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TAIZ IN 1976

A SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE
of
A CITY IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1976 the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) commissioned Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants to undertake a study of water usage in Taiz, a city in the Yemen Arab Republic. The object of this work was to assist the Yemen Water and Sewerage Authority in the planning of new water supply and sewerage facilities for the city and to recommend a tariff policy for water and sewerage services based on projected levels of usage, welfare considerations and the ability to pay of different consumer groups.

An important aspect of this study was the surveys of households and small businesses in the city which the consultants undertook. The topics covered were mainly related to the consumption of water and sewerage services. However, the questionnaires also included a number of questions of more general interest, concerning household characteristics, income and expenditure levels and so on. In the event a considerable amount of statistical material was collected which was not available from any other source. Indeed, the study provides the most detailed socio-economic survey of any major town in the Yemen Arab Republic.

It was for this reason that USAID thought it would be useful to make the results of this research available to a wider audience and asked the consultant to prepare this monograph. It incorporates a number of new analyses of the survey data not included in the original report to the Yemen National Water and Sewerage Authority and to USAID.⁽¹⁾

Since 1970 the Yemen Arab Republic has been going through a period of rapid economic and social development and the likely impact of these changes since the surveys were carried out in 1976 should be taken into consideration when reading this paper. In particular it should be borne in mind that all results presented in monetary units relate to prices at the time of the study; since then the country has experienced an inflation rate of approximately 30% per annum.

(1) Tariff Study for Taiz Water and Sewerage Authority,
Yemen Arab Republic, Vol. 2.
Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants, November 1977

2.

Despite these limitations, it is felt unlikely that significant changes have taken place since 1976 in the population's household and social characteristics or in the income and expenditure relativities discussed in this paper. It is hoped, therefore, that the results presented here will be of some relevance and use to planners and those with a general interest in the study of Arab populations.

1.2 The Yemen Arab Republic and the City of Taiz

The Yemen Arab Republic is a country of some 200,000 km² lying at the south west edge of the Arabian peninsula. It is bounded on the north and east by Saudi Arabia, on the south by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Aden and the Aden Protectorate) and on the west by the Red Sea. The land consists of three clearly defined zones: a narrow coastal strip, an extensive hinterland of broken highlands stretching through the country from north to south and the vast desert region of al-Rub' al-Khali (Empty Quarter) extending eastward into Saudi Arabia. The country contains some of the most fertile lands of the Arabian Peninsula and a primarily agricultural economy has grown up.

Following the end of the Turkish occupation of the country in 1918, the country was ruled by the Zeidi Imam Yahua ibn Mohammed. The Imam followed a largely isolationist policy and it was not until 1950 that there was an exchange of diplomatic representatives with non-Arab States. The essentially medieval character of the regime's rule continued right up until the second Imam's death in 1962. Shortly after the accession of his son, the monarchy was overthrown and a republic proclaimed. A protracted civil war ensued and peace was not established until 1970. The development of a modern state can thus be said to have dated from that time and the Yemen Arab Republic remains one of the world's most underdeveloped countries. Per capita gross national product was approximately 200 U.S. dollars per annum in 1975.⁽²⁾

⁽²⁾ World Bank Atlas, 1977.

Plate1 Taiz Viewed from Ikwa Hill

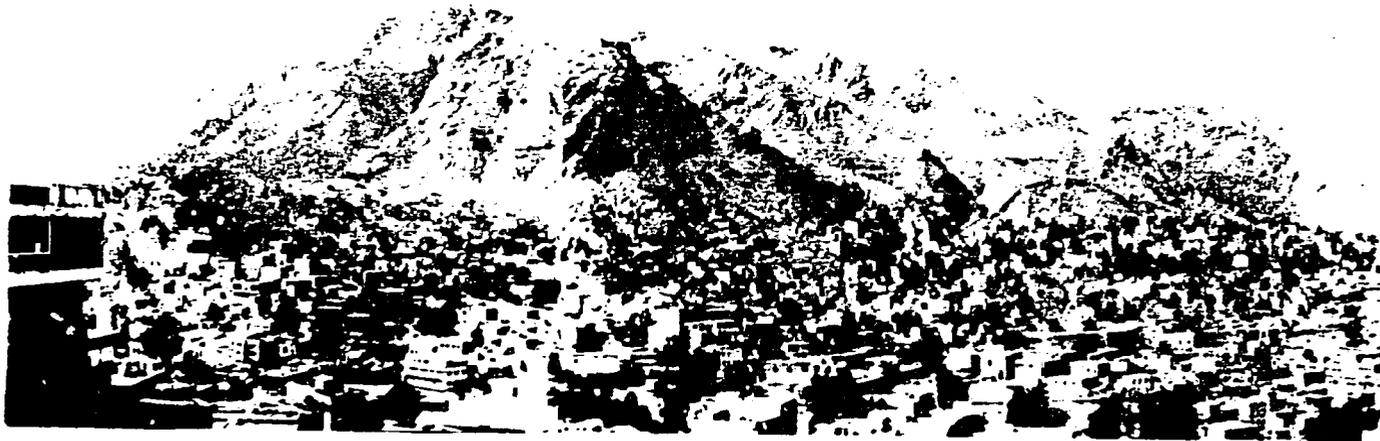


Plate 2 Central Taiz



Plate 3 Housing Conditions in Taiz

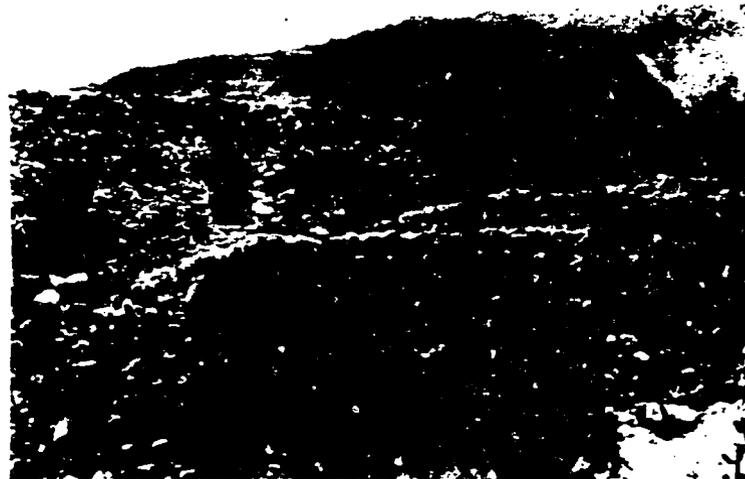




Plate 4 The City's Rural Surroundings



8.



Plate 5 Some of the
Inhabitants of Taiz



Official statistics for the YAR are still very limited and the first population census was not carried out until 1975. This enabled the total population to be estimated at 6.5 million persons, of whom some 20% were living outside the country.⁽³⁾ The majority of the population - about 90% - live in rural areas and, although they have grown rapidly in recent years, the YAR's towns and cities remain comparatively small by the standards of many other countries. Taiz is the third largest after Sana'a, the capital, and Hodeidah, the country's major Red Sea port.

Taiz is located in the highlands of the YAR about 50 kms from the border with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Founded some 800 years ago on the slopes of the Jebel Sabir Massif (Plate 1) it became the capital of the Rasulid Dynasty in 1229. It remained at the centre of an empire stretching, at its furthest extent, from Mecca to Oman until the collapse of the Dynasty in 1454. Taiz continued to function as an important provincial centre and is generally recognised as the second capital of the Yemen Arab Republic. However in the nineteenth century a concentration of political power in Sana'a and a series of local disturbances led to a considerable decline in its importance and in 1930 its population was estimated at only about 2,500 inhabitants.⁽⁴⁾ Then, in 1948, the Imam moved the capital from Sana'a to Taiz. This, and the city's proximity to the important port of Aden, ensured its development as a government and commercial centre. In 1962, its population was estimated at 20,000.⁽⁵⁾ A further impetus to expansion came in 1963 after the establishment of the Republic when the Imam controlled lands surrounding the city were released for development. In the years that followed Taiz grew rapidly and it is now an important market town as well as administrative centre of the Taiz Governorate. It lies in a fertile area and the surrounding countryside is well populated (Plate 4).

(3) Preliminary Results of the Housing and Population Census of February 1975; Central Planning Organisation, Yemen Arab Republic.

(4) Grohmann, Encyclopaedia of Islam.

(5) Initial Taiz Water Supply System Design Report, Ruiz.

4.

2. THE HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS SURVEYS

2.1 Household Survey

The difficulties of carrying out survey work in a town such as Taiz are considerable. In addition to language and cultural problems, the geography of the city made the location of individual houses difficult, particularly amongst the Old Town with its closely packed, irregularly laid out houses.⁽⁶⁾ At the time of the survey detailed street maps of Taiz were not available. These problems were partially overcome by the adoption of an area block sampling approach, areas to be included being identified with the aid of aerial photographs.

The considerable help received from the city authorities did much to reduce the social problems of carrying out a survey of this kind. A series of advertisements on the radio and in the local press made it possible to build up a strong public awareness of the survey and its purpose. This helped to encourage householders to participate when approached and in the event a response rate of 94% was achieved.

The interviews themselves were carried out by Yemeni nationals organised in four teams of seven persons, each with a local supervisor. As the official population census had been carried out the previous year it was possible to recruit staff with recent experience as enumerators. All interview staff participated in a one week training programme prior to the commencement of the survey itself.

A "stratified area sampling method" was adopted for the survey. The city was divided into four quadrants of approximately equal area. Within each quadrant three further strata were identified, based on existing water supply facilities and housing density. This yielded 11 strata in all, one of the quadrants containing no area of very high housing density.

(6) In this instance, these difficulties were compounded by the project's rather tight time-table. From its commencement in May 1976 only three months were available for planning, organising and carrying out fieldwork as it was felt essential that this should be completed by the start of Ramadhan at the end of August.

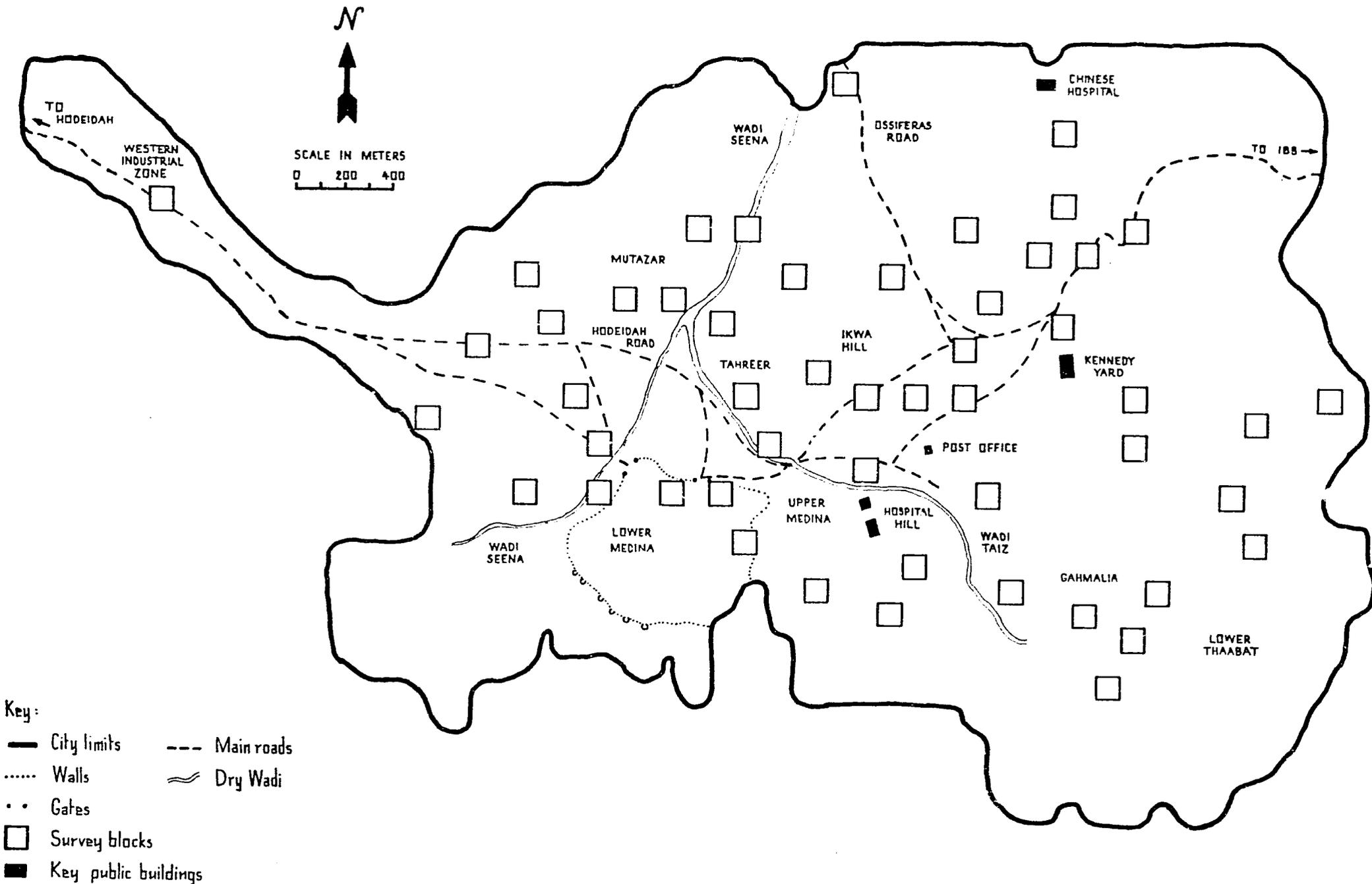
Within each strata, a random sample of non-adjacent hectare squares was selected, the number of squares being carefully chosen so that the sampling fraction was the same in each case. The overall average was 8.6% - 84 squares out of a total of 977.⁽⁷⁾ The method then involved interviewing, or attempting to interview, all households within each of the sampled squares. Aerial photographs were used to help identify the boundaries of each square on the ground. Where a dwelling was intersected by the boundary of a sample square, the household concerned was interviewed only if the main door lay within the boundary. Figure 1 shows some of the principal geographical features of Taiz. It also indicates the locations of sampled blocks, excluding those on the outskirts of the city in which no household or business development had yet occurred.

