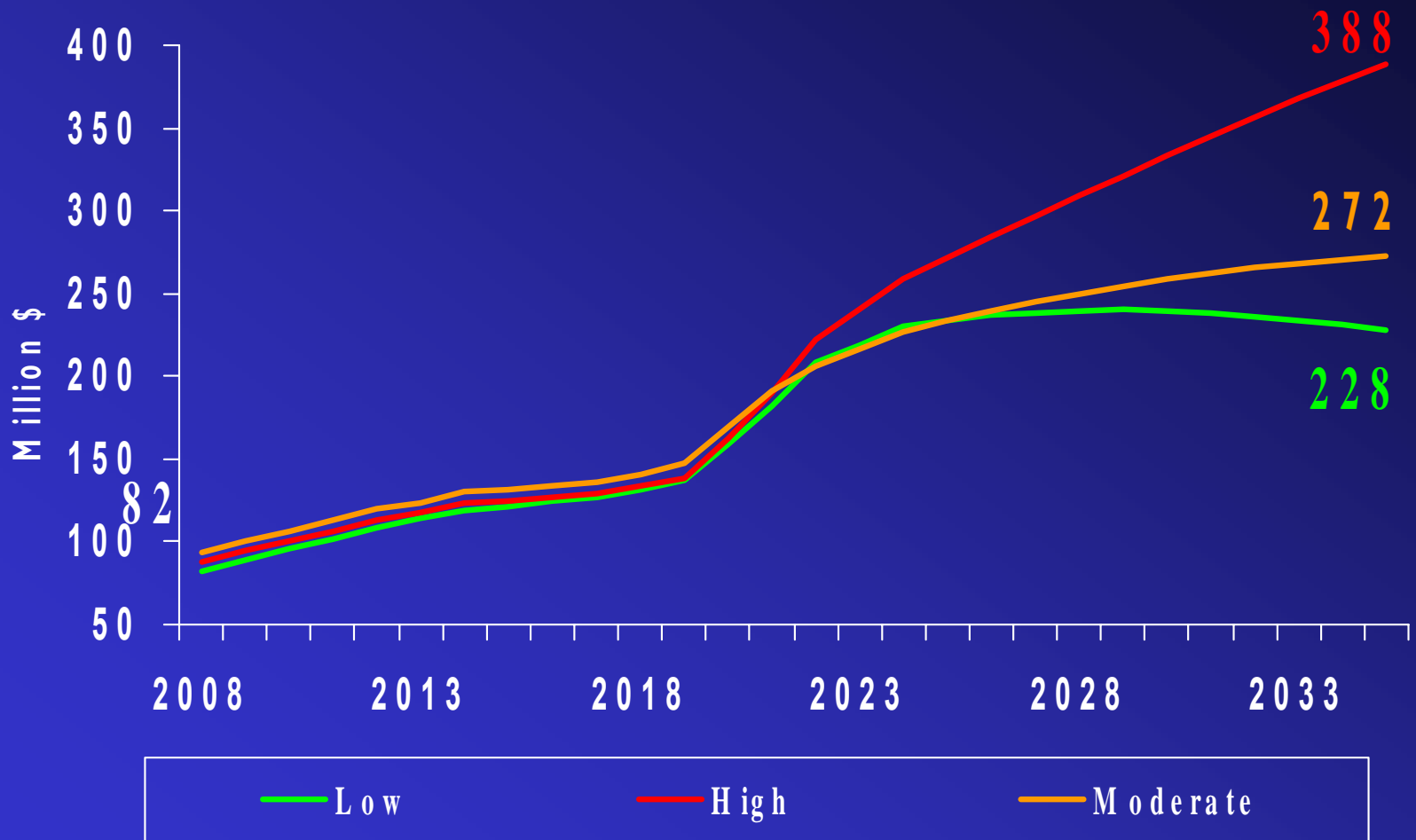
**Moderate: \$795 M**

**Low: \$651 M**

# Required Expenditures for Basic