



International
Labour
Organization

► ASSESSMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

Yemen Country Profile

To be read with Tables 1, 2a, 2b and 3
22 February 2022

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The population of Yemen was estimated to be 26.8 million in 2015. International migrants were said to make up 1.3 per cent of the resident population,¹ or close to 350,000 persons. Since the escalation of the conflict in the country, no reliable estimates of the number of migrants in Yemen can be provided.² Meanwhile, Yemeni statistics recorded 10,351 holders of a residency permit in 2015, and 12,483 holders of a work permit (2014 data). This large gap between administrative records’ figures and the estimates of migrants in the country illustrates the elusive nature of migrant populations in Yemen, who mostly get stranded in the country while trying to reach Saudi Arabia.

I. Yemen’s statistical apparatus and major sources of immigration data

Population statistics in Yemen are very recent, as they did not start until the 1970s. South Yemen conducted censuses in 1973 and 1988, while two censuses took place in North Yemen (then Arab Republic of Yemen), in 1975 and 1986. The reunification of South and North Yemen in 1990 implied the challenge of reconciliating two different statistical modes of operation and organizational structures,³ in the context of the 1990-91 First Gulf war, which forced about one million Yemenis to return from Saudi Arabia back to Yemen.⁴ Since then, Yemen has constantly been in a state of unrest, or armed conflict.⁵ An assessment of the completeness of the civil registration system during the Demographic and Health Survey 2013 indicated a coverage of births of only 39 per cent in the early 2010s.⁶

Created in 1990, the **Central Statistical Organization (CSO)**, operates under the umbrella of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The CSO is the only government institution responsible for collecting, processing, disseminating, and publishing data and statistical information. It officialises the statistics produced in the country.⁷ Since 1990, the CSO conducted two Population, Households and Establishment censuses, in 1994 and 2004. These were based on field work and face-to-face interviews, due to the large prevalence of illiteracy in the country, which prevented self-enumeration. Preparations for census 2014⁸ were interrupted by the internationalisation of Yemen’s conflict that year.

Some data on international migrants are available from census 2004, which recorded non-Yemeni interviewees’ place of birth, previous residence, and reasons for coming to Yemen (Table 1). Answers to those questions were only partially processed for the census results’ publication. Only one table cross-tabulates residents by nationality (Yemenis/ non-Yemenis) and by place of birth (Yemeni governorates / “abroad” aggregated category), which showed that 66 per cent of the foreign residents recorded during census 2004 were born abroad, and, consequently, that 34 per cent of them were born in Yemen. Another table records residents by previous place of residence, which highlights the fact that 293,600 residents, among whom 277,420 Yemenis, are returnees from abroad. Another one displays the reasons for coming to Yemen, yet with 69 per cent of answers classified under “unspecified” (“working” comprised 16 per cent of responses, 20 per cent among males alone and 24 per cent among males in urban settings).⁹

1 <https://www.iom.int/node/52471/facts-and-figures>.

2 MCLA Technical Working Group (TWG), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2018 Yemen Multi-Cluster Location Assessment, p. 15. Some 140,000 refugees and asylum-seekers stood on UNHCR records at the end of 2021, who mostly came from Somalia, as well as from Ethiopia to a lesser extent (<https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/953>).

3 “The statistical system of the South operated inherently in the Soviet mode of data collection with emphasis on a system of complete reporting catering to the needs of a centrally planned economy. The system in the North was rather rudimentary”. World Bank and CSO. Statistical Masterplan Yemen, 2006-2010, March 2007, p. 8. (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/docViewer.aspx?docID=2154>).

4 Okruhlik, G. and Conge, P. “National Autonomy, Labor Migration and Political Crisis: Yemen and Saudi Arabia”, Middle East Journal, Vol. 51, No. 4 (Autumn), 1997, pp. 554-565.

5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_involving_Yemen.

6 <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.HS09?lang=en>.

7 “Draft Republican Act n°233 for the year 2003 on the Organizational Structure of the CSO”, in: World Bank and CSO, p. 13.

8 <https://www.sesric.org/imgs/news/image/831-s2-yemen-en.pdf>.

9 <https://catalog.ihsn.org/catalog/229/download/29548>.

The ILO provided assistance to the CSO in the conduct of the only two Labour Force Surveys implemented in the country as of 2021, in 1999 and in 2013-14.¹⁰ These two surveys do not supply any information on international migration, forced or otherwise, on work migration or on working refugees. No question specifically tackled international migrant workers, and it is unclear whether non-Yemeni migrants were even included in the sample (see Table 1, line 8).

