

The Competition of Men and Women in the Labor Market Results Summary

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Some still believe that the presence of women in the labor market reduces men’s opportunities. As a result, the Public Opinion Survey and Information Unit in Yemen Information Centre (YIC) conducted an opinion poll to investigate such a belief.

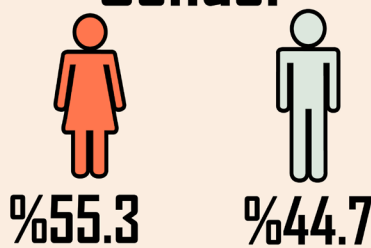
The survey was conducted on a research sample of (213) people, of whom 55.3% were female, and 44.7% were male.

Their ages ranged between 18 and 65 years, as follows: 18-25 years (36.7%), 26-35 years (46.2%), and 36-45 years (11.7%), and the lowest participation rate was for those aged 46–65 years (4.6%).

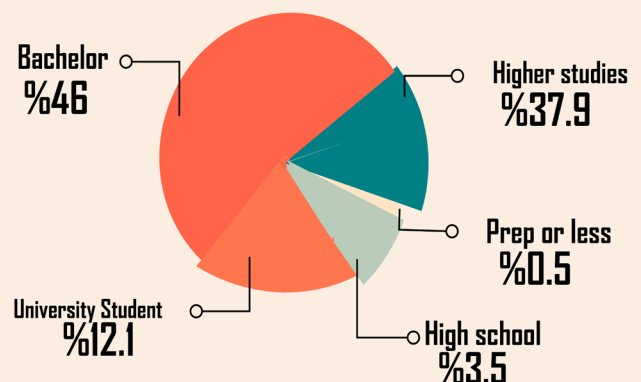
The sample was from the following governorates: Sana’a (68.5%), Aden (21.5%), Taiz (4.5%), Ibb (1.5%), (1%) from both Hodeidah, Hadramout and Dhamar and (0.5%) only from Amran and Dhale.

As for their academic qualification, most of the participants were holders of a bachelor’s degree (46%), postgraduate students (37.9%), university students (12.1%), secondary school students (3.5%), and elementary certificate holders (0.5%).