The questionnaire itself comprised just over 100 questions, some of which involved multiple answers, and normally took 35 to 40 minutes to administer. Wherever applicable definitions and classifications were related to those used for the 1975 population census. A chronology of local historical events was used as an aid to determining the age of individuals and for other questions involving the passage of time.

1,172 households were interviewed in all, comprising 6,843 individuals. In most cases answers to the questionnaire were given by heads of household although in practice other members of the household contributed where he was unsure of certain details. After the survey had been completed, some preliminary results from the 1975 population census became available and it was possible to carry out cross-checks of certain key results derived from the household survey with the census figures. A good correspondence was obtained, indicating that the sampled households provided an adequate representation of the characteristics of the population of the city as a whole.

(7) In the event 33 of these squares contained no households or small businesses.

FIG. 1 — PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF TAIZ AND SAMPLING AREAS USED FOR THE SURVEYS



2.2 Small Business Survey

Taiz has an extensive informal commercial sector with many small businesses operating from shops or offices or from domestic premises. The small business sector was surveyed both within the context of the household questionnaire, which included a number of questions on commercial activities carried out from primarily domestic premises, and by a separate survey of business establishments.

The sampling framework used for the business survey was identical to that adopted for households, interviews being carried out in the same set of hectare squares. However, a somewhat different questionnaire was involved. Some 283 businesses were interviewed with this questionnaire, in addition to the 44 operating from domestic premises, representing altogether approximately one business for every three and a half households.

2.3 Methods of Statistical Analysis

The use of a stratified cluster sampling method means that the formulae appropriate for calculating statistics from a simple random sample are no longer strictly applicable. It is necessary theoretically to take account both of variations in the response rates achieved for each block and of differences in the sampling fractions in each density stratum.⁽⁸⁾ In order to examine the importance of these factors, the means and standard deviations of a number of key variables were calculated, firstly assuming that the survey had been a simple random sample and secondly applying the full formulae appropriate to the actual sampling method used. The results obtained agreed very closely; there did not appear to be any consistent bias.

(8) An additional difficulty arises in that adjacent blocks were disallowed, so that the sampling method was not strictly random.

It was not therefore thought that the small increase in accuracy that would have been obtained from using the more complex approach justified the extra time and expense that would have been incurred and the results presented in this paper are all computed using the simpler approach. ⁽⁹⁾

In the sections that follow, all tabulations are derived from the results of the survey. Inferences have been validated using statistical methods where this is appropriate. Many of the variables involved are not normally distributed and in the majority of cases chi-square tests have therefore been applied, the criterion for significance being the 5% level. However, mean values are sometimes also given where necessary for the presentation of results. The statistical tests used assume that the sample was chosen using simple random selection techniques. It is not therefore possible to claim the kind of statistical precision for the conclusions that might have been possible if this assumption were met in practice. Strictly these statistical tests should be taken merely as indicative of major socio-economic variations in Taiz.

(9) Further details of the results obtained by using the two methods are available in a separate technical note from Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants, London.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Age and Sex Structure

The total number of persons in the 1,172 interviewed households was 6,843, whilst a further 474 persons were reported as living in premises covered by the survey of small businesses. Discussions with the Taiz authorities indicated that in total, some 5,000 persons were living in institutions covered by neither survey, made up of approximately 900 in hospitals, 2,700 in boarding schools and 1,400 in hotels, lodging houses and army barracks.

Combining these figures gives an estimated total population for the city of 95,000 in August 1976. The components of this estimate are set out in Table 1:-

TABLE 1 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF TAIZ (AUGUST 1976)

Number of households	14,600	
Mean household size	5.8 persons	
Household population		84,000
Number living in institutions		5,000
Number living in business premises		6,000
Total Population		95,000

The survey estimate of the population may be compared with the preliminary results of the population census carried out in February 1975. Using a 3% sample of census returns and manual methods of analysis the Central Planning Organisation has estimated the city's population at 78,600 at that time,⁽¹⁰⁾ although this total excludes the majority of people living in institutions. When seasonal factors, growth and the margins of error associated with both approaches are taken into account the two estimates are in close agreement.

(10) Preliminary results of the 1975 Housing and Population Census
Central Planning Organisation, Yemen Arab Republic.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

	Total	Male	Female	Ratio Male/ Female
Total in interviewed households	6,843	3,681	3,162	1.16
<u>% Aged:</u>				
Less than 5 years	16.4	15.5	17.5	1.03
5 - 9	19.2	19.3	19.0	1.18
10 - 14	15.7	16.4	14.8	1.29
15 - 19	9.9	10.9	8.7	1.46
20 - 24	6.5	6.5	6.6	1.15
25 - 29	6.4	5.1	8.0	0.73
30 - 34	5.7	4.9	6.6	0.86
35 - 39	5.3	5.4	5.2	1.21
40 - 44	5.1	4.8	5.4	1.04
45 - 49	3.2	3.7	2.5	1.71
50 - 54	2.8	3.2	2.3	1.58
55 - 59	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.05
60 or older	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.35

Notes: (i) The figures in Table 1 and subsequent tables are based solely on the survey of households in Taiz, thus excluding a proportion of the predominantly male population living in institutions and business premises (see Section 3.1).

(ii) In this and subsequent tables, percentages may not add up to 100, due to rounding.

The primary purpose of this paper is to examine the characteristics of households and with the exception of Sections 6.1 and 6.2, the results which follow are based purely on the household survey.

The age and sex structure of the survey sample is described in Table 2. A large proportion were of school age, with roughly 50% under the age of 15 and 60% under 20. The increasing number of females of child bearing age and the reduction in infant mortality rates, which can be expected to follow with the introduction of more widespread medical facilities and improved health standards, suggest that the proportion of young people in the population will probably increase still further in the next few years.

This type of age structure also implies a somewhat high dependency ratio, defined here as the number of persons of working age compared with the number who are generally either too young to too old to earn a living. This is further increased by the almost complete lack of economically active females in the labour force (see Section 6.3). In crude terms, each male of working age (20 to 59) had an average of 4.4 dependants to support.

An interesting aspect of the age and sex structure of households, as revealed in Table 2, is the high ratio of males to females, in all except the 25 to 34 age group. Including persons living in business accommodation and institutions, most of whom are believed to have been males, this gives an overall ratio of males to females for the city as a whole of 1.4.⁽¹¹⁾ The high proportion of males in Taiz is probably offset by the predominance of females in rural areas,⁽¹²⁾ although a further factor is the very large number of males working abroad.

(11) Preliminary analyses of the 1975 population census indicate a ratio of 1.32, although this excludes the majority of people living in institutions.

(12) Excluding the capital, the ratio of males to females in the Governorate of Taiz was 0.80; Preliminary Census Result, Op. Cit.

Of further interest in Table 2 are the wide fluctuations in sex ratio between the different age groups, with a higher number of males than females in the 0 to 24 age group and amongst those over 34, but with more females in the 25 to 34 age group. The complex migration patterns in the Yemen Arab Republic seem to be largely responsible. Three types of population movement are thought to be involved:-

- (a) The movement of young men into Taiz and other cities in order to obtain work, some bringing their wives with them, others to be joined by their families at a later date.
- (b) An offsetting movement of males away from the YAR to work abroad, particularly in Saudi Arabia.
- (c) The return of women to the rural villages in certain circumstances - for example, whilst their husbands are working abroad, when they are widowed or divorced or before and just after the birth of the first and possibly subsequent children. Evidence for this latter hypothesis is given by the very small number of children under the age of one reported living in Taiz.

An alternative explanation of the unusual age and sex structure shown in Table 2 lies in the possibility of misreporting, either because of a tendency to underenumerate females or because of the misreporting of age. However, the Swiss Technical Mission has carried out follow-up studies of the 1975 population census, with which the results of the Taiz household survey are broadly consistent, and these have not found evidence of the consistent underenumeration of female household members. (13)

(13) Correspondence with USAID, Yemen Arab Republic.

3.2 Birth Rate

The Taiz household survey did not collect data directly on the number of live births in the previous year, although the high proportion of younger age groups in the sample indicates a rapidly expanding population. It is in principle possible to compute an estimate of the birth rate from the population's age structure. However it is important to take into account in doing so a number of other factors, including net migration into Taiz and infant mortality.

Sophisticated demographic analysis is beyond the scope of this paper. Nevertheless, data collected on the number of infants currently living in Taiz, excluding immigrants, has been used to make an approximate estimate of the crude birth rate, calculated as the number of births per annum for every 1,000 of the total population living in the city at the beginning of the year. The calculations incorporated a simple method of correcting for infant mortality, net migration and the average rate of population growth. The exercise was repeated three times for each of the age ranges shown in Table 3:-

TABLE 3 - ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES

Child Age	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Population	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Aged 15 to 44
Less than six months	8.6	46.4
One year	28.3	152.6
Two years	33.5	180.6

These figures are all considerably lower than the estimated national rate of 47.3 per 1,000, ⁽¹⁴⁾ even accepting that urban birth rates may be lower than rural rates because of differences in the sex ratio and in socio-economic characteristics. The explanation probably lies in a tendency for women to move out of the city prior to or just after the birth of their children, returning some months later. This would partly account for the apparent drop in birth rate during the six

(14) Preliminary Census Result; Op. Cit.

months immediately prior to the survey. However, it would not explain the difference fully; some element of under-reporting may also be involved. In fact, the high rate of infant deaths in Taiz and the lack of any official arrangement for registering births means that both were probably under-recorded by the survey.⁽¹⁵⁾

If it is assumed that children under the age of three and classified in the survey as immigrants were in fact born to mothers normally resident in Taiz, a much higher rate of around 40 per 1,000 would be indicated.

During the next few years an increase in birth rate may be expected as the large proportion of females under the age of 15 in 1976 become of child bearing age.

3.3 Death Rate

As part of the household survey, householders were asked to list all household members who had died in the previous 12 months. Some 66 deaths were reported in all, indicating a crude death rate of 9.6 per 1,000 of the total population. Despite the fact that the majority of babies appear to be brought up outside the city, at least for the first few months of their lives, over 50% of recorded deaths in Taiz were amongst the under-threes. Age specific mortality rates computed from the survey results are given in Table 4, although above the age of five the small size of the sample makes the results subject to a good deal of uncertainty.

(15) It is sometimes suggested that there may be a tendency amongst Arab societies to underenumerate women and young children. If this were the case in YAR, it could account for the small number of children under one year old recorded in the sample. This problem is likely to be less important in urban areas than rural ones and the purpose of the Taiz survey was in fact well understood and welcomed by the local community. Moreover, the questionnaire did not ask about family relationships or the names of female household members. In general, therefore, this issue is not thought to have seriously affected the results of the survey although it may have been rather more important in relation to recent immigrants to Taiz.