Students

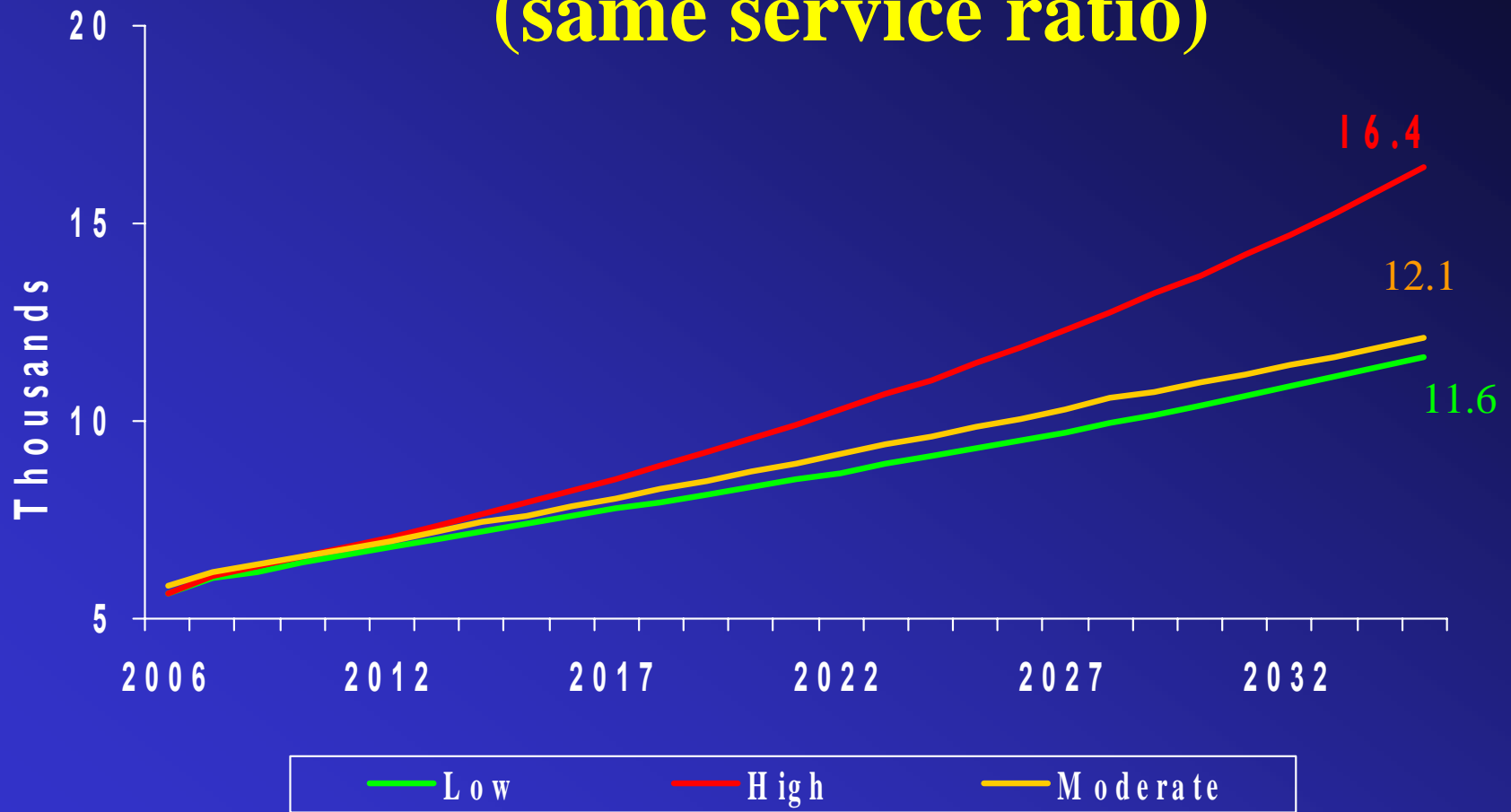


# Required Expenditures for Secondary Students



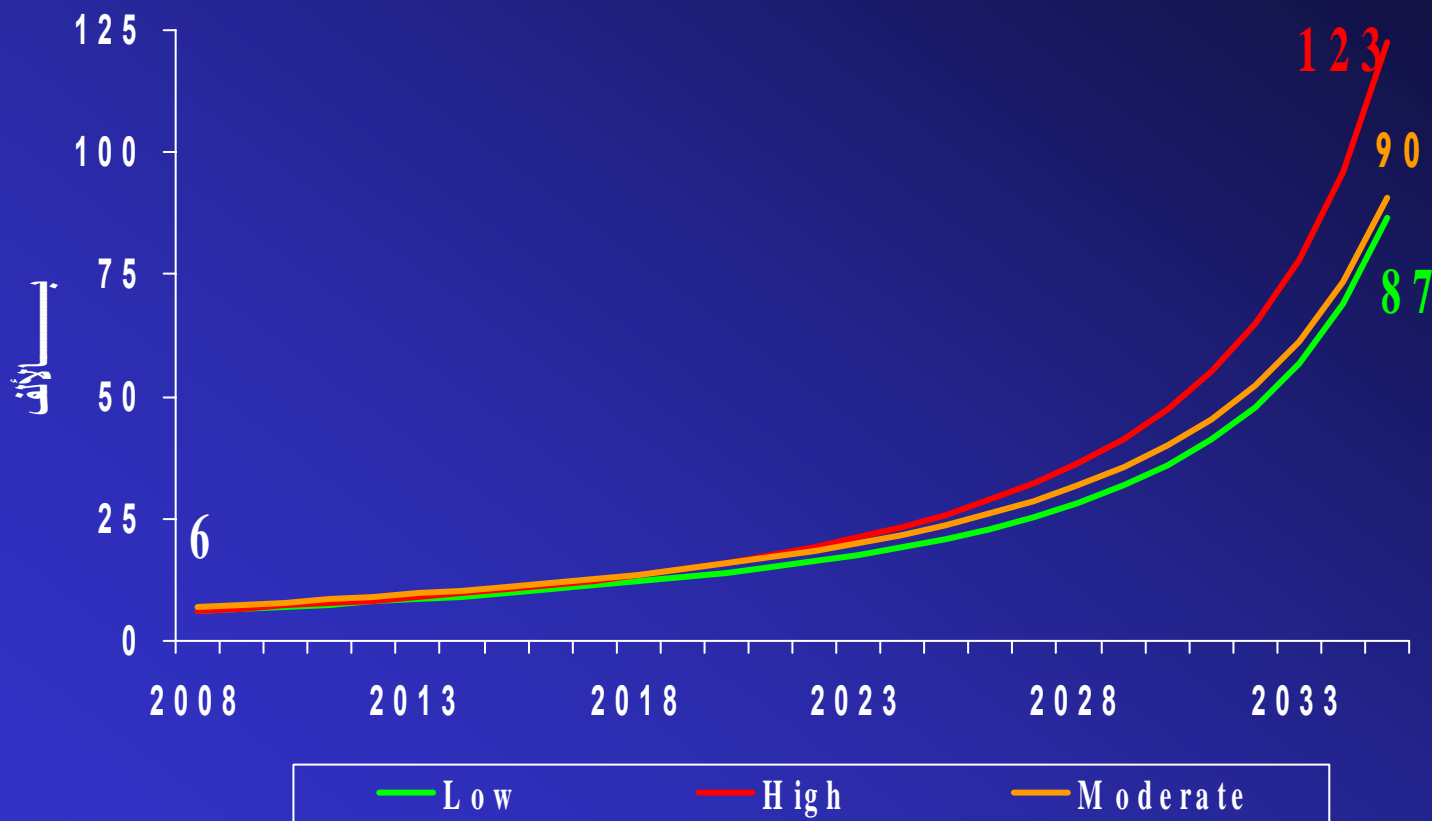