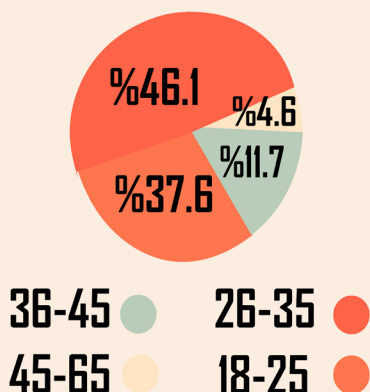
Gender



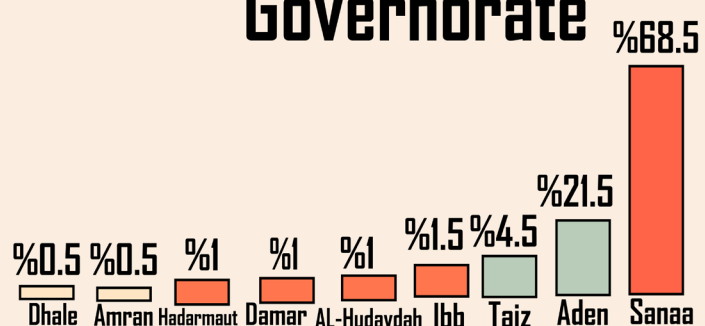
Educational level



Age



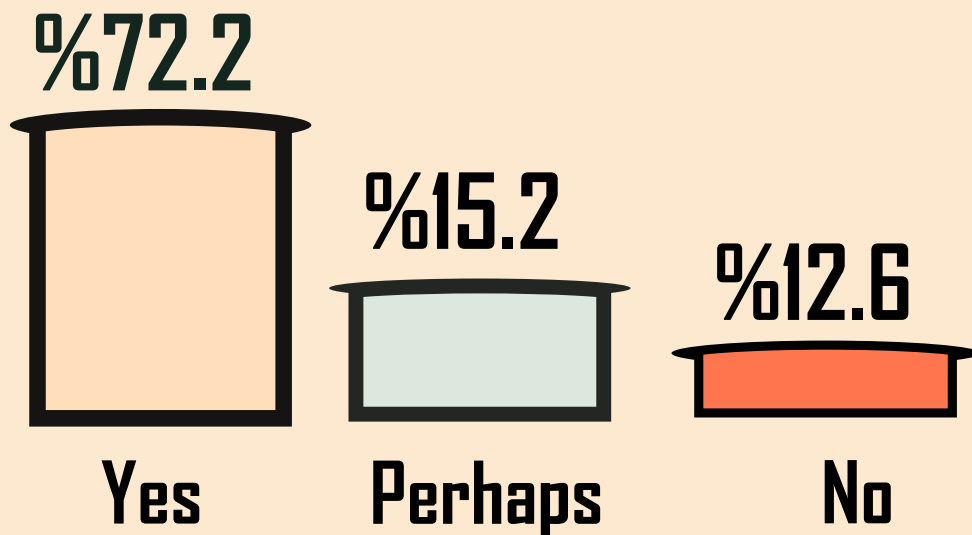
Governorate



Main Results

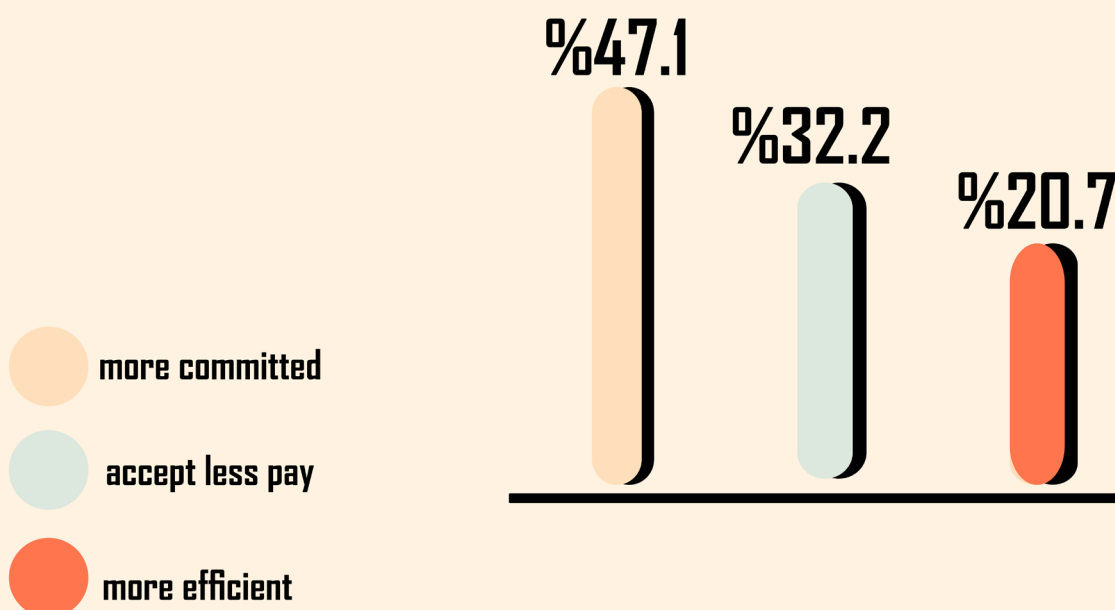
When asked whether there is competition between men and women in the labor market or not, 72.2% of respondents answered yes, 15.2% relative competition, and 12.6% no competition at all.

Is there competition between men and women in the labor market?



Participants in the survey had different views regarding the reasons that may allow women to obtain better job opportunities than men. 47.1% attributed the reason to the fact that women are more committed than men, 32.2% said women accept less pay than men, 20.7% believe that women are more efficient than men.

What are the reasons that allow women to get more job opportunities than men?



56.9% of the total respondents believe that the reason that pushes women to work is to financially support their families, and 43.1% said to achieve their own material independence.

Regarding the belief that the presence of women in the labor market reduces men's opportunities, respondents had different opinions. 70.2% believe that the presence of women in the labor market actually reduces men's opportunities, and 26.8% think it never reduces men's opportunities. Only 3% answered that they had no idea that the presence of women in the labor market reduces men's opportunities or not.

what are the reasons that may push women into **the labor market**?

%56.9 Financially support their families

%43.1 Achieve material independence

Do you think that the presence of women in **the labor market** reduces men's opportunities?

%70.2 Yes

%26.8 No

%3 I don't know

When asked about discrimination in the labor market, 73.4% of respondents believe that there is discrimination, the majority of whom believe that such discrimination is mainly against women. 18.6% believe that there is no discrimination and 8% said They don't have idea about it.

Regarding the jobs that are restricted to men or not allowed for women, 86.5% said that there are a lot of jobs that are still exclusively restricted to men, including those in the judiciary, security, and military fields, engineering work, and private enterprises, 7% of respondents believe that there are less jobs that are still exclusively restricted to men than the past and 6.5% believe that there are no jobs restricted to men only.

Is there any discrimination in **the labor market** in Yemen?



%73.4

Yes



%18.6

No



%8

I don't know

Are there jobs that are restricted **to men**, and not allowed **for women** to do?



%86.5

Yes



%7

Somewhat



%6.5

No