TABLE 4 - CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Total	Male	Female
Total deaths reported in survey	66	41	25
Mean rate per 1,000	9.6	11.1	7.9
<u>Age Specific Death Rates</u>			
Under 5 years	36.6	45.7	27.2
5 - 9 years	1.5	0.0	3.3
10 - 19 years	3.4	4.0	2.7
20 - 29 years	6.8	4.7	8.7
30 - 39 years	1.3	2.7	0.0
40 - 49 years	5.3	9.6	0.0
50 - 59 years	7.9	12.7	0.0
60 and over	24.2	25.2	22.7

Note:

Death rates are expressed here as the number of deaths reported during the 12 months preceding the survey per thousand of the population resident at the time that the survey was carried out.

Infant mortality rates were very high; the chance of survival beyond the age of two was only about 75%. Records maintained by the Swedish Save the Children Fund, although for an area much larger than the city of Taiz itself, indicate a rate of about 200 per 1,000 children under one year old, tending to confirm these results.

Table 4 also suggests that there is a noticeable peak in female mortality at age 18 to 22 possibly related to the birth of the first child.

The relatively low rates observed for elderly females, compared with elderly males, suggest that many may leave Taiz for the rural areas in later life.

The observed crude death rate for the population as a whole of 9.6 per 1,000 is of similar order of magnitude to results obtained from a survey of burials in the city carried out by the YAR Central Planning Organisation in 1976.⁽¹⁶⁾ This indicated a crude death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population. More recent work by the YAR authorities⁽¹⁷⁾ has estimated the national crude death rate at 28.7 per 1,000 in 1975.

The difference between the national figure and the rates found for Taiz city are probably the result of differences in age structure between the city and its rural environs, resulting from the tendency for babies to be brought up outside the city for the first few months (see Section 3.2), and for the elderly to return to their villages on retirement or widowhood. However, the possibility that deaths were under-recorded by the household survey cannot be disregarded. The fact that almost twice as many deaths were recorded amongst male children under three as amongst female children suggests that some element of under-recording may well have been present.

(16) Unpublished CPO memorandum.

(17) Preliminary Census Results, Op. Cit.

Some further analyses have also been carried out to assess the impact of social conditions upon infant mortality. The probability of a child dying before the age of five was examined in relation to each of the following factors:-

- (a) per capita real household income;
- (b) housing density stratum;
- (c) literacy of the head of household;
- (d) number of years education received by the head of household;
- (e) per capita water consumption;
- (f) bath and toilet facilities.

The small size of the sample meant that only quite large variations in mortality rates would be statistically significant. Two of the factors above were significant at the 5% level - the literacy level of the head of household and the household's toilet and washing facilities (Table 5).

It is estimated that babies brought up in households with a household head who was either completely illiterate or could read, but not write had a 90% greater chance of dying before the age of five than babies brought up in households with a literate household head.

Babies brought up in households with neither a flush toilet nor basic washing facilities were almost eight times as likely to die before the age of five as those in households with both facilities. The difference could, of course, be due to variations in attitudes to personal hygiene generally and which were probably reflected in the ownership of washing and toilet facilities. However the results tend to confirm the opinion of medical staff in Taiz that most infant sickness was the result of water-borne and sewerage-borne disease.

TABLE 5 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFANT MORTALITY
AND SOCIAL FACTORS

(i) Relationship with Literacy of Head of Household

	Deaths per Thousand Children Aged 0 to 4 Years
Household head able to write	27
Household head unable to write	51
All households	37

(ii) Relationship with Household Washing and Toilet Facilities

	Deaths per Thousand Children Aged 0 to 4 Years
Households with neither washing facilities nor a flush toilet	123
Households with some facilities	37
Households with both washing facilities and a flush toilet	16
All households	37

3.4 Immigration

The drift of population away from rural areas and into the cities, familiar in many developing countries, has been taking place for some years in the YAR and immigration has constituted a major component in the development of Taiz. In 1969 and again in 1972 there was an additional influx of population from Aden, following political upheavals there. The pattern of population movements involved is extremely complex and the subject would probably merit a separate study of its own. However, the questions on immigration which were included in the household survey provide some very useful information, not previously available.

Table 6 shows that only 42% of the population in surveyed households had lived in Taiz all their lives. Roughly a fifth had changed their place of residence in the two years before the survey.

The complex nature of the immigration process makes it rather difficult to estimate the actual rate at which it was adding to the overall population of Taiz; it seems that many more people travel to Taiz, with or without the intention of making a home there, than actually remain for any length of time. The situation is further complicated by the extent to which the figures include those returning from abroad.

Excluding those giving Taiz itself as their place of previous residence, Table 6 indicates an apparent annual rate of immigration in the three months immediately prior to the survey of roughly 180 per 1,000 - equivalent to 15,000 per annum over the household population as a whole. This compares with an annual rate of 52 per 1,000 during the preceding 21 month period - equivalent to approximately 4,400 per annum over all households.⁽¹⁸⁾ The difference could be partly a reflection of more accurate recollection and of various

(18) These estimates assume an overall net rate of population growth of approximately 5½% per annum (see Section 3.6).

TABLE 6 - IMMIGRATION INTO TAIZ

	Length of Residence in Taiz				
	Less Than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	More Than 2 Years	All Residents
Number in sampled households	380	429	484	5,536	6,843
Of which per cent living previously in:					
Taiz City	18	31	40	45	42
Taiz Governorate	26	28	34	32	31
Other YAR	30	22	9	13	14
Aden	10	8	11	7	8
Other Arab Countries	8	1	1	1	1
Other Countries	8	11	6	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

policy changes, both at home and abroad,⁽¹⁹⁾ although a more important factor is probably the large number of temporary visitors to Taiz, staying there for only a few months.

The best guide to the rate at which immigration was adding to the population of Taiz is probably given by the number of newcomers to the city who had stayed there more than three months. Excluding all those who had lived in Taiz at some time previously, this implies a rate of about five per cent per annum. Taking the average over all immigrants to Taiz during the two years prior to the household survey gives a rate of seven per cent per annum.

The dividing line between "visitor" and "immigrant" is a blurred one; it is possible that many individuals initially plan to remain in the city for only a few months and only later decide to stay there permanently if they obtain work. In any event there appear to be two distinct kinds of immigrants to Taiz, those staying only one or two months and those moving to the city on a more permanent basis.

By examining the characteristics of recent arrivals in Taiz (those resident less than three months) as shown in Table 6, and comparing them with those resident in Taiz for between three months and two years, it is possible to gain some insight into these two groups.⁽²⁰⁾

(19) In 1976 the government of Saudi Arabia tightened regulations regarding Yemeni immigrants; at roughly the same time the YAR also strengthened controls on Yemenis leaving the country. A paper by USAID concludes that by 1978 these factors, together with a narrowing of wage differentials between Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic, had led to a downturn in net migration. Yemeni Worker Emigration and Remittances; USAID June 1978.

(20) For the purposes of subsequent analyses, it is assumed that there was a predominance of "short-term immigrants" amongst the group resident less than three months and a predominance of "long-term immigrants" amongst the group arriving between three months and two years before the survey was undertaken.

There were significant differences in the breakdown by previous residence of long and short-term immigrants in the sample. Some 35% of long-term immigrants had previously lived in Taiz itself, compared with only 18% of short-term immigrants. Amongst newcomers to Taiz there was no significant difference between the two groups in the proportions immigrating to the city from foreign countries as opposed to other parts of the YAR, although within this group the number coming from Saudi Arabia was significantly higher amongst short-term (i.e. recent) immigrants. It is possible that this is related to the legislative changes mentioned earlier, although it could also be a reflection of emigrant behaviour, with Yemenis working in Saudi Arabia returning to the YAR for a few months and then going back to Saudi Arabia for a further period of work (see Section 3.5).

Some 8% of individuals in the sample had immigrated from Aden at some time previously. The way of life in Aden is very similar to that of the YAR and the socio-economic characteristics of this group are believed to have been comparable with those borne in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Amongst those moving to Taiz from other parts of the YAR, there was a further difference between the two groups; some 67% of long-term immigrants had come from the Taiz Governorate, a predominantly rural area, compared with 46% of short-term immigrants.

There were no major differences in age and sex structure between the two groups (Table 7). Both had a relatively high proportion of males compared with residents of longer standing; there were 44% more males than females amongst those resident in Taiz for less than two years compared with 11% more males amongst those resident for a longer period of time.

TABLE 7 - AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF SAMPLE POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TAIZ

	Resident Less Than 3 Months		Resident 3 Months to 2 Years		Resident More Than 2 Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number in sampled households	214	166	550	363	2,913	2,623
Per cent in age group:						
Less than 15 years	50	48	57	59	50	51
15 - 19 years	11	7	11	7	11	9
20 - 29 years	12	20	14	15	11	14
30 - 59 years	24	23	17	16	24	24
Over 60 years	3	2	2	2	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Household members were also asked to give their status within the household. When analysed by length of residence, the results shed further light on immigrant behaviour. Table 8 suggests that a relatively high proportion of newcomers to Taiz - about 40% - stay with friends or relatives in the city, the proportion gradually declining with the period of residence. A significant proportion of "long-term" immigrants had taken jobs as servants. Of the 22 servants - all males - in the sample 18 had arrived in the city during the previous two years:-

TABLE 8 - STATUS WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD

	Period of Residence			
	Less Than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	More Than 2 Years
Number in sample	380	429	484	5,536
Per cent who were:				
- permanent residents	59	79	91	99
- visitors	41	18	8	1
- servants	0	3	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100

3.5 Emigration

Historically, there have been large movements of Yemenis to other Arab nations and elsewhere and there are communities in many different countries. Remittances from Yemeni workers overseas play a major role in the country's economy. The rate of emigration is likely to be very variable, depending on the economic situation both at home and in the destination countries. It is difficult to estimate emigration rates from a survey of existing households as this provides no mechanism for recording cases where the entire household has moved away.

Table 9 shows the results of asking households to list members that had recently left Taiz to take up permanent residence elsewhere. For the reasons discussed above, this probably underestimates the rate of emigration, particularly of females, since they would be the last to leave in staged migration and therefore less likely to be recorded than males:-

TABLE 9 - EMIGRATION RATES

	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 per Annum
Number of emigrants reported by surveyed households	120	101	19	
% of population	1.8	2.7	0.6	
<u>% left:</u>				
- Less than 3 months before survey	28	23	42	18
- 3 to 12 months before survey	30	30	32	7
- 1 to 2 years before survey	24	25	21	5
- More than 2 years before survey	18	21	5	-
Total	100	100	100	

The majority of emigrants recorded were males. Other work suggests they generally spend two to four years working abroad with an extended visit in the YAR (often at harvest time) every year or so.⁽²¹⁾ This pattern of behaviour is probably partly responsible for the apparently increasing rate of emigration shown in Table 9. The figures for the three months immediately prior to the survey are likely to be most representative of the actual emigration rate, indicating a rate of about 18 per 1,000 of the total population.

(21) Yemeni Worker Emigration and Remittances;
Unpublished USAID memorandum June 1978.

Tables 10 and 11 show the age and sex distribution and the destination breakdown of emigrants recorded in the survey. The majority of male emigrants were of working age - 20 or more, whilst most females were less than 20 years old. Differences in the breakdown by destination of emigrants were also statistically significant. Roughly nine out of ten male emigrants went abroad, mostly to Saudi Arabia, probably in order to find more highly paid work than was available in the YAR.⁽²²⁾ In contrast, the majority of female emigrants moved within the YAR itself. Without other evidence the reasons behind this can only be the subject of speculation, and the small numbers involved, together with the difficulties in recording emigration discussed earlier, mean that it would be dangerous to put too much reliance on these results. It may simply be that male emigrants within the YAR tend to take their wives and families with them, whereas this may not be the case for emigrants to other countries. Other factors might be the movement of young wives back to the rural villages whilst their husbands are working abroad, or for child bearing, and differing attitudes towards the need for education amongst males and females. Thus female children might be sent back to the villages to work, with males tending to remain in Taiz in order to continue their education.

Although seasonal migration was not studied as a part of the household survey, there are thought to be three main movements out of Taiz:-

- (a) For about one month each year on the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, estimated by the Central Planning Organisation of the YAR Government as involving 3% to 4% of the male population of Taiz. In 1976 this took place in January.
- (b) In March/April and October/November to assist in sowing and harvesting in the rural areas.

As the survey was carried out in August 1976, it would not have been affected by these movements.

(22) Research by USAID indicates that emigrants to Saudi Arabia generally go with the single minded purpose of saving money. They tend to live cheaply and may be able to save 60% or more of their incomes.
USAID memorandum; Op. Cit.

