Yemen

DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

Number of total population and adolescents (10-19 years), 2015, 2030 and 2050 (in millions)

- 2015: 27 million
- 2020: 37 million
- 2050: 48 million

THE PROSPECT OF A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Pre-dividend (as of 2015)

- Increasing working age population & high child-dependency ratio
- Window of the opportunity for accelerated economic growth has not yet opened

The most urgent policy priorities:
- Ensuring that children, adolescents and youth are healthy and well nourished, protected and well educated

Prerequisites for realizing the window of opportunity for accelerated economic growth offered by this demographic dividend:
- Political and social stability
- Inclusive and equitable economic and social policies
- Expanded employment opportunities

HEALTH SERVICE Provision

Number of health service providers (doctors, nurses and midwives) for each scenario (in thousands)

- Health service providers 2015: 68
- Health service providers 2030: 174
- Health service providers in 2030 to meet WHO Standard if trend maintained

If trend maintained country will meet WHO recommended level of 4.45 skilled health personnel per 1,000 inhabitants.
EDUCATION SERVICE PROVISION

Increase in and composition of the school age population
By 2030, Yemen will face a 20 per cent increase in school-age population (aged 5-17), resulting in the need for approximately 2 million additional students to be accommodated in the education system.

Quantitative/proportional change in school-age population between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>4,848</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>1,828</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumption: Population growth follows the trend projected by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

Increase in out-of-school children
If Yemen does not address this additional influx of children and adolescents into the education system in an adequate manner, additional 0.7 million children (aged 5-17), reflecting 22 per cent increase, may be out of school.

Quantitative/proportional change in out-of-school children between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumption: Out-of-school children rate, i.e. percentage of the total school age population out of school, from 2015 remains the same until 2030

Most urgent policy priorities
Ensuring access to quality education opportunities, nurturing the skills required to realize the full potential as productive members of the economy and society.

SCHOOL TO WORK TRANSITION

Increase in and composition of the youth labor force
By 2030, Yemen will face a 6 per cent increase in the youth labor force (aged 15-24) compared to 2015, and hence 89 thousand new entrance into the labor markets.

Quantitative/proportional change in the youth labor force between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumption: Labor force participation rate for both, men and women, follows the trend projected by the International Labor Organization (ILO)

Increase in unemployed youth
If Yemen does not take advantage of this additional influx of youth into the labor market in an adequate manner, additional 13 thousand youth (aged 15-24), reflecting a 3 per cent increase, may be unemployed.

Quantitative/proportional change in unemployed youth between 2015 and 2030 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumption: Youth unemployment rate, i.e. percentage of the total youth population unemployed, from 2015 remains the same until 2030

Most urgent policy priorities
Ensuring (1) the supply of qualified workforce through education systems that are adjusted to labor market requirement, and (2) the demand of the economy through creating new jobs for these new labor force entrance.

BOX 1 / Female youth labor force participation

Number of youth labor force in 2015 and 2030 under different scenarios (in thousands)

- Scenario 1 – youth labor force participation for both men and women follows ILO projection for 2030
- Scenario 2 – youth labor force participation for men as in scenario 1, while for women increase to close the gender gap by half;
- Scenario 3 – youth labor force participation for men as in scenario 1, while for women increase to close the gender gap by full

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>1,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>2,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,141</td>
<td>3,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most urgent policy priorities
Realizing the full share of human capital with vast potential for economic growth, requires unlocking the potential of girls and women contributing to the labor force and productivity of the country.

- See the full report for more details, sources and additional explanations: https://www.unicef.org/mena/reports/mena-generation-2030
- All population projections based on 2017 revision of World Population Prospects (United Nations Population Division). Current and future crises and refugee movements may alter these projections for single countries significantly.

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