# Health Sector

## Number of Required Doctors (same service ratio)

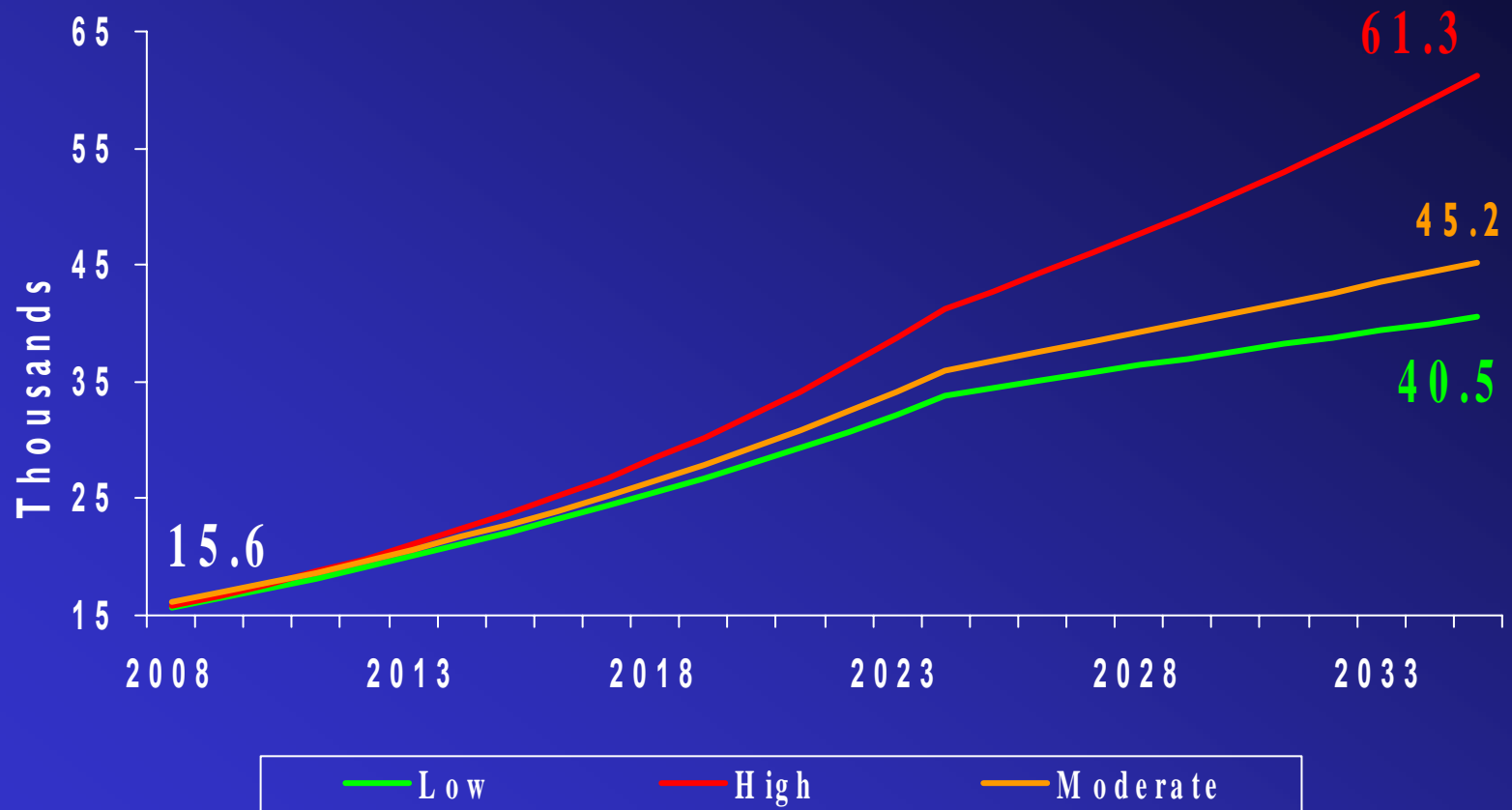