TABLE 10 - AGE AND SEX OF EMIGRANTS

	Total	Male	Female
Total number in interviewed households	120	101	19
<u>% aged:</u>			
0 - 9	4	1	20
10 - 19	23	20	35
20 - 29	39	42	25
30 - 39	15	16	10
40 - 49	14	16	5
50 or over	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100

TABLE 11 - DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS

	Total	Male	Female
Total number in interviewed households	120	101	19
Per cent moved to:			
- Taiz Governorate	7	3	26
- Other parts of YAR	14	9	42
- Aden	0	0	0
- Other Arab countries	56	60	32
- Other	23	27	0
Total	100	100	100

3.6 Rate of Population Growth

The major factor affecting the growth of population in Taiz is immigration. Only 42% of the population surveyed had lived in Taiz from birth, 31% were from Taiz Governorate, 14% from other parts of Yemen, 8% from Aden and 4% from elsewhere abroad.

Estimates of the components of population growth derived from the household survey are set out in Table 12 below:-

TABLE 12 - NET RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

	Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Immigration	52
Emigration	18	
Net Migration		
Crude birth rate	31	21
Death rate	10	
Net Natural Increase		
Net Annual Increase		55

The net rate of population growth of 5½% per annum lies at the bottom end of the range used in the Taiz Water and Sewerage Study for making demand projections. All of the figures in Table 12 are subject to considerable uncertainty; it is possible that births, deaths and emigration were all under-recorded.

The rate of immigration used relates to long-term immigration, as discussed in Section 3.4. If the average inflow of population over the whole two year period prior to the survey is used instead, this leads to an immigration rate of 6.9% per annum, compared with 5.2% as in Table 12, and to a net rate of population growth of 7.2%.

It is also possible to use the estimates of the Taiz population made in 1930 and 1962 (see Section 1.2) to compute historical growth rates. For comparison these are set out in Table 13. Although these estimates are subject to considerable uncertainty, the results of the Taiz household survey suggest that the very high rates of growth experienced by the city in the sixties and early seventies had declined considerably by 1976:-

TABLE 13 - ESTIMATED HISTORICAL POPULATION
GROWTH RATES

Period	Annual Rate of Population Growth
1930 to 1962	6 %
1962 to 1976	11 %
1975 to 1976	5½%

Results from the 1975 population census indicate that the net natural rate of population growth for the YAR as a whole was 1.9%.⁽²³⁾

(23) Preliminary Census Results; Op. Cit.

4. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

4.1 Analytical Approach

Until the establishment of the republic in 1962, the Yemen was virtually a closed community as far as the rest of the world was concerned. It remains one of the world's poorest countries with an annual per capita income of 200 U.S. dollars in 1975. There is very little industry and the traditional values and way of life are still largely retained. In recent years, however, quite large amounts of money have flowed into the country from abroad, firstly in the form of aid and secondly as repatriated earnings from migrant Yemeni workers. The emphasis on the development of a modern infrastructure and various government services implies particularly rapid growth of the towns and cities, in turn leading to the large influx of population from the poorer rural areas observed in Section 3.4.

In common with other Yemeni cities, therefore, Taiz is a city undergoing rapid change, with a wide range of living standards and social conditions. Accordingly, much of the analysis described below has been designed to explore the differences between various income groups. There are a number of ways in which household income levels might be compared. In this paper, real income per capita is the measure that has been used, computed by adding all the household's sources of income (including earnings, grants, rents and any free items received) and dividing by the number of persons in the household. Whilst this probably provides the best measure available of how well-off a household is, it needs to be borne in mind also that a wide range of different types of households were covered by the survey, from small households consisting entirely of working males to extended family groups. For example, richer income groups included a higher proportion of all male households than poorer ones and there are also other variations in the mix of household types. The structure of households in Taiz is examined in more detail in Appendix 1. Where this is thought likely to affect the interpretation of the results that follow, this is commented on in the text.

4.2 Geographical Analysis

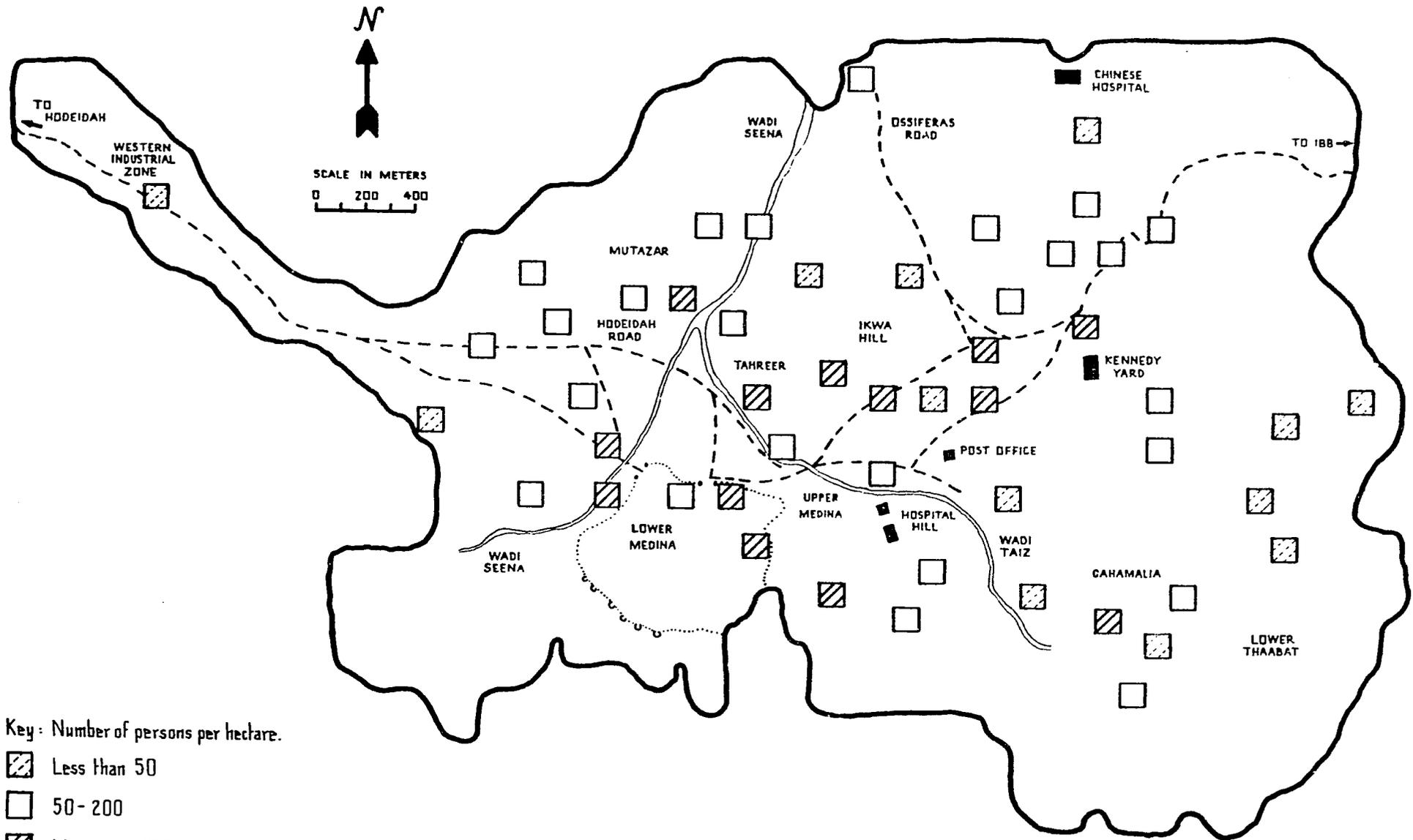
In recent years, Taiz has developed in very much of a piecemeal fashion, with modern houses lying alongside those of more traditional design and rich families living alongside poor (see Plate 2).⁽²⁴⁾ Whilst the household survey was restricted merely to those blocks sampled, it is useful to examine geographical variations in housing density and income.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 provide a simple map presentation of some of the survey findings, results being limited of course to blocks which were actually sampled. In each case, the 25% of hectare blocks with the highest results are marked by heavy shading and the 25% (13 out of 52 blocks) with the lowest are indicated by light shading. For example, of the 52 blocks in which interviews were carried out, the 13 with a density of more than 200 persons per hectare are indicated by heavy shading in Figure 2. The 13 with less than 50 persons per hectare are indicated by a lighter shading and blocks with densities in between these two figures are unshaded.

The number of persons per hectare (Figure 2) varied considerably between different parts of the city, from less than ten persons/ha. around the eastern outskirts of the town and in some other areas where development was still taking place in 1976, to 200 to 400 persons/ha. in the old urban core areas, along with main highway areas of subsequent development and in those residential areas on higher ground which were environmentally more attractive. The density of development in Arab towns is traditionally higher than in western, developed countries, although the survey indicated wide variations in the density of development in different areas. The extreme differences are likely to be reduced as development proceeds on the urban fringe, and with "infilling" on vacant lots within existing development.

(24) The integration of rich and poor households is typical of traditional Islamic cities.

FIG.2 — NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HECTARE LIVING IN SAMPLED BLOCKS

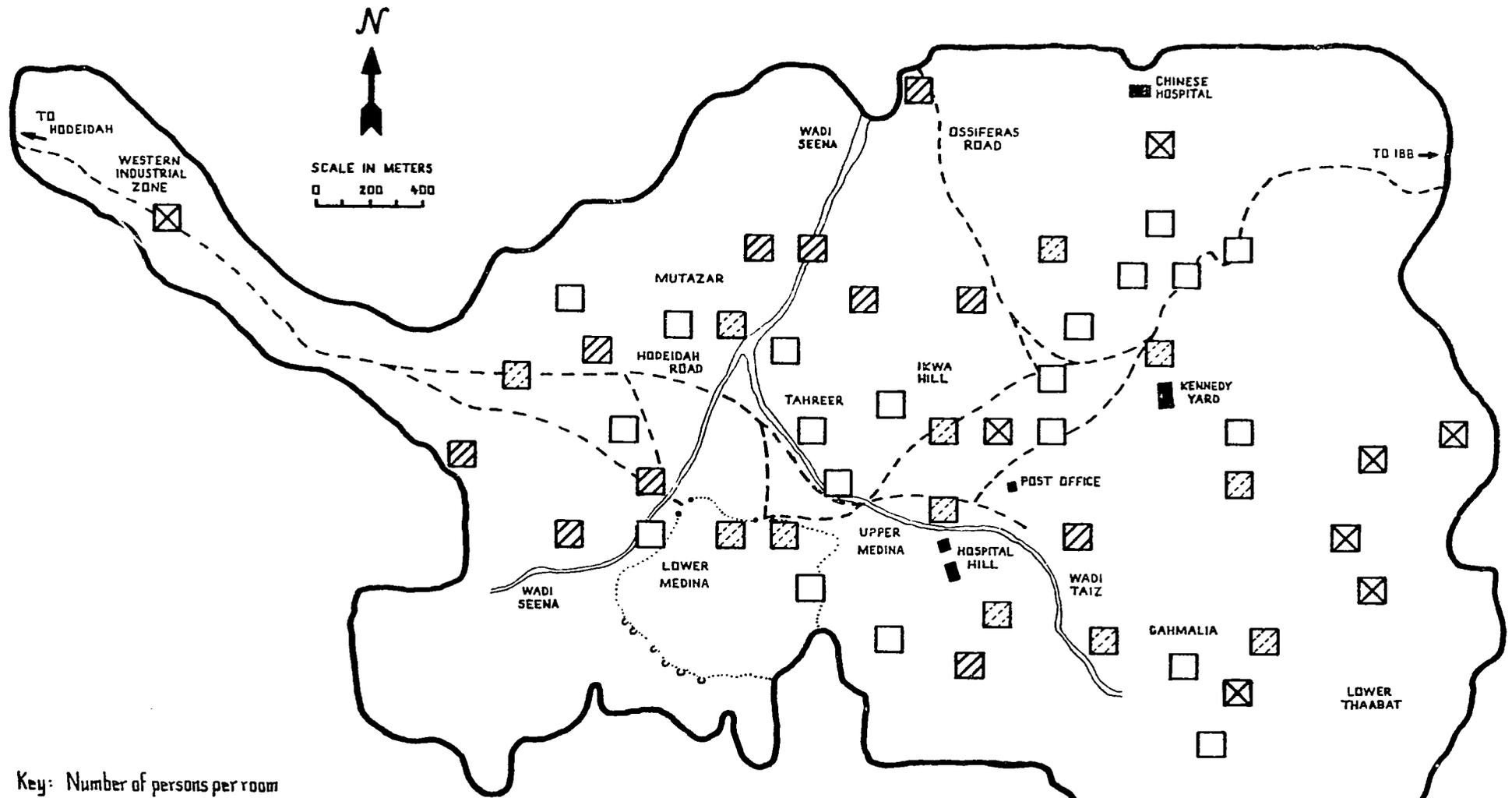


Key: Number of persons per hectare.

