Yemen

The Human Development Index — going beyond income

The human development index (HDI) focuses on three measurable dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living. Thus it combines measures of life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income to allow a broader view of a country's development than does income alone.

Although the HDI is a useful starting point, it is important to remember that the concept of human development is much broader and more complex than any summary measure can capture, even when supplemented by other indices. The HDI is not a comprehensive measure. It does not include important aspects of human development, notably the ability to participate in the decisions that affect one's life and to enjoy the respect of others in the community.

It is also important to note that the HDI is constructed using data from international sources. Sometimes more up-to-date data are available nationally, and sometimes there are slight differences in definitions between international and national data. For these and other reasons, discrepancies with national sources may occur.

	HDI rank 2003 (177 countries)	GDP per capita rank 2003 (177 countries)	GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank minus HDI rank (higher means better on HDI)	GDP per capita value (PPP US$) 2003	HDI value 2003
Yemen	151	166	15	889	0.489
Arab States Countries	-	-	-	5,685	0.679
Best performer in Arab States (Qatar)	40	27	-13	19,844	0.849
Worst performer in Arab States (Yemen)	151	166	15	889	0.489

Yemen is ranked 151st in the 2005 Human Development Report, with an HDI value of 0.489. Qatar ranks first in the region, with a value of 0.849.

Life expectancy at birth (years) 2003	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2002/2003	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 2003

1. Japan (82.0)	1. United Kingdom (123)	1. Luxembourg (62,298)
2. Hong Kong, China (SAR) (81.6)	2. Australia (116)	2. Ireland (37,738)
3. Iceland (80.7)	3. Belgium (114)	3. Norway (37,670)
127. Turkmenistan (62.4)	136. Saudi Arabia (57)	156. Kenya (1,037)
128. Solomon Islands (62.3)	137. Rwanda (55)	157. Mali (994)
129. Nepal (61.6)	138. Cameroon (55)	158. Congo (965)
130. Yemen (60.6)	**139. Yemen (55)**	**159. Yemen (889)**
177. Swaziland (32.5)	173. Niger (21)	170. Sierra Leone (548)

Human poverty in Yemen: focusing on the most deprived in multiple dimensions of poverty

· The HDI measures the average progress of a country in human development. Human Development Report 1997 introduced the human poverty index (HPI), which focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in basic dimensions of human development - living a long and healthy life, having access to education, and a decent standard of living, much as the poverty headcount measures the proportion of people below a certain income level. The HPI-1 measures human poverty in developing countries.

· The HPI-1 value for Yemen, 40.3%, ranks 77th among 103 developing countries for which the index has been calculated.

	HPI-1 rank (103 countries)	**HPI-1 value** (%)
Yemen	77	40.3
Best performer in Arab States (Occupied Palestinian Territories)	7	6.5
Worst performer in Arab States (Yemen)	77	40.3
Best performer in the world (Uruguay)	1	3.6
Worst performer in the world (Niger)	103	64.4

Building the capabilities of women

	GDI rank (140 countries)	**GDI value**	**HDI rank minus GDI rank**	**HDI value**
Yemen	121	0.448	-4	0.489
Best performer in Arab States (Kuwait)	39	0.843	1	0.844
Worst performer in Arab States (Yemen)	121	0.448	-4	0.489
Best performer in the world (Norway)	1	0.960	0	0.963
Worst performer in the world (Niger)	140	0.271	-4	0.281

The HDI measures average achievements in a country, but it does not incorporate the degree of gender imbalance in these achievements. The gender-related development index (GDI), introduced in Human Development Report 1995, measures achievements in the same dimensions using the same indicators as the HDI but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is a country's GDI relative to its HDI.

· The GDI value for Yemen ranks 121st, with a value of 0.448.

The gender empowerment measure (GEM) reveals whether women take an active part in economic and political life. It focuses on gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision-making. It tracks the share of seats in parliament held by women; of female legislators, senior officials and managers; and of female professional and technical workers- and the gender disparity in earned income, reflecting economic independence. Differing from the GDI, the GEM exposes inequality in opportunities in selected areas.

· The GEM value for Yemen ranks 80th.
· Women hold 0.3% of parliamentary seats, and make up 15% of professional and technical workers. 4% of administrators and managers are women.

Seats in parliament held by women (% of total)	Female administrators and managers (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers (% of total)	Estimated female earned income (PPP US$)	Ratio of female earned income to male earned income
1. Rwanda (45.3)	1. Philippines (58.1)	1. Barbados (71.3)	1. Luxembourg (34,890)	1. Kenya (0.93)
2. Sweden (45.3)	2. Fiji (50.6)	2. Lithuania (69.7)	2. Norway (32,272)	2. Switzerland (0.90)
3. Norway (38.2)	3. Tanzania, U. Rep. of (49.1)	3. Estonia (69.2)	3. United States (29,017)	3. Cambodia (0.76)
159. Lebanon (2.3)	81. United Arab Emirates (7.8)	81. United Arab Emirates (25.1)	150. Ethiopia (487)	143. Lebanon (0.31)
160. Bangladesh (2.0)	82. Turkey (6.2)	82. Bangladesh (25.0)	151. Malawi (486)	144. Jordan (0.31)
161. Papua New Guinea (0.9)	83. Korea, Rep. of (5.9)	83. Bahrain (19.4)	152. Guinea-Bissau (466)	145. Bahrain (0.31)
162. Yemen (0.3)	**84. Yemen (4.4)**	**84. Yemen (15.1)**	**153. Yemen (413)**	**146. Yemen (0.31)**
	85. Pakistan (2.4)	86. Saudi Arabia (6.4)	154. Sierra Leone (325)	154. Oman (0.19)

Yemen in the report

Yemen was mentioned in the report in pages 213 and 61 .