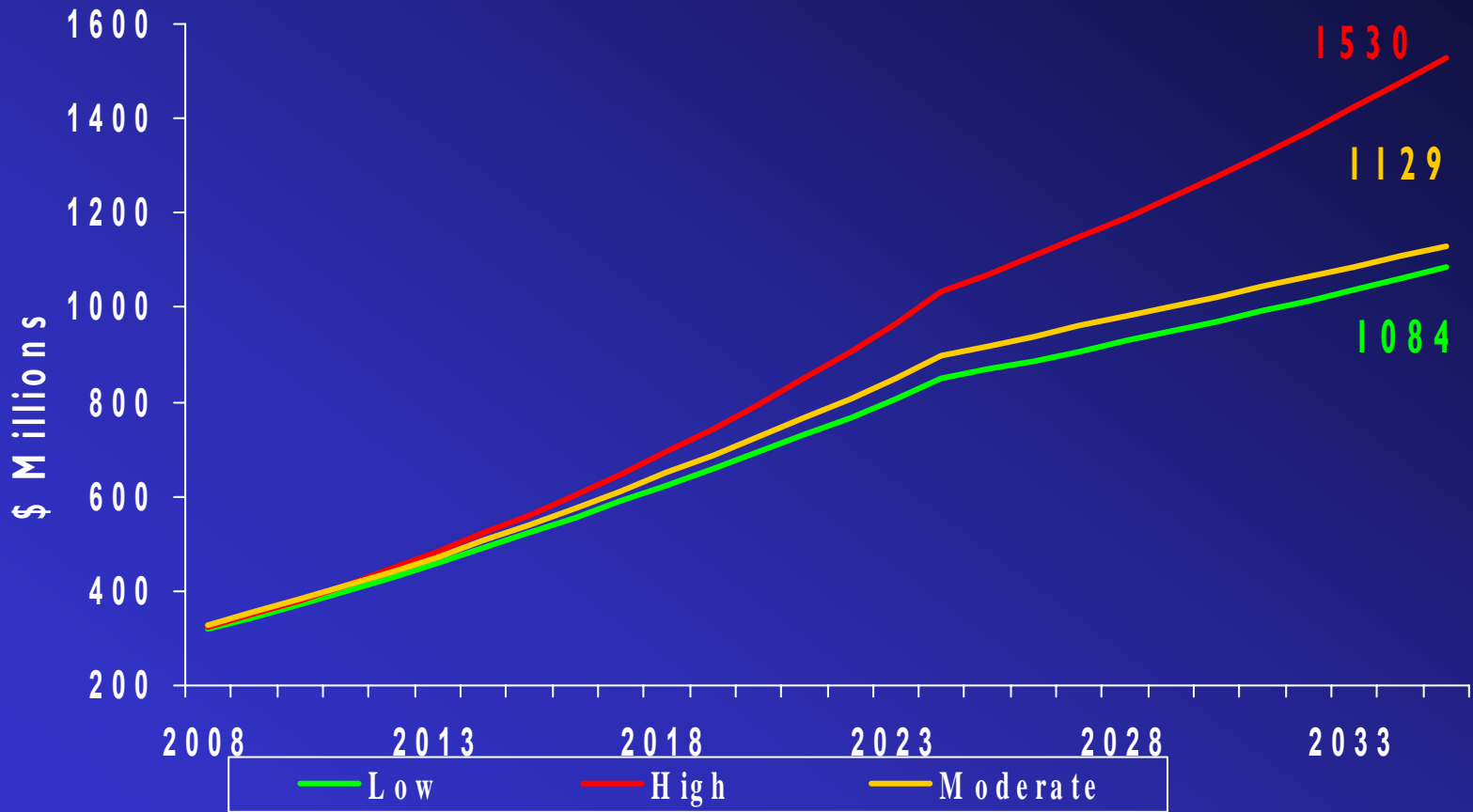
# Number of Required Doctors (assuming improved service ratio)