-  Less than 50
-  50-200
-  More than 200

Note: Based on results of household survey only, excludes those living in business premises and in institutions.

FIG. 3 — MEAN NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN SAMPLED BLOCKS



Key: Number of persons per room

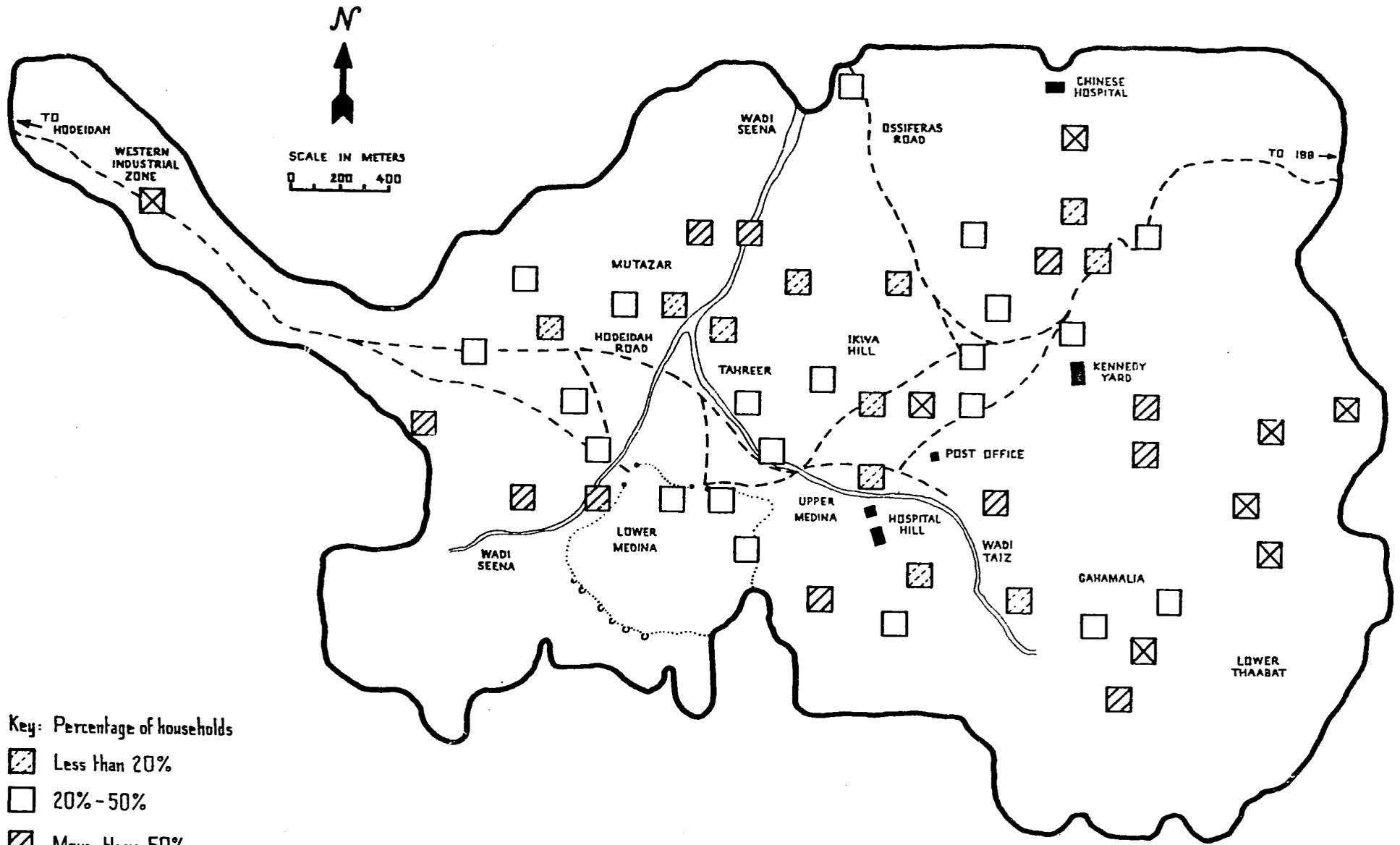
▨ Less than 1.7

□ 1.7-2.1

▩ More than 2.1

Note: Mean room occupancy has not been computed for blocks with less than four households. Blocks where this occurs are indicated by ⊠

FIG. 4 - PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH BLOCK WITH INCOMES BELOW 100 RIALS PER CAPITA PER MONTH



Key: Percentage of households

-  Less than 20%
-  20% - 50%
-  More than 50%

Note: The proportion of poor households is not given for blocks with less than four households in total. Blocks where this occurs are indicated by 

There was much less variation in mean room occupancy between different blocks from less than one person per room to around four just north of Mutazar (Figure 3). The pattern was roughly the opposite to that described above. The higher occupancy rates (over two persons per room) were found generally around the periphery of Taiz, that is in newer residential areas, while lower occupancies (less than 1.7 persons per room) were common in the old urban core areas and along the main highway axis. This pattern is somewhat similar to the distribution of "poor" households (Figure 4); the proportion of households with per capita incomes below 100 Rials/month was also highest in "fringe" areas and lowest in the older and more attractive areas of the town. This may suggest that, at least in the blocks surveyed, a significant proportion of current development, and the particular size and type of housing unit, is tailored to meet the needs of poorer families and that, because of construction costs (rather than land costs or availability), this results in the provision of smaller housing units and higher occupancy rates than is common in older development. (25)

4.3 Household Characteristics

Table 14 summarises variations in various key household characteristics between different income groups. Household size is strongly correlated with income, richer households tending to be smaller than poor ones. There was also a higher proportion of males in the richer households indicating, together with the variations in household size, that variations in per capita income were partly a reflection of differences in household structure. Over the sample as a whole, some 13% of households had no female members. Table 15 examines variations in household size in more detail. Almost one-third of poor households - those with per capita incomes less than 100 Rials per month - comprised nine or more members. In contrast 57% of households in the highest income band consisted of only one or two members.

(25) The result observed in Section 4.4, that home ownership is more prevalent amongst poorer households than richer ones, tends to confirm this conclusion.

TABLE 14 - HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY INCOME GROUP

	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)											
	All Households	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-200	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Number of households	1,172	378	338	410	115	263	192	146	89	67	104	150
Average number of persons/household	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.4	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.7
Proportion of males (%)	54	51	52	60	50	52	54	50	57	59	57	66
Average number of rooms/household	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
Average number of persons/room	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Average water consumption/capita (cu.m. per month)	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	4.5
Proportion with a flush toilet (%)	45	31	44	55	23	35	42	48	51	60	58	55
Proportion with other toilet (%)	42	54	44	32	61	50	48	38	40	30	27	30

Notes:

- (a) The income ranges used in this table relate to August 1976, when the survey was carried out. At that time the exchange rate was 4.55 Rials = 1 U.S. dollar. Since 1976 the inflation rate in the YAR has been approximately 30% per annum.
- (b) Complete income data was not available from all households. The total number of households in individual income groups does not, therefore, sum to 1,172.

TABLE 15 - HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)											
	All Households	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Number of households of which % with:-	1,172	378	338	410	115	263	192	146	89	67	104	150
1 - 2 persons	20	5	15	36	5	4	8	25	18	21	32	57
3 - 4 persons	19	15	18	23	11	17	18	19	29	34	23	15
5 - 6 persons	22	24	26	16	27	23	31	21	18	16	22	9
7 - 8 persons	19	25	22	13	24	25	23	19	17	16	14	9
9 - 10 persons	12	19	10	6	19	19	12	8	11	8	7	3
11 or more	9	12	9	6	13	12	8	10	7	5	3	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

There seems to have been no systematic variation in the number of rooms inhabited by households of different income levels, although room occupancy was strongly related to income group - partly a reflection of household size. However, there was by Western standards considerable overcrowding at all income levels with an average of 1.7 persons per room over the sample as a whole. Table 16 shows that almost a quarter of poor families were living more than three to a room, although two-thirds of households in the highest income group had one or more rooms for each household member.

The presence of considerable overcrowding in Taiz is partly a result of the type of housing stock available. There seem to be few if any large houses available. Only 7% of households had more than five living rooms. Yet 21% had nine or more members, so that high levels of room occupancy are inevitable, especially amongst the poorer and predominantly larger households.

The key factors influencing standards of hygiene were also correlated with income level (Table 14). Per capita water consumption differed markedly between rich and poor households, those with per capita incomes above 500 Rials per month consuming more than six times as much as those with incomes below 50 Rials. The type of toilet facility that a household owned was also strongly related to income, although, over the sample as a whole, only 45% of households had a modern flush toilet and 13% had no toilet facilities of their own whatsoever.

4.4 Housing

Roughly 13% of households lived in shared accommodation (Table 17A), the proportion being highest, curiously, amongst richer families. Once again, this probably reflects the increasing proportion of small, all male households with increasing per capita income. Home ownership and rental were evenly split as the predominant forms of tenure (Table 17B). The relationship between tenure and income group was also the reverse of what might be expected in more advanced, western countries, with the majority of poor households owning their own accommodation and the majority of rich households renting theirs. The

TABLE 16 - ROOM OCCUPANCY

	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)											
	All Households	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Number of households of which % with room occupancy:-	1,172	378	338	410	115	263	192	146	89	67	104	150
0.0 - 1.0 persons per room	28	9	22	49	9	9	16	31	36	46	39	65
1.1 - 2.0 " " "	42	37	51	37	34	39	54	47	44	40	49	24
2.1 - 3.0 " " "	21	33	20	11	30	35	22	17	17	9	11	7
3.1 - 4.0 " " "	6	11	5	2	14	10	5	4	2	2	0	2
4.1 - 5.0 " " "	3	5	2	1	10	3	2	1	1	0	1	1
5.1 or more " " "	2	5	1	1	4	5	1	0	0	3	0	1
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

Room occupancy is defined in relation to the number of living rooms that the household possessed, including kitchens, but excluding bathrooms.

relatively large number of all male households in the higher income groups is probably partly responsible. Many of these are likely to have been migrant workers for whom temporary accommodation was sufficient. However this cannot provide the full explanation; special characteristics of the Taiz housing market are probably also involved. One of these might be the restrictions on land ownership prior to 1962 which have probably contributed to a growth in the rented sector.

Variations in the type of housing and material of construction conformed much more to a priori expectations, richer households tending to live in houses of more modern construction than poor ones (Table 18). Households with per capita incomes below 100 Rials per month were also much less likely to live in flats or apartments than those with incomes above this level. Some 3% of poor households in the sample lived in temporary structures (Table 19). Examples of the types of housing prevalent in Taiz are shown in Plates 2 and 3.

4.5 Literacy and Education

As a part of the Taiz household survey, respondents were asked both about the literacy and extent of formal education of each household member. 42% of the total population of Taiz were able to read,⁽²⁶⁾ (Table 20), although literacy rates were much higher amongst males than females, particularly amongst those aged 30 or more. Only 6% of females in this age group could read, compared with 60% of males. The lack of education amongst females is essentially the result of historical social conventions and religious beliefs. Table 20 shows that the disparity is now being reduced with higher levels of literacy amongst young people of both sexes:-

(26) A reading test was not administered as a part of the household survey; these figures relate to reported literacy only.

TABLE 19 - TYPE OF HOUSING

	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)											
	All Households	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Number of households of which per cent occupying:	1,126	378	338	410	115	263	192	146	89	67	104	150
- villa on one floor	15	14	15	16	11	14	16	14	20	15	14	15
- small house on one floor	45	55	43	37	60	52	45	40	39	33	42	35
- house on two or more floors	19	18	18	20	11	21	20	16	19	28	18	19
- apartment or flat	12	4	16	15	5	3	14	19	18	13	15	15
- temporary structure	1	3	1	0	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
- furnished room or lodging with family	3	4	2	3	5	4	2	3	1	2	1	5
- other	5	3	4	8	4	3	2	7	1	9	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 20 - LITERACY RATES BY AGE AND SEX (PER CENT)

Age	Total	Male	Female
All ages	42	56	25
0 - 9 years	18	21	16
10 - 19 years	75	85	60
20 - 29 years	52	83	22
30 - 39 years	35	65	5
40 - 49 years	37	61	7
50 and over	34	52	7

Table 20 indicates that the main increase in literacy amongst males probably took place between the late fifties and early sixties, some ten years before the large change in female literacy rates.

An analysis of the number of years' education received by individuals in the sample (Table 21) yields very much the same conclusions with education expanding at all levels. For example, 55% of males aged 20 to 29 had spent six or more years at school,⁽²⁷⁾ compared with only 15% of those aged 30 or more.