An additional survey on returnees from Saudi Arabia was conducted in 2014, which recorded the consequences of the 2013 campaigns of deportations of foreign workers and residents in irregular situations in Saudi Arabia.

The CSO did not conduct or contribute to any other household surveys during the 2010s.¹¹ However, the CSO reprocesses administrative data in its Statistical Yearbooks. These are the figures of work permits issued by the **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)**, in charge of all issues concerning labour and employment, and the figures of residency permits holders (stocks), and new residency permits issued by the **Immigration, Passport and Nationality Authority of the Ministry of Interior**.¹² The last Statistical Yearbook was published in 2017 (Table 1).

Tables 1, 2 and 3 indicate the scarcity of national data available on international migration in Yemen, which are currently (since census 2004) only available from administrative data (Tables 2a and 3). The small number of statistical surveys is most likely due to the enduring conflict situation in the country. However, in view of the large inflows of migrants to Yemen for the last two decades, it is surprising that Yemeni statistical institutions did not try to launch their own assessment of the conditions of migrants in the country, besides the many surveys and evaluations conducted by UN institutions and foreign NGOs. Prevailing concerns for internal displacement among policymakers, as well as the prevalence of irregularity among foreign nationals in Yemen, and their perception as transit migrants on their way to the neighbouring Gulf states, may also explain why Yemeni authorities did not take on the migration topic.

The survey conducted in 2014 on returnees from Saudi Arabia, on the contrary, provides comprehensive information on this population. Most items of data collection on return migrants’ stocks, defined as minimal by the ICLS 2018 Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration,¹³ were collected and published, except returnees’ country of birth (Table 2b).

II. Methodologies, classifications, and definitions: compliance with ICLS Guidelines, and limitations

Methodologies

As stated in the previous section, the enduring state of conflict prevailing in Yemen since 1990, the very large inflows of Yemeni return migrants from the Gulf states (in 1990-91, and since 2013),¹⁴ and the presence of migrants from the Horn of Africa who remain stranded in Yemen due to Saudi Arabia’s closure of borders explain the difficulty for the country’s statistical authorities to conduct surveys on migrants in the country. Indeed, the movements of population make it difficult to establish a precise record of the population’s locations and addresses, which is necessary to conduct field surveys.

With regard to administrative data, as observed in the introduction, the Yemeni authorities’ lack of control over the national territory does not enable them to enforce laws pertaining to the registration of foreign residents and workers.

Classifications

Census 2004, as well as recent surveys conducted during the 2010s with UN assistance, use the international classifications of activities and occupations, with the exception of the 2014 survey on returnees. The MoLSA used its own terminology regarding migrant workers’ sector of employment, while the Ministry’s classification of occupations is adapted from the ISCO classification (Table 1, column K).

Definitions

No definitions are available of international migrants in Yemeni statistics, which only distinguish between Yemenis and non-Yemenis. Nonetheless, statistics on residents’ place of birth are available and such data do not hold the same political sensitivity in Yemen as in the GCC states, for example. The Yemeni

¹⁰ ILO also supported CSO of Yemen financially and technically to conduct 2010 Child Labour Survey (CLS) in Yemen (https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_205232/lang--en/index.htm). The CLS does not tackle migrant children and was therefore not included in Table 1, among the sources of data on labour migration in Yemen.

¹¹ Except for the 2010 CLS (see previous footnote) and the 2013 Yemen National Health and Demographic Survey (YNHDS), conducted by the CSO and the Ministry of Public Health and Population. This survey does not give any information on migrants and migration.

¹² Websites and information of the two ministries’ activities and mandates as regards migration were inaccessible online as of November 2021.

¹³ ILO. Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018, ICLS/20/2018/Guidelines, §46.

¹⁴ See Okruhlik and Conge, 1997 (op.cit.); Van Hear, N. New Diasporas. The Mass Exodus, dispersal and Regrouping of Migrant Communities, London: UCL Press, 1998; and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). Migrants Return Survey 2014.

Nationality Law of 1990 grants foreigners born in Yemen and having resided continuously in the country for 10 years the right to apply for Yemeni citizenship (art. 4b), but the request needs to be filed within one year after the age of majority (18 years) is reached. Only Arabic speakers and long-term residents (10 years and more) may request citizenship, and naturalisations are only granted upon presidential decision.¹⁵ This may deter many to apply for citizenship, even if they fulfil the eligibility conditions. Moreover, maternal transmission of citizenship does not apply in Yemen, like in most countries in the region.