# Required Number of Hospital Beds

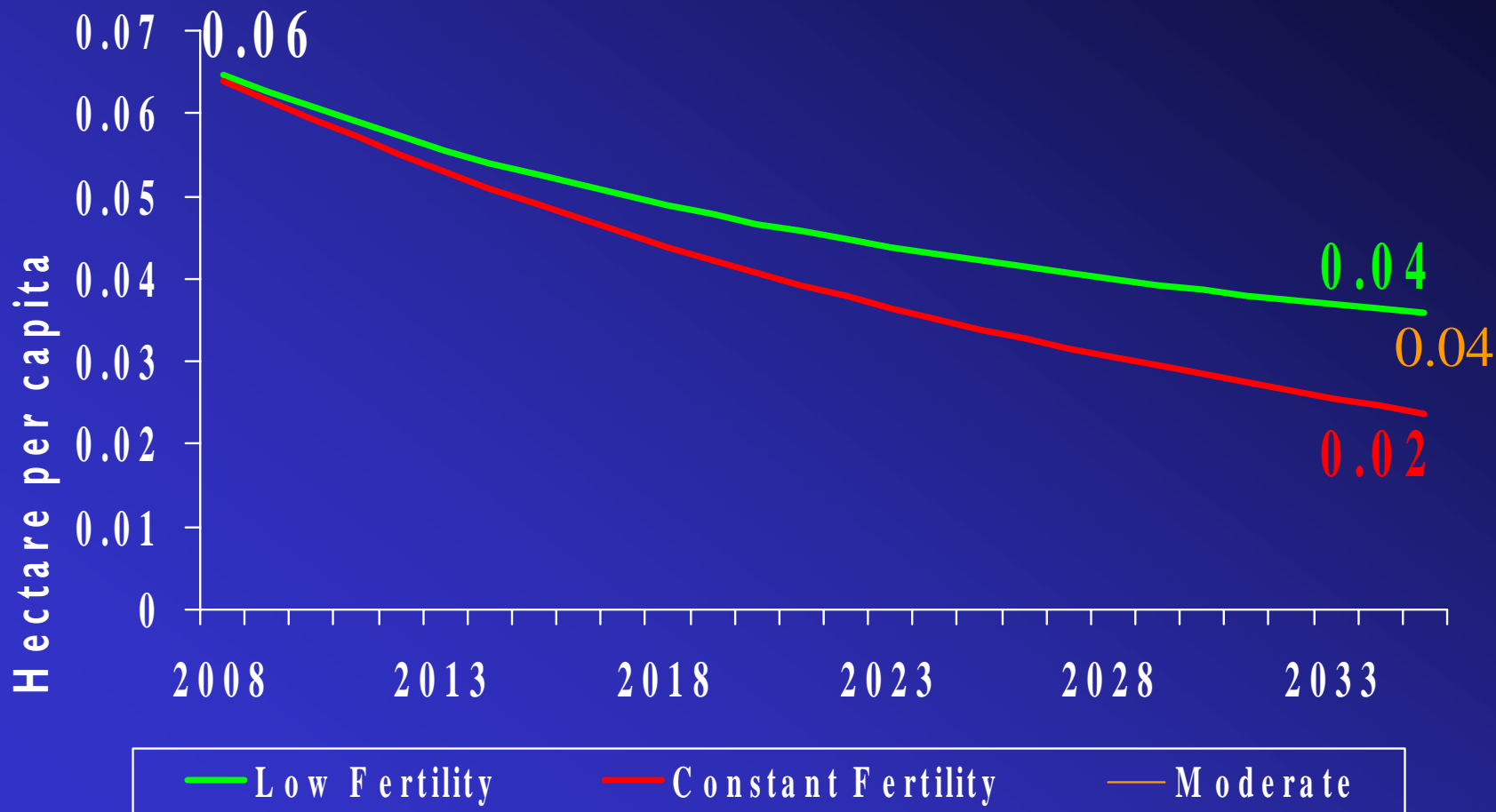


# Recurrent Health Expenditures



# Natural Resources

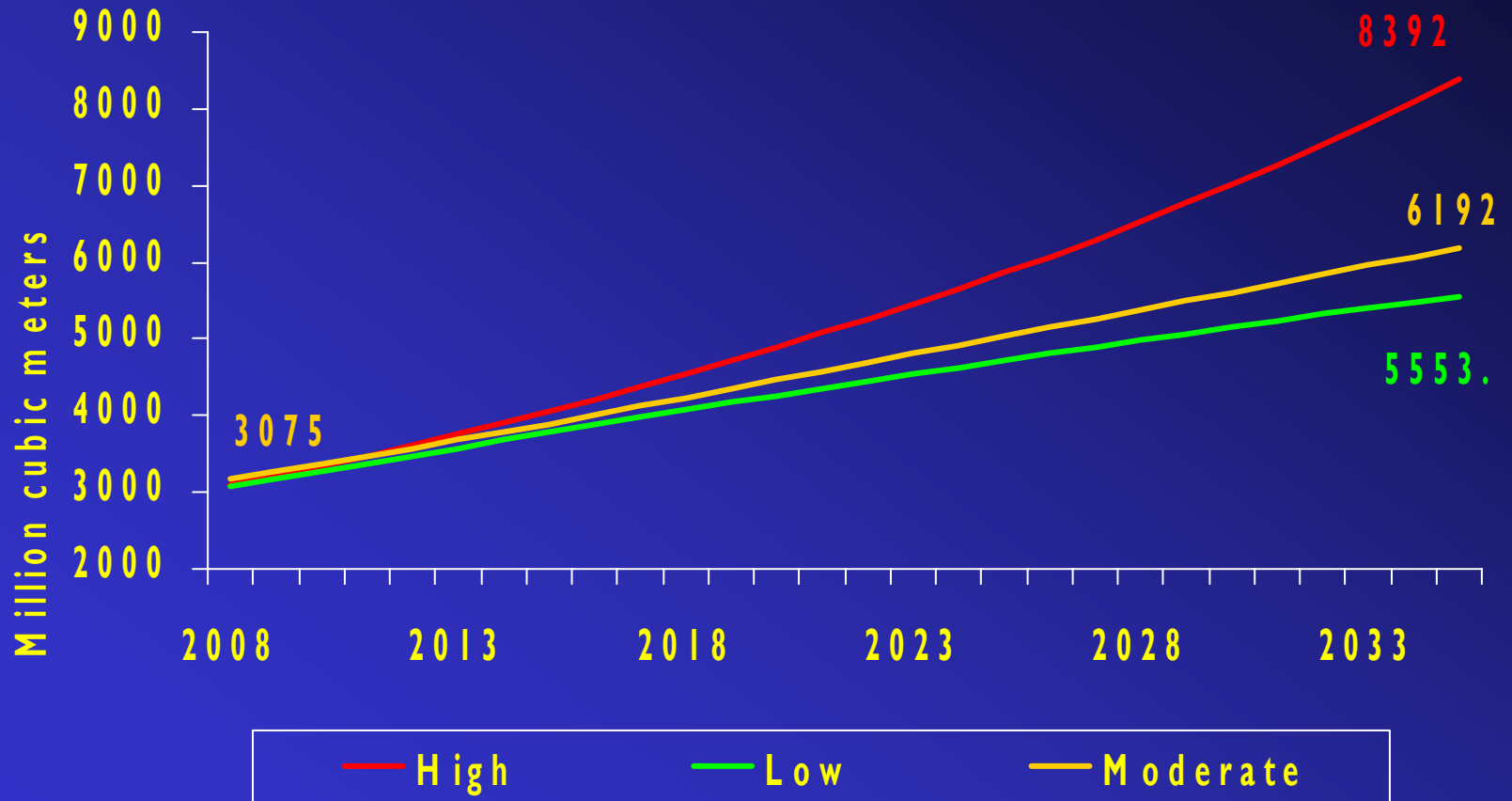
## Per Capita Arable Land



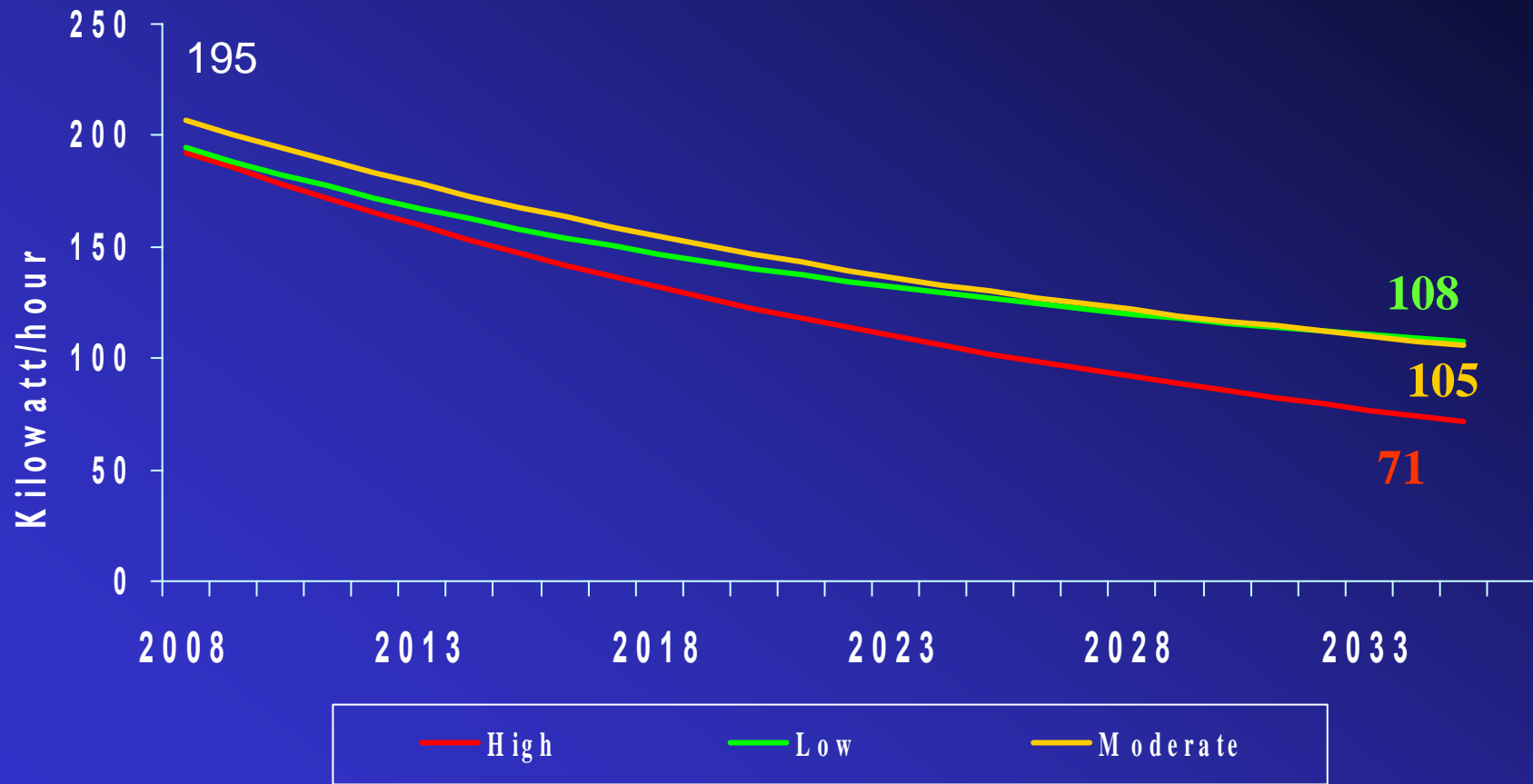
# Water Per Capita



# Required Water



# Electricity Per Capita (current shortage is 25%)



# Outline

- I. Population Characteristics and Projections
- II. Sectoral Impacts
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Health
  - Natural Resources
- III. Conclusions and Main Challenge