The widespread education of women is only a very recent development; only 15% of females in the 20 to 29 age range had received any formal education at all. Whilst roughly one-third of both boys and girls aged 10 to 19 had received primary education, at the time of the survey only 25% of girls were being educated beyond this level, compared with 46% of boys. One-fifth of boys aged 10 to 19 and over two-fifths of girls had still received no formal education whatsoever.

(27) Education in the Yemen Arab Republic consists of four stages. Primary education normally begins at the age of five and lasts for six years, followed by three years at either a preparatory school or a primary level teacher training college and three years at either secondary school or a preparatory level training college. Some students may also go on to further education. It is common for students to spend some time teaching at primary or preparatory level before resuming their own studies, with the result that many Yemenis are still receiving education in their early twenties.

TABLE 21 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF SURVEY POPULATION
AGED TEN YEARS OR OLDER

MALES

Number of Years' Education	All Ages (Ten or Over)	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 20 - 29	Aged 30 or Over
None	49	22	41	80
1 - 5 years	16	32	4	4
6 - 11 years	27	44	28	8
12 or more years	8	2	27	7
Total	100	100	100	100

FEMALES

Number of Years' Education	All Ages (Ten or Over)	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 20 - 29	Aged 30 or Over
None	75	44	85	97
1 - 5 years	13	31	4	1
6 - 11 years	11	23	8	1
12 or more years	2	2	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100

A comparison of the educational achievement of recent immigrants with inhabitants of longer standing (Table 22) indicates that male immigrants of working age (20 - 59) were likely to have reached a slightly higher standard of education than members of the existing Taiz population. Part of the difference in average educational attainment is probably due to the movement into the YAR of expatriate professionals although the proportion in the sample with no formal education was significantly lower amongst long-term immigrants than residents of more than two years standing (61% compared with 70%).

As the overall standard of education in rural areas is thought to be lower than in the cities, this suggests that Yemenis with a somewhat higher than average educational achievement are most likely to migrate from the countryside to the urban areas, although, of course, the number of years of education an individual has received is only a very approximate guide to educational standards. In contrast, children and female immigrants tended to have received slightly less education than existing residents of Taiz.

TABLE 22 - AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS' EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS
COMPARED WITH EXISTING TAIZ RESIDENTS

Age	Mean Number of Years' Education			
	Males		Females	
	Resident Less Than Two Years	Resident More Than Two Years	Resident Less Than Two Years	Resident More Than Two Years
All ages	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.1
0 - 9 years	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
10 - 19 years	4.1	5.0	2.6	3.1
20 - 24 years	7.2	7.8	2.2	1.9
25 - 29 years	5.6	3.9	0.9	0.4
30 - 39 years	3.5	2.4	0.6	0.2
40 - 49 years	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.4
50 - 59 years	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
60 years or more	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2

5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

5.1 Sources of Household Income

Figures 5 and 6 show the cumulative distributions of total real household income (income from all sources, including estimates of the value of free goods) and of per capita real household income. Since 1976 the YAR has experienced an inflation rate of approximately 30% per annum. Whilst the monetary values of householder's incomes have probably increased at roughly this rate, it is unlikely that this had any significant effect on the shapes of the distributions shown in Figures 5 and 6. Both are highly skewed with almost three quarters of households below the mean per capita income level and over 40% of households receiving less than half the average income. The median per capita household income was 141 Rials per month (approximately \$31).

Table 23 gives a breakdown of total household income from all sources for different income groups, although there was considerable variation between individual households. Whilst rigorous statistical tests have not been undertaken, the importance of different sources seems to have been roughly the same at all except the poorest per capita income levels. Amongst the lower income groups, earnings from employment accounted for a smaller proportion of total earnings and government grants and various free goods were of more importance. In the 10% of households with per capita incomes of less than 50 Rials per month (not shown in Table 23) these two items represented 14% of total household income.

An analysis of average shares of this kind gives a misleading idea, however, of the importance of individual sources of income to the minority of households that received them. For example, only about 9% of households were receiving money from relatives working abroad, although the amounts involved in these cases were very significant - roughly 600 Rials per month on average. The proportions of households receiving income from the various sources discussed above are shown in Table 24, together with the mean reported value.

FIG.5 CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (Rials per month)

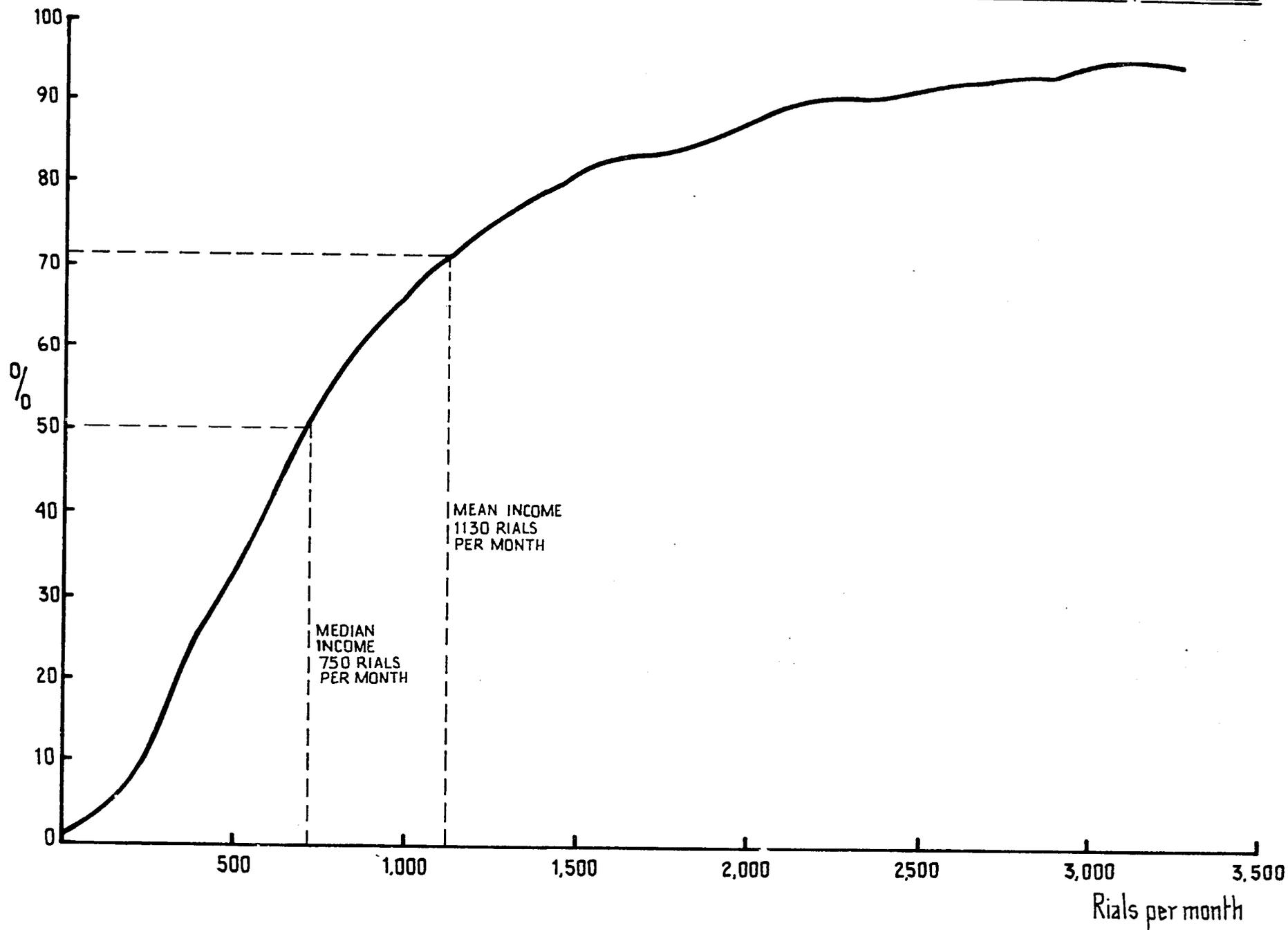


FIG.6 CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF PER CAPITA REAL
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (Rials per month)

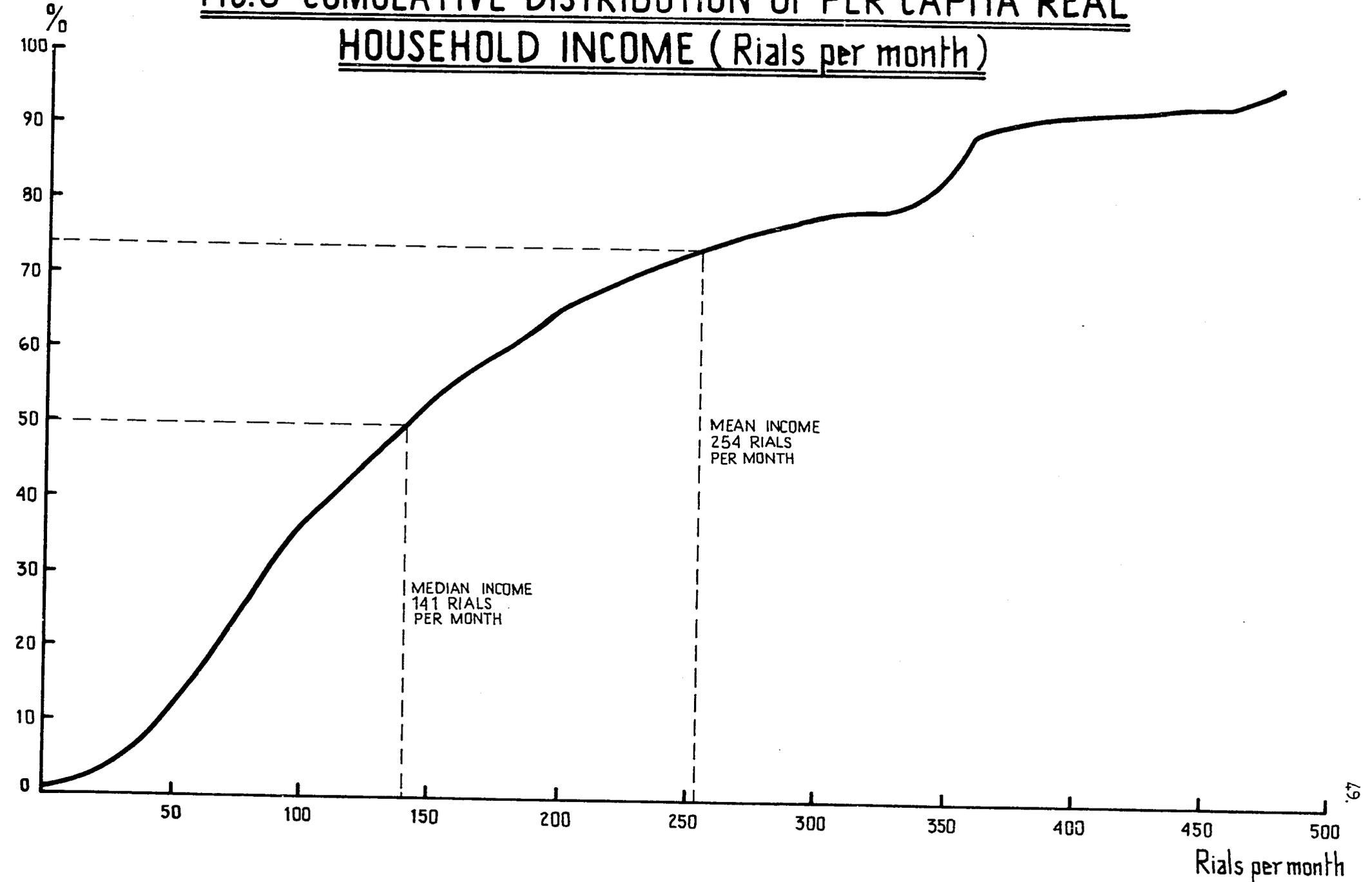


TABLE 24 - MEAN VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL SOURCES
OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Income Source	Proportion of Households Reporting (Per Cent)	Mean Value (Rials Per Month)
Employment	85	1012
Government Grants	14	207
Net Rents	11	451
Relatives in YAR	6	289
Relatives Abroad	9	601
Other Sources	16	529

Roughly 15% of households received no income from employment whatsoever (Table 25A) and amongst households with overall per capita incomes below 50 Rials per month, the proportion was 34%.

Table 25B shows how government grants to households were distributed. Over the sample as a whole, some 14% of households received financial assistance from the government, the proportion varying from 18% for households with per capita incomes below 50 Rials per month to 9% for households with per capita incomes above 500 Rials per month.