These factors have major implications as regards the consistency of concepts and definitions used in Yemen with those of the ILO. International migrants are referred to as “foreigners”; yet, this category is not consistent with the concept of international migrant as defined in the ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§13), which “include[s] all those residents of a given country who have ever changed their country of usual residence.” Indeed, a share of the foreign residents, born in Yemen but not naturalised, are not “migrants” according to the UN definition, which takes as a criterion the change of usual residence. Children of a foreign father and a Yemeni or a foreign mother are also unduly counted as migrants.

Additionally, the “migrant” category comprises many Yemeni returnees, who were born abroad. The 2014 survey on returnees from Saudi Arabia did not collect information on returnees’ place of birth. However, born-abroad Yemeni returnees are de facto migrants to Yemen, according to international definitions. However, they are not migrants for Yemeni authorities.

III. Coherence/ discrepancies between sources of data

No data is available to assess discrepancies between sources.

IV. Suggestions for improvement of the data and indicators

As indicated in the previous sections, the political instability and current war in Yemen blocks the availability of budget and prevent the conduct of field surveys in secure conditions. Recent UN investigations relied on key informers,¹⁶ which affects the reliability of results. Therefore, suggestions can only apply to any future operations, to be conducted by the CSO. It is recommended that field surveys, and the next censuses held in the country, include a dedicated module for international migration, as well as return migration. It is also advised to implement the recommendations of the ICLS 2018 Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration in these modules or dedicated questions, in addition to publishing all related data collected including core indicators, making it publicly accessible by all users.

¹⁵ <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b57b10.html>.

¹⁶ MCLA Technical Working Group (TWG) et. al., p. 6.

► Table 1: YEMEN. Sources of statistical data on migration and work migration to Yemen and their characteristics (as of 30/09/2021)

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	Data collection						
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)
Stocks	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)	General Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2004	Survey	Household members: sex, age in years, relation to HH, nationality (if non-Yemeni: citizenship), place of birth (if abroad: country); place of usual residence (if abroad: country); duration of usual residence; place of previous residence during last 10 years (if abroad: country). Individuals 5-30 years: enrolment status during 2004-2005, last grade attended and level: Individuals 10 years and above: educational attainment, detailed specialisation; marital status; employment characteristics (relation to labour force, employment status, stability of employment; sector, weekly working hours, occupation, detailed activity); duration of job search if unemployed; fertility; mortality; households residing abroad	2004	interviews	
		Labour Force Survey 2013-2014	Sample survey	Household members: geographical characteristics, including place of birth of individual (inside/outside Yemen, with name of country)+previous residence (inside/outside Yemen, with name of country of previous residence), household composition, LFS classification of household members, head's and spouse's characteristics, dwelling characteristics and ownership of durables. Also includes domestic workers (non-kin related members of household), some of them presumably foreigners. Employment characteristics of employed persons aged 15 and above: demographics, education, current labor status, main job, secondary job and last held job characteristics, wages and incomes, unemployment characteristics and inactivity reason(s). Income from employment Training Labour migration: demographic and employment characteristics of members of household working abroad.	no periodicity (1999; 2013-2014)	interviews	
	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	Labour permits statistics	synthesis from administrative records	sex, age, country of citizenship, place of residence, education level, speciality, activity, occupation, sector of employment, employment status, stability of employment (permanent, temporary, seasonal...); working hours, wage and entitlements in kind.	Annual	administrative records	records of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
	Immigration, Passport and Nationality Authority, Ministry of Interior	Residence permits statistics	synthesis from administrative records	Sex, age, nationality, marital status, place of residence, purpose of migration, occupation	Annual	administrative records	Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority, Ministry of Interior residency permits records
	Department of Refugees Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Interior?	?					
	Ministry of Immigrant Affairs?	?					

	Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Survey unit	statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)	General Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2004	Individuals; Households	De facto population present within the borders on census reference night (17 December 2004)	ISCO, ISIC, ISCED	no definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Yemeni; or Yemeni residing abroad
		Labour Force Survey 2013-2014	Households; Individuals	NO MENTION OF NATIONALITY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE (either Yemenis only, or all nationalities in selected sampling units). Sample based on census 2004: 13,140 eligible households, among which 13,140 responded. Target: civilian non-institutional settled population excluding certain areas with difficult access or low population densities, in particular, the nomad population, displaced populations who are homeless, population living in public housing (boarding, hotels, prisons, hospitals, etc.), individuals enlisted in the Armed Forces, who are residing permanently within camps and do not spend most days of the year with their families. Similarly, for marine crews and expatriates outside the country and other categories of persons in remote islands.	Occupation: ISCO 88 (6-digit level). Branch of economic activity: ISIC Rev. 3.1 (5-digit level). Education: ISCED 97.	Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Organization with assistance from the International Labour Office: compliance with ILO concepts, definitions and classifications. The LFS 2013-14 measurement is based on the international standards adopted by the 19th ICLS (2013), while the ILO regional average and Yemen estimates were based on the previous international standards concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 13th ICLSs (1982). The LFS 2013-14 data have been reprocessed in line with the 1982' international standards for comparability of data.
	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	Labour permits statistics	individuals	Documented foreign workers	sector of employment: MoLSA adaptation; occupations: adapted from ISCO	
	Immigration, Passport and Nationality Authority, Ministry of Interior	Residence permits statistics	Individuals	Documented foreign residents (no duration of stay of reference available)		
	Department of Refugees Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Interior?	?				
	Ministry of Immigrant Affairs?	?				

		Data dissemination							
		Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/update	Last issue(s) published as of 05/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	Census Report 2	Non-Yemeni resident population	sex, governorate, rural/urban, place of birth (governorate; abroad); place of current residence (governorate); reason for coming to Yemen; occupation	after census	2009	Arabic/ English	CSO	http://www.cso-yemen.com/content.php?lng=arabic&cid=234
			Non-Yemeni resident population with previous residence	sex, place of previous residence (governorate; abroad)					
	1	Report Labour force Survey 2013-2014	no data on international migrants or international migrant workers inside Yemen						https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/--ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_419016.pdf
	1	Statistical Yearbooks, section "Labour force"	Total number of Arab and foreign workers having work permits from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	Governorate offices and other entities, sex (2014 - 2017)	Annual (until 2017)	2017	Arabic/ English	CSO	http://www.cso-yemen.com/content.php?lng=english&cid=131
			Number of Arab workers having official work permits from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	Governorate offices and other entities, sectors (2014- 2017)					
			Total number of Arab and foreign workers having work permits from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	Governorate offices and other entities, occupation (2014 - 2017)					
	1	Statistical Yearbooks, section "Transport and travel"	Registered foreign residents	Continent (group of countries of origin) (2015 - 2017)	Annual (until 2017)	2017	Arabic/ English	CSO	
			Registered Arab residents	Nationality and residence issuing office (2017)					
			Registered Arab residents	residence issuing office (quarterly, 2015 - 2017)					

	Data collection										
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts) Classifications used
FLOWS	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	Labour permits statistics-first permits	synthesis from administrative records	sex, age, country of citizenship, place of residence, education level, speciality, activity, occupation, sector of employment	Annual	administrative records	records of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	individuals	Documented foreign workers		
	Immigration, Passport and Nationality Authority, Ministry of Interior	Border crossings statistics	synthesis from administrative records	sex, age, nationality, migration status, occupation, purpose of entry/exit, country of origin/destination	Annual	administrative records	Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority, Ministry of Interior border crossings' records	individuals	Border crossers		