# The Price to Pay For Continuing High Fertility



*29 % less  
income per  
person*



*1.5 million  
new entrants  
to labor  
force*



*33% less  
water*

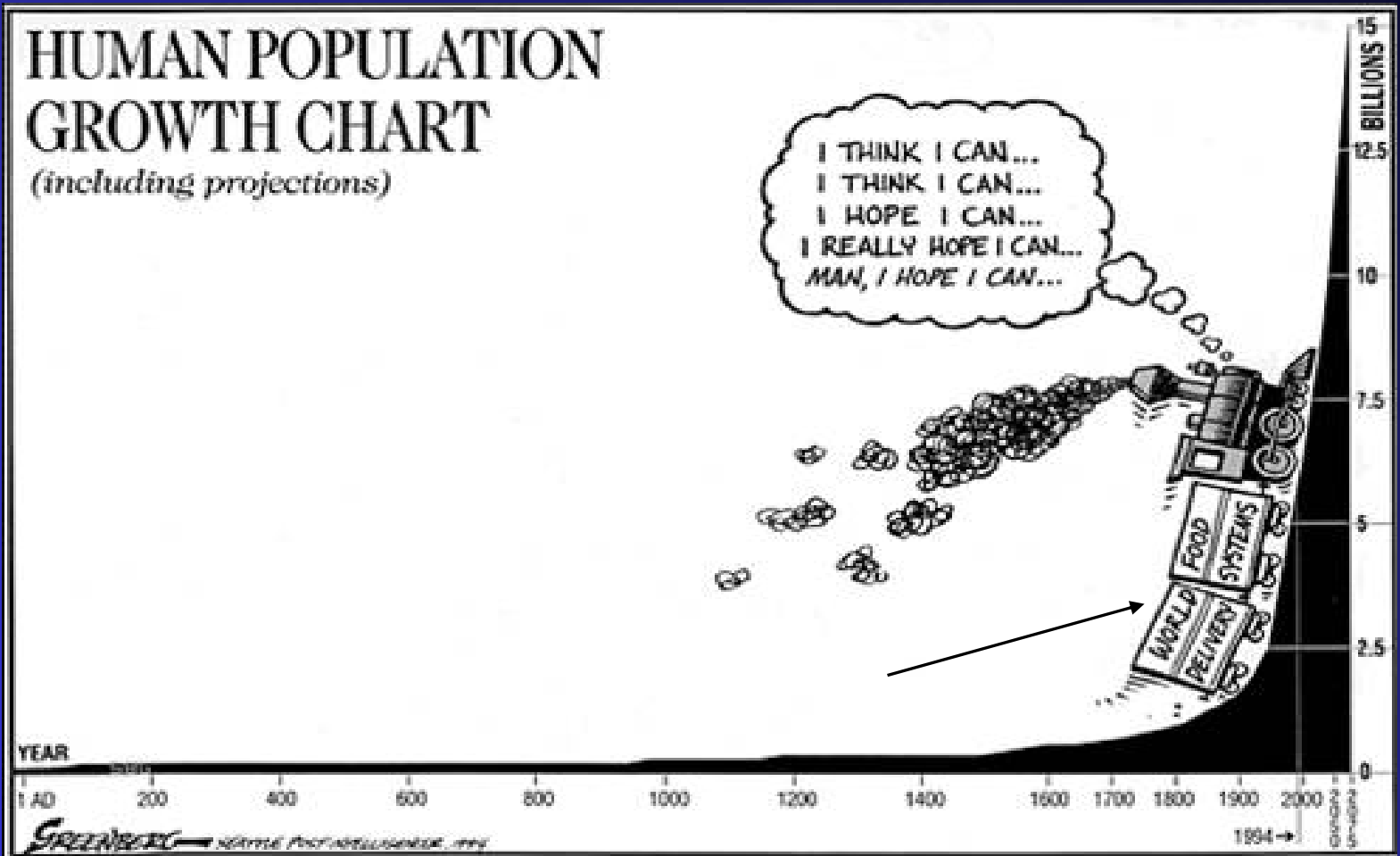


*\$ 5.5 billion  
to build new  
classrooms*

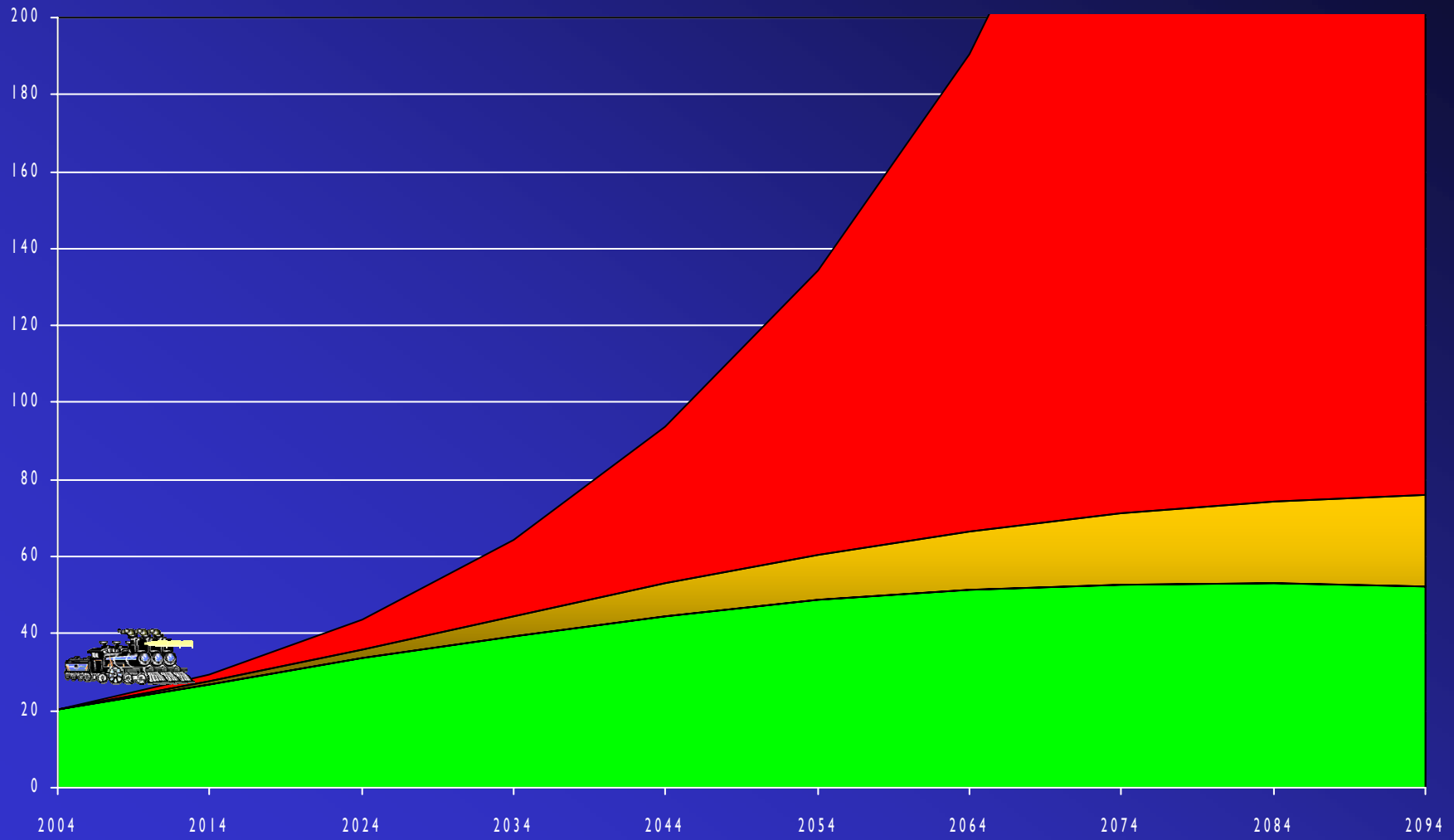


*\$447 million  
in 2035 for  
recurrent  
health exp.*