5.2 Household Expenditure

Table 26 gives mean monthly household expenditures and the proportions spent on different items for various income groups. Food and drink were the most important items, accounting for 52% of household expenditure on average over the sample. This was followed by 13% on tobacco and kat, a narcotic substance derived from the leaves of a locally grown plant. The chewing of kat leaves constitutes an important element in the social lives of many of the YAR's citizens. Housing and clothing were the two other main items of expenditure, responsible for 9% and 8% of the total respectively, followed by transport and fuels, each taking 5% and water taking 2% of total spending.

Table 26 also shows how expenditure patterns varied with income level. However, there were wide differences in the reported budget shares of individual households so that variations in the average values shown in Table 26 can only be taken as indicative of broad trends. Of particular

TABLE 25 - INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT/DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Per Capita Real Household Income											
	All Households	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Number of households in survey	1172	378	338	410	115	263	192	146	89	67	104	150
(A) <u>Percentage of Households Receiving no Income from Employment</u>	15	20	16	9	34	14	16	16	11	13	10	6
(B) <u>Government Grants; Percentage of Households receiving</u>												
- no income from government grants	86	84	86	90	82	84	86	85	88	87	92	91
- 10-100 Rials per month in government grants	8	12	9	4	14	11	8	10	6	6	1	3
- 110-500 Rials per month in government grants	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	6	6	3	3
- more than 500 Rials per month in government grants	2	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

The survey recorded household incomes from government grants in tens of Rials.

TABLE 26 - MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE - BUDGET SHARES

	Real Per Capita Household Income (Rials Per Month)											
	Total	0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499	500 or More
Total number of households reporting all expenditure items	1101	372	333	396	112	260	189	144	87	67	102	140
Mean household expenditure per month (Rials)	864	572	818	1171	471	615	829	804	951	1028	1088	1427
<u>% Expenditure on:</u>												
- food and drink	52	57	50	51	59	56	49	51	54	47	50	52
- kat and tobacco	13	12	11	14	13	12	12	11	12	16	17	14
- fuels	5	6	5	4	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	3
- water	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
- housing	9	7	12	8	6	7	15	10	9	8	7	9
- clothing	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	8	9
- transport	5	3	7	5	2	3	4	10	6	6	5	5
- other	5	4	4	7	3	5	4	5	5	7	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

Table 26 relates to prices in August 1976, when the survey was carried out.

TABLE 27 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME TO
EXPENDITURE RATIO AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Real Household Income Per Capita (Rials/Month)	Income/Expenditure Ratio					
	<u>< 0.5</u> - Overspending -	<u>0.5-0.9</u>	<u>0.9-1.1</u>	<u>1.1-1.5</u>	<u>1.5-2.0</u>	<u>> 2.0</u> - Underspending -
	Percentages in each income group:-					
Less than 50	48	13	6	6	0	1
50 - 99	30	34	28	18	18	8
100 - 149	9	24	25	24	15	10
150 - 199	7	9	15	16	17	9
200 - 299	3	12	12	11	21	17
300 - 499	1	4	10	9	19	17
More than 500	1	4	4	15	19	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Based on 1,126 responses.

There are three principal possible explanations for this phenomenon, elements of all three quite probably being partly responsible:-

- (a) That it represents genuine differences in behaviour, with poorer families living on savings or borrowed money, possibly on a temporary basis until their fortunes improved. Richer households would probably be able to save out of their incomes for the purchase of durable goods or other capital items or for other reasons. Many were almost certainly sending money home to their families living in other parts of the YAR.
- (b) That households involuntarily reported expenditures representative of a much longer time period than incomes, both of which might actually be subject to considerable fluctuations over time. This would lead to some averaging of reported expenditures over different income groups.
- (c) That it reflects the deliberate misreporting of expenditures or incomes or both, possibly for social reasons.

6. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Small Business Sector

Data on the commercial sector in Taiz was collected both through the household survey and by means of a separate survey of small business premises. In total, 327 businesses were interviewed, 283 answering the business questionnaire with a further 44 operating from domestic premises. The total number of small businesses operating in Taiz at the time of the survey is estimated at 3,800.

The majority of businesses in Taiz were small shops (Table 28); these varied in size from small booths, sometimes of a temporary construction, to single or multiple units in a purpose-built block, sometimes with housing or small offices above. There were very few large commercial buildings, even in the downtown area; these were mainly banks, gas stations, hotels, municipal offices and a few trading companies.

The business area was very closely defined. Grouped originally around the souk inside the gates of the Medina (old town), it has since spread outside the gates into the Tahreer and Upper Medina areas and by 1976 was showing signs of extending further, along the axis of the main Sana and Hodeida roads. It is notable, however, that very few shops or small businesses were located elsewhere within the city, notwithstanding the fact that transport services between residential areas and downtown were relatively undeveloped and congested.

The main industrial employment was located in zones on the eastern and western edges of Taiz on the roads to Sana and Hodeida respectively. These establishments were not included in the main survey of businesses carried out by Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, although many were visited individually as part of the study. At the time there were 8 factories with over 30 employees.

It is estimated from the survey of industrial premises that some 1,600 persons were employed by this sector in 1976, accounting for 8-10% of the overall working population.

TABLE 28 - TYPES OF BUSINESS INTERVIEWED

Type of Business	Business Questionnaire	Household Questionnaire	% of Total
Shop	164	18	56
Restaurant/Coffee Shop	29	4	10
Workshop	39	8	14
Office	10	2	4
Lodging House	9	NA	3
Other	32	12	13
Total	283	44	100

NA = not applicable

The rapid growth of Taiz through immigration is reflected in the expansion of the business sector, with over 60% of establishments set up during the five years prior to the survey (Table 29). Indeed, only 5% of businesses dated back to the Imam's regime. The oldest types of businesses were those providing personal services - restaurants and lodging houses. As information is not available on closures, it is not, however, possible to estimate the rate of growth of the business sector directly or to examine changes in its structure over time.

Most business enterprises in Taiz were very small, 60% employing only one or two persons (Table 30). Only 3% employed ten or more and there were no businesses in the sample employing a workforce of more than 25 persons. In 28% of businesses, one person was employed without receiving wages. In a further 12% of businesses, two employees worked without payment, possibly members of the respondents' families.

The small scale of the business activity in Taiz is also illustrated by the fact that only 35% of businesses had a flush toilet and only 7% owned a motor vehicle.

An unusual aspect of business enterprises in Taiz is that many were also used as living accommodation. Some 58% of businesses in the sample⁽³⁰⁾ were used in this way, in addition to the nine lodging houses surveyed. On average, each provided overnight accommodation for two persons, all of whom are believed to have been males. This accommodation may represent a payment in lieu or be offered as a supplement to wages.

6.2 Financial Performance of the Small Business Sector

Various indicators of the financial performance of businesses interviewed are given in Table 31. The results must be treated with some caution as only one third were able to provide the full information requested.

(30) Business survey only - excludes businesses covered by the household survey.

TABLE 29 - AGE OF BUSINESSES

	Total	Shop	Restaurant or Cafe	Workshop	Office	Lodging House	Other
Total interviewed	283	164	29	39	10	9	32
Average age (years)	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.5	3.5	5.3	3.4
<u>% Operating For:</u>							
- 4 years or less	63	64	59	59	70	33	74
- 5 years or more	37	36	41	41	30	67	26
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Number Started</u>							
During 6 months to July 1976	6	3	0	0	1	0	2
In two previous years (annual average)	48	29	3	8	2	1	5

Note: Based on results of business survey only; domestic businesses excluded.

TABLE 30 - NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

	Total	Shop	Restaurant or Cafe	Workshop	Office	Lodging House	Other
Total number of businesses interviewed	327	182	33	47	12	9	44
<u>% Employing:</u>							
One	26	26	6	23	50	11	36
Two	35	43	24	19	17	22	32
Three	20	22	21	13	0	33	23
Four	6	3	15	11	0	22	2
5 - 9	11	6	27	26	18	11	2
10 or more	3	0	6	9	9	0	2
All businesses	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Average number employed	2.8	2.3	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.4

TABLE 31 - SALES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
OF SMALL BUSINESSES

	Total	Shop	Restaurant or Cafe	Workshop	Office	Lodging House	Other
Mean turnover per month (Rials)	3400	3400	4000	3300	-	2200	2300
Mean profit per month (Rials)	460	400	480	480	-	590	340
Mean turnover per employee (Rials)	1200	1400	1200	1000	-	500	1100
Mean profit per employee (Rials)	190	180	150	200	-	150	300
Mean profit/ turnover (%)	14	11	12	15	-	17	32

- Notes:
- (i) Based on analysis of results from survey of small businesses only; the household questionnaire did not include questions on the financial performance of businesses operating from domestic premises.
 - (ii) Profit is defined here as the total income derived from the business by its owner.
 - (iii) Profit and turnover figures relate to estimates made by respondents; no auditing procedure was involved. As only about one third of businesses provided financial information, the comparisons in Table 31 should be taken as purely indicative.

However, assuming that the values for mean turnover per employee and mean profit per employee given in the table are also representative of the rest of the sample, the total turnover of the 327 businesses surveyed may be estimated at some 13 million Rials per annum, excluding offices. This implies an overall turnover for the sector as a whole of about 150 million Rials (approximately \$30 million) per annum, with a mean profitability on sales of about 16%.

Large firms had larger profits than small firms, although their profit margins were smaller. Of the 37% of businesses providing information on profits, 40% had margins of 10% on sales or less, and a further 25% had margins of between 10 and 20%. Average monthly profits were 400 Rials (less than \$100 at the 1976 exchange rate) and only 7% made profits exceeding 1000 Rials per month (approximately \$220).

6.3 Characteristics of the Taiz Labour Force

Information on employment was collected mainly through the Taiz household survey. Participation rates were rather low; 33% of males and only 1% of females were working or seeking work at the time of the survey. This is largely a reflection of the population age structure and social conventions regarding the role of women in society. Amongst males of working age, defined here as from 20-59 years old, 80% were engaged in full or part time employment of some kind or were self employed. Although Table 32 indicates that about 7% of the working population retired in their fifties, 56% continued working beyond the age of sixty.

Table 32 shows that the majority of males in the sample did not start employment until they were at least twenty years of age, and as might be expected the proportion without employment was larger amongst very recent immigrants - those resident less than three months. The results suggest that whilst some immigrants may have difficulty finding work, within two years those that remained were at least as likely to have obtained employment as longer established residents. Indeed amongst

TABLE 32 - MALE PARTICIPATION RATES

Age Group	Proportion of Male Population in Employment (%)				
	Total	Resident Less Than 3 Months	Resident 3 Months-1 Year	Resident 1-2 Years	Resident More Than 2 Years
All ages	32	29	37	27	32
0 - 14	1	2	2	1	1
15 - 19	14	9	33	33	11
20 - 24	43	39	73	67	37
25 - 29	82	69	79	87	83
30 - 39	92	77	93	96	93
40 - 49	90	100	100	83	90
50 - 59	84	100	75	100	83
60 or over	56	0	50	100	59 .

the 15-24 age group participation rates tended to be higher for newcomers to Taiz. At the same time, older immigrants, those in the 40-59 age bracket, seem to have been able to find employment soon after they arrived in the city.

It is unclear why the majority of males, especially amongst permanent residents, should apparently start work so late in their lives. There are four main possible explanations for the large proportion of males without jobs in the 20-29 age group:-

- (a) That they were still undergoing education or for cultural reasons were not encouraged to seek work. On the other hand, access to education in the rural areas may have been more limited, causing people to come to the cities rather earlier in search of work.
- (b) That they were unofficially employed within the family circle.
- (c) That they were at this period of their lives going through a series of temporary jobs which may not have therefore have been adequately recorded in the survey.
- (d) That they were merely spending some time in Taiz between periods of employment abroad or in other parts of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Table 33 shows the breakdown of male employment by job classification.⁽³¹⁾ White collar workers made up about 40% of the total; blue collar jobs about 60%. Table 33 also indicates the average number of years education received by workers in different types of jobs. Over the workforce as a whole the average was only 2.3 years, very low by western standards, but varying from seven and a half years for men with positions requiring specialist technical or professional training down to under one year for those in unskilled jobs.

⁽³¹⁾ Only an employee's main job is included in Tables 33-38. About 6% of employees also had second jobs.