	Data collection										
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts) Classifications used
RETURNS	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)	Migrants Return Survey	Survey	Section 1B: Migration history This section addressed the return migrants' experience. It was comprised of 18 questions (101-118) on the following variables: • sex and age of the migrant; • the length of time spent in KSA before the forced return (date of departure and date of return); • the channels (legal and illegal) through which the migrant reached KSA; • who took the decision to migrate; • the situation of the migrant before departure with respect to the labour market; • the existence or not of a contract, whether it was honoured, and whether the migrant had regular working documents. Section 2: Work history in KSA This section comprised 17 questions (201-217), relating to the following variables: • the number of migration experiences and the migration channels used to migrate; • the skills and certified qualifications possessed prior to the last migration experience; • the number of jobs held in KSA, their typology and sector; • the acquisition of skills during the stay in KSA. Section 3: Income, remuneration and benefit entitlements This section included ten questions (301-310) on: • the average wage earned in KSA; • the wage differential between Yemen and KSA; • the level of satisfaction derived from working in KSA; • the punctuality and timing of payments; • the presence and typology of fringe benefits; • the amount of remittances in relation to the wage; • the relevance of remittances for the Yemeni household and their utilization. Section 4: Working conditions in KSA This section included five questions (401-405) on: • the average duration of the working day; • any obligation to work overtime; • working conditions. Section 5: Return to Yemen This section included 17 questions (501-517) on: • the motivation adduced for repatriation; • working conditions, including reliability of the job; • difficulties encountered finding a job; • characteristics of the job; • wages; • the average duration of the working day; • overtime; • willingness to migrate again.	2014	interviews		Individuals	Yemeni migrants forcibly returned from KSA after 2013. Sample: 2,414 households, located in the four Governorates most affected by the repatriation process: Taiz, Hajjah, Al-Hodeidah and Al_Mhweit. 82 per cent of households in sample are in rural areas. 3,000 household members are returnees.	classifications of activities and education levels: broad and adapted (selection of categories)	

		Data dissemination							
		Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/update	Last issue(s) published as of 05/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
FLOWS	1	Statistical Yearbooks, section "Labour force"	First time work permits granted to Arab and foreign workers by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	Governorate offices and other entities, sex (2014 - 2017)	Annual (until 2017)	2017	Arabic/English	CSO	http://www.cso-yemen.com/content.php?lng=english&cid=131
	1	Statistical Yearbooks, section "Transport and travel"	Arrivals and departures to and from Yemen during	means of transportation, broad national origin (Yemenis; Arabs; Foreigners) (2015-2017)					
			Yemeni arrivals to Yemen	Port of entry and passport holder's profession/ status (family dependent, student, ...)/reason for returning (deportation, ..) (2017)					
			Yemeni departures from Yemen	Port of exit and passport holder's profession/ status (family dependent, student, ...)/reason for traveling (work visa, umrah, ..) (2017)					
			Non-Yemeni Arab arrivals to /departures from Yemen	Enty/exit port and nationality (2017)					
RETURNS	1	Migrants Return Survey Report	returned migrants	(current) age, sex, place of residence of household, relation to HH, marital status, educational attainment, sector of employment (a selection), wage category, duration and stability of employment, number of hours worked daily; (before emigrating): relationship to labour force, labour force status and type of employment (full time/underemployment), wage level, employment to population ratio, activity sector (a selection), acquisition of skills; ; decision to migrate; migration channels; (during last migration in Saudi Arabia): duration of emigration, number of times migrated (experiences of work abroad); number of jobs held during last migration, activity sector, skills acquired and method of acquisition; type of job (full time, part time, daily); secondary and third job (same questions), wages and benefits; number of daily hours; reasons to return to Yemen.	after survey	2014	English	ILO	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/yemen-returned-migrants.pdf

► Table 2a: YEMEN. International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source)

Source	STOCKS				FLOWS	
	Work permits statistics		Residence permits statistics		Records of work permits	
	collected	published	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	employed IMW aged 15 and above		IM		employed IMW aged 15 and above	
sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
age group	-	-		-	-	-
relation to head of household	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
level of education attained (? years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	non-Yemeni migrants					
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	Yes (Arabs only)	-	Yes	-	-
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	?	-	?	-	?	-
country of citizenship	Yes	-	Yes	Yes (Arabs only)	Yes	-
country of usual residence	Yemen					
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	Employed IMW aged 15 and above		IM and IMW		Employed IMW aged 15 and above	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	-	-	Yes		-	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	Yes		Yes		Yes	
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	Employed IMW aged 15 and above		IM and IMW		Employed IMW aged 15 and above	
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Employed		Yes	-	Employed	
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes (unclear classification; does not include domestic workers)	?	-	Yes	-
branch of economic activity	Yes	-	?	-	Yes	-
current occupation	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
previous occupation	?	-	-	-	?	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	-	-	-	-
status in employment	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary/part-time/seasonal)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
duration of employment in months or years	-	-	-	-	-	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-	-	-	-	-
employment-related income	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-

Yes: collected/ published - : Not collected/Not published Suggested additions to list of items in ICLS 2018

► Table 2b: YEMEN. Return International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source)