# Can we do it?



# Population Growth and Economic Development

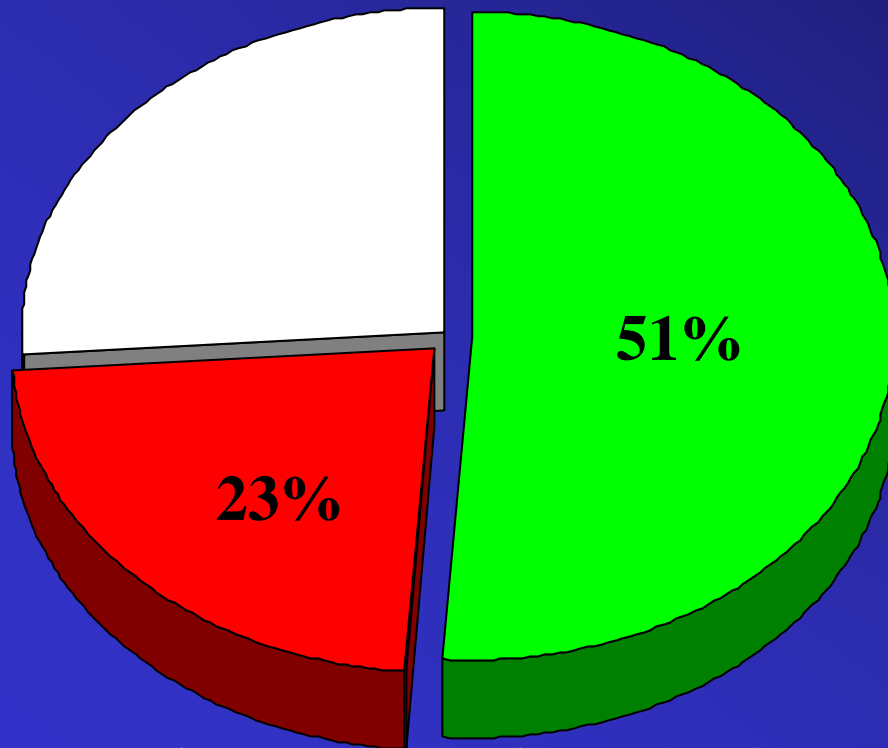


■ Unmet Need Satisfied

■ UN Medium Projection

■ Current Situation

# Main Challenge: High Fertility Due to Low Family Planning Use and High Unmet Need



Married women, Ages 15-49

Married women:

- 51% have unmet need for FP
- Only 23% use FP
- Have limited access to RH/FP services