TABLE 33 - MALE EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF JOB AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS EDUCATION

	Job Classification							
	Total	Technical/ Professional	Managerial/ Admin.	Clerical/ Sales	Craftsmen	Semi- Skilled	Unskilled	Not Classified
Percentage of employed males	100	6	10	21	25	13	15	10
<u>Average number of years education:</u>								
All ages	2.3	7.5	5.9	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
Less than 15 years old	1.0	*	*	0.0	0.9	*	1.0	*
15-19 years old	1.8	*	7.5	2.5	1.3	3.0	0.2	2.6
20-24 years old	4.5	6.8	11.5	7.3	2.6	3.7	1.8	1.6
25-29 years old	4.2	7.0	8.1	6.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.3
30-49 years old	2.0	9.0	5.5	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.4
50 or more years old	1.2	4.1	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2

* Less than 5 individuals

Measured in terms of educational attainment the skill content of all classes of employment had increased substantially over recent years, particularly amongst managers and employees in administrative posts.

It is also of interest to examine the type of jobs taken by new immigrants to Taiz (Table 34). The only statistically significant difference between new immigrants and more established residents was that a rather larger proportion of the former had taken unskilled jobs, probably because they were easier to obtain.⁽³²⁾

.4 Structure of Employment by Sector

Table 35 shows the structure of employment by industrial sector. Taiz is essentially a market town and an administrative and service centre. Only 2% of the survey sample were involved in the primary industries (mining and agriculture) and only 8% in manufacturing.

The government was the major employer, responsible for 22% of the workforce. Overall, some 60% were employed in services of one kind or another. 12% worked in construction, a reflection of the city's rapid growth rate.

A broad indication of the skill mix employed in different industries is given in Table 36; the definitions used for each job category are listed in Appendix 2. There are, of course, important differences between the sectors, although these correspond very much to a priori expectations. The government sector was a major employer of all types of staff, responsible for 35% of managerial and administrative staff, 47% of semi-skilled workers and 22% of unskilled jobs. The construction industry employed a further 30% of the city's unskilled labour force.

(32) It will be recalled from Section 3.4 that of the 22 males living in households as servants, 18 had arrived in Taiz no more than two years before, probably a further indication of the difficulties facing someone coming to the city to find work.

TABLE 34 - EMPLOYMENT AMONGST IMMIGRANTS TO TAIZ
(MALES ONLY)

Job Classification	Resident Less Than 2 Years	Resident More Than 2 Years
Total number in sample	235	928
<u>Percentage employed as:</u>		
- Technical/Professional Staff	5	7
- Managerial/Supervisory Staff	12	10
- Clerical/Sales Staff	17	22
- Tradesmen	26	25
- Semiskilled	13	13
- Unskilled	20	13
- Not Classified	7	11
Total	100	100

TABLE 35 - STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

<u>Sector</u>	
Agriculture, mining and quarrying	2%
Manufacturing	8%
Construction	12%
Electricity and Water	2%
Wholesale/Retail	12%
Hotels/Restaurants	2%
Transport and Communications	13%
Banking, etc.	3%
Other Services	7%
Government Service	22%
Not Classified	16%
Total	<u>100%</u>

6.5 Earnings

Table 37 shows the distribution of earnings from employees' main jobs. The mean monthly income was 795 Rials (about \$175 at the current exchange rate), although the YAR has experienced an inflation rate of approximately 30% per annum since August 1976 when the survey was carried out. Roughly 70% of respondents received less than average earnings.

Some 6% of the population had some other employment in addition to their main job, with mean earnings of a further 590 Rials per month.

There were significant differences between the earnings of unskilled workers, semiskilled workers, tradesmen and white collar workers as a group (clerical and sales staff, management and administrative staff and technical/professional personnel). Within the white collar group the only significant difference was in the proportion earning less than 300 Rials per month, there being many more poorly paid clerical workers than technical/professional staff. This is probably due to the rather broad categories of employment that were used in the survey.

Variations in average earnings between sectors are shown in more detail in Table 38, although the relatively small sample size means that considerable uncertainty must be attached to these figures.

TABLE 37 - EARNINGS PER MONTH BY SKILL LEVEL

Earnings Group	Total	Tech./ Prof.	Managers/ Admin.	Clerical/ Sales	Trades- men	Semi- Skilled	Un- Skilled
<u>% earning:</u>							
300 Rials	30	8	13	24	26	41	41
301 - 500	21	21	19	15	18	20	30
501 - 700	17	18	26	18	16	12	20
701 - 1,000	16	25	17	18	22	16	4
1,000 - 1,500	7	5	8	6	12	6	2
1,500	8	17	16	14	5	3	2
Don't know	3	7	2	6	2	1	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean earnings per month (Rials)	795	1005	1375	1005	720	555	500

Based on 1,182 responses.

TABLE 38 - MEAN EARNINGS PER MONTH BY INDUSTRY
AND SKILL LEVEL (RIALS)

Industry/Sector	Total	Tech./ Prof.	Managers/ Admin.	Clerical Sales	Trades- men	Semi- Skilled	Un- Skilled
Agriculture/ mining/quarrying	1218	*	*	*	621		
Manufacturing	848	1000	1612	792	794	455	*
Construction	823	*	*	1087	943	*	622
Electricity/water	536	521		*	615		*
Wholesale/retail	1479	*	4308	1256	*	*	
Hotels/restaurants	761			1045	589	*	
Transport and communications	777	826	978	*	829	878	463
Banking, etc.	849	*	*	696			
Other services	636	771	632	598	427	*	309
Government service	641	1553	851	766	425	337	628
Not classified	515	*	*	658	638	671	316

Based on 1182 responses.

* Only three responses or fewer; blank indicates no responses.

Note: The figures in Table 38 should be treated as only broadly indicative of wage differentials, as many are based on a very small number of responses.

APPENDIX 1 - HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The Taiz household survey did not include questions on the relationships between individual members and it is not possible to determine how many families made up a particular household. However, by examining the number of male and female members of different ages it is possible to carry out a broad classification of households by type. The results are of considerable importance for interpreting the other analytical work presented in this monograph.

Table 39 shows the proportions of the different types of household in each income group. In addition to the per capita income bands used for other sections of the report, results are also given for households with no income from employment, a group comprising some 15% of households overall and 34% of households with per capita incomes of less than 50 Rials per month. Four main types of household are shown in Table 39: all male households, all female households, couples and other households, the last group being further subdivided by the number of old people (i.e. aged 60 or over) that the household included.

Over the sample as a whole roughly 13% of households consisted entirely of male members. But there were large and significant differences between the proportions of all male households in each income group, varying from less than 1% of very poor households (those with per capita incomes of less than 50 Rials per month) to 48% of the richest income group (those with per capita incomes of 500 Rials per month or over). There were 27 all female households in the sample, roughly 2% of the total. Couples - one male and one female member - accounted for a further 7%, the majority in the middle and above average income groups. The remaining 78% of households comprised larger mixed groups of which one in six included one or more elderly members. The majority of these households were probably families or extended family groups.

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Table 39 indicates that the richer income group households in Taiz consisted mainly of all male households or couples, whilst family groups made up the majority of the poorer income groups - upto 93% amongst those with per capita incomes of less than 50 Rials per month. This distribution is thought to be largely a reflection of the number of wage earners in the household, coupled with the relative uniformity of wage rates in the city.

Table 40 examines all male households in more detail. The majority had only one or two members although some 7% had five or more. Almost one half had monthly per capita incomes of 500 Rials per month or over, although 19% received no income from employment whatsoever, relying instead on other sources.

There were 27 all female households in the sample (Table 41) - roughly 2% of the total. Half of these consisted of only one member and four-fifths received no income from employment. Some were probably sent money from husbands or other relatives working away from Taiz.

Table 42 breaks down the remaining households into different size ranges. The majority were probably families, whilst the number of large households in the sample - 14% had ten or more members - suggests that many consisted of "extended family groups". Larger "families", and those with one or more elderly person to support, tended to have lower per capita incomes than smaller ones. 85% of families in the 0 to 99 Rial income range had five or more members, compared with 65% of those with incomes over 200 Rials.

TABLE 41 - SIZE OF ALL FEMALE HOUSEHOLDS

	Income Group				
	All Households	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)			Households With No Employment Income
		0-99	100-199	200 or More	
Number of all female households in sample	27	10	10	6	21
Percentage with:					
- one member	52	30	70	50	52
- two members	22	40	20	10	29
- three members	11	10	10	17	0
- four members	7	0	0	33	10
- five to nine members	7	20	0	0	10
- ten or more members	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 42 - "FAMILY"⁽ⁱ⁾ GROUPS

	Income Group												
	All Households	Per Capita Real Household Income (Rials per Month)										Households With No Employment Income	
		0-99	100-199	200 or More	0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-499		500 or More
Number of "family" groups in survey	909	356	279	239	108	248	173	106	70	47	64	58	101
Percentage with:													
<u>3 household members</u>													
- no elderly person (60 or over)	7	4	4	15	4	4	5	3	19	11	13	16	8
- one elderly person	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	6	3	2	3
- two or more elderly persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>4 household members</u>	8	5	6	17	5	5	7	3	19	17	16	17	11
- no elderly person	11	8	13	15	5	10	10	19	14	21	13	14	10
- one elderly person	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	3
- two or more elderly persons	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
<u>5 to 9 household members</u>	13	10	14	18	7	12	11	19	17	23	16	16	13
- no elderly person	52	50	57	48	50	50	58	57	49	49	52	41	54
- one elderly person	8	10	7	5	13	8	9	4	4	4	8	5	9
- two or more elderly persons	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<u>10 or more household members</u>	60	62	65	53	65	60	68	60	53	53	59	47	66
- no elderly person	14	18	11	11	18	18	10	13	10	4	9	19	7
- one elderly person	3	4	3	1	4	4	3	3	1	2	0	0	2
- two or more elderly persons	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1
	18	23	15	12	23	23	14	18	11	6	9	21	10
Total "Family" Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: (i) All households which do not consist (a) exclusively of males; (b) exclusively of females; or (c) of a male and female "couple" are included in the above table. It is not, of course, possible to determine the precise relationship between the household members.

(ii) Percentages may not sum to subtotals, due to rounding.

Table 43 shows how the number of young children (under five years old) varied between different income groups. Almost half of the households in the sample had no children under five whatsoever, although the proportion varied significantly with income level, largely a reflection of the high proportion of all male households in the upper income groups. Over the sample as a whole, 23% had one child under five, 19% had two, 7% had three and 3% had four or more. Many of these probably included the children of more than one woman. (33)

(33) The 1975 Population Census indicated that over the Governorate of Taiz as a whole, 7% of married males had two or more wives.

Preliminary results of 1975 Population Census.

APPENDIX 2 - INDUSTRY AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS USED
IN THE TAIZ SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS, 1976

These lists were prepared by Deloitte Haskins & Sells survey staff from:-

- (a) the 1975 YAR Census job classification list;
- (b) a table of the main industrial establishment in Taiz from the YAR Central Planning Organisation's Statistical Year Book, 1973.

The lists were expanded to cover all activities and sectors in Taiz, and to conform with what was already known of current status and salary differentials.

Job Classification

1. Technical or professional:
 - examples doctor, engineer, lawyer, accountant,
teacher, minister of religion, pharmacist,
surveyor.

2. Manager, administrative, executive or sales supervisor in private business or government; owner of business employing more than five people; officer in police/armed forces; production supervisor; journalist.

3. Clerical and sales workers:
 - examples secretary, typist, accounts clerk,
draughtsman, small shopkeeper, wholesale
or retail salesman, owner of small business
employing less than five people.

4. Craftsmen, skilled tradesmen:
 - examples mason, plumber, electrician, blacksmith,
fitter, well driller, farmer, carpenter,
tanner, tailor, tool-maker, cook, shoe-maker,
welder, glazier, printer, painter, plasterer,
photographer, nurse/midwife, long distance
lorry driver, NCO in police/armed forces,
motor mechanic.

5. Semi-skilled:
 - examples taxi driver, laundry worker, barber,
agricultural worker, machine operator,
policeman, soldier, and operatives assisting
tradesmen defined above.

6. Unskilled:
 - examples household staff, labourer, messenger, cleaner,
loader.

7. Not classified: insufficient information.

Industry/Sector

1. Mining, quarrying.
2. Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing.
3. Manufacturing: food/drink,
 paper/printing/publishing,
 wood/wood products,
 metal/metal products,
 paint,
 cement/bricks/tiles,
 textiles.
4. Construction.
5. Electricity, water and sewerage.
6. Wholesale and retail trade.
7. Hotels, restaurants, coffee shops.
8. Transport and communications (including motor vehicle servicing and repair, taxis, road haulage, telephone/post/radio and T.V.).
9. Banking/finance, insurance and real estate.
10. Other services (for example, schools, hospitals).
11. Government civil service, police and armed forces.
12. Not classified.