Source	STOCKS	
	Migrants Return Survey 2014	
	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (return international migrants (IM), return international migrant workers (IMW)) *	IM	
sex	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	
age group	-	Yes (aggregated)
relation to head of household	Yes	Yes
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes
level of education attained (5 years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	Yes	Yes
detailed specialisation, if any (10 years and above)	-	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	-	-
nationality (national/ non-national)		
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	-	-
country of citizenship	Yemen	
current place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	-
current country of usual residence	returnees to Yemen	
country of last usual residence (or country of previous labour attachment for return international migrant workers)	Yes (Saudi Arabia)	
(b) main migration characteristics (return international migrants (IM), return international migrant workers (IMW))		
for return international migrant workers, the main reason for last departure from the country of previous labour attachment	Yes	Yes
permanent, temporary or circular nature of return migration	Yes	desire to remigrate
duration of stay: for return international migrant workers, date of last departure from the country	Yes	Yes
(c) main work characteristics (return international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM and IMW aged 10 and above	
current labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Yes
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	-	-
branch of economic activity (a selection)	Yes	Yes
occupation	Yes	Yes
status in employment	Yes	Yes
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary/part-time/seasonal)	Yes	Yes
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes	Yes
employment-related income	Yes	Yes
duration of employment in months or years	Yes	Yes
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-
previous labour force status (before last departure from Yemen)	Yes	Yes
previous occupation (before last departure from Yemen)	Yes	Yes
reasons for leaving last employment in Yemen before departure	Yes	Yes
previous labour force status (in previous country of labour attachment	Yes	Yes
previous occupation (in previous country of labour attachment)	Yes	Yes
reasons for leaving employment in previous country of labour attachment	Yes	Yes

* return international migrant workers are defined as all current residents of the country who were previously international migrant workers in another country or countries.

Yes: collected/ published Yes (): reference (number) of publication in Table 1. -: Not collected/Not published Suggested additions to list of items in ICLS 2018

► Table 3. YEMEN. Core statistics of stocks and flows and indicators pertaining to international migrant workers available in Yemen published sources (most recent relevant/comparable source as of 15/10/2021)

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source			
				Work permits statistics		Residence permits statistics	
				2014	2017	2015	2017
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	Residency permits holders (largely underestimates resident IM, due to prevalence of informal stay, number of refugees, conflict).			10 351	3 740
A'	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	No data on age distribution of residents				
B	stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	Observed (survey), or stock of holders of residency permits for the purpose of working; or stocks of work permits holders	No indication on duration of stay (temporary permits for non-residents, or residents)	12 493	2 083		
	usual residents (14a)						
	non-residents (14b)						
C	inflow of international migrants	Observed (survey), or new residency permits issued to newcomers	no data on inflows of residence permits holders				
D	inflow of for-work international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers for the purpose of working					
E	inflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrants already present in the country of measurement before the beginning of the specified reference period, who were outside the labour force at the beginning of the reference period but entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;	No indication on duration of stay (temporary permits for non-residents, or residents)	3 602	248		
		(b) inflow of international migrants who entered the country of measurement during the reference period – whether as for-work international migrants or for whatever other reason – and entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;					
		(c) non-residents of the country of measurement who became non-resident international migrant workers in the country during the reference period.					
		(a+b+c)					
F	outflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrant workers who left the country of measurement (or died) during the specified reference period; and non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason					
		(b) number of international migrant workers who remained in the country of measurement but left the labour force of the country during the reference period					
		(c) non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason					
		(a+b+c)					
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers	(E-F)					

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source			
				Work permits statistics		Residence permits statistics	
				2014	2017	2015	2017
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	(a) IMW 14a, 16b					
		(b) IM of working age 16a					
		a/b*100 (%)					
I	employment-to-population ratio	(a) Employed IMW 14a, 16c					
		(b) IM of working age 16a					
		a/b*100 (%)					
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	(a) Unemployed IMW 14a, 16d					
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b					
		a/b*100 (%)					
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period	D/C					
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	(a) females IMW 14a, 16b	Work permits holders (largely underestimates resident IMW, especially low-skilled, due to prevalence of informal stay, number of refugees, conflict).	4 126	898		
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		12 493	2 083		
		a/b*100 (%)		33,0	43,1		
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-29)	(a) IMW aged 15-29 14a, 16b					
		(b) IM aged 15-29 16a					
		a/b*100 (%)					
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force	(a) IMW in the 3 upper categories of occupation (ISCO 88 and 08 classification)		9 228	1757		
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		12 493	2 083		
		a/b*100 (%)		73,9	84,3		

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