

Education in Yemen

البند الخاص بالتعليم في اليمن

عدد الجامعات الحكومية والخاصة التي بدأت النشاط حتى 2008

The Number of Public and Private Universities (which started operation until 2008)

إجمالي Total	خاص Special	حكومي Government
27	20	7

موزعة حسب التخصصات الرئيسية عدد الكليات الحكومية والخاصة التي بدأت النشاط حتى 2007

The Number of Government and Private Colleges (which started operation until 2007 broken down by major disciplines)

إجمالي Total	خاص Special	حكومي Government	البيان Reference
39	7	32	التربية والتعليم (Education)
43	13	30	العلوم الأساسية والتطبيقية (هندسة وتكنولوجيا وزراعة) (Basic & Applied Sciences)
19	6	13	العلوم الطبيعية (Natural Sciences)
14	10	4	العلوم القانونية (Legal Studies)
41	18	23	العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية (Humanities & Social Sciences)

إجمالي عدد الدارسين في مرحلة التعليم العالي وتوزيعهم النسبي حسب المستوى العلمي 2007

Total Number of Students in Higher Education and Distribution According to Latest Figures (2007)

إجمالي Total	دكتوراه PhD	ماجستير Masters Degree	دبلوم دراسات عليا Postgraduate Diploma	معاهد فنية Technical Institute	بكالوريوس Bachelors Degree	البيان Reference
276,707	64	492	948	42,986.00	232,217	عدد الدارسين The Number of Students
100%	0.02%	0.18%	0.34%	15.53%	83.92%	التوزيع النسبي % Percentage Distribution%
71,851	13	93	229	-	71,516	العلوم الأساسية والتطبيقية Basic and Applied Sciences
92%	86%	27%	87%	-	5%	منها في الخارج % No. of Students Abroad
161,870	51	399	719	-	160,701	العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية Humanities and Social Sciences
9%	4%	5%	56%	-	44%	منها في الخارج % Students Abroad %

إجمالي عدد الخريجين في مرحلة التعليم العالي حسب المستوى العلمي (2004 - 2007)

Total Number of Graduates in Higher Education According to a Scientific Level (2004 - 2007)

إجمالي Total	دكتوراه PhD	ماجستير Masters Degree	دبلوم دراسات عليا Postgraduate Diploma	معاهد فنية Technical Institute	بكالوريوس Bachelors Degree	البيان Reference
137,323	74	779	252	31,588	104,630	عدد الخريجين The Number of Graduates
100.00%	0.05%	0.57%	0.18%	23.00%	76.19%	التوزيع النسبي % Percentage Distribution%

عدد الدارسين في مرحلة التعليم العالي لكل أستاذ جامعي في الكليات ذات التخصصات المختلفة (2004 - 2007)

The Number of Students in Higher Education for Each University Professor in Colleges of Different Disciplines (2004 - 2007)

العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية Humanities and Social Sciences						العلوم الأساسية والتطبيقية Basic and Applied Sciences					
إجمالي Total	القانون Law	التربية والتعليم Education	الشريعة والفقه Legislation, Jurisprudence Islamic	آداب Literature & Humanities	إدارة واقتصاد Department of Economics	إجمالي Total	أخرى Other	الزراعة Agriculture	الطب Medicine	الهندسة Engineering	العلوم الأساسية Basic Sciences
167,975	17,363	77,590	6,637	22,338	44,047	36,205	599	1,846	13,806	12,601	7,353

ملاحظة: جميع البيانات والاحصائيات حتى عام 2007م وهي غير نهائية سوف يتم تحديثها

Note: All data and statistics in 2007 Will be updated in due time

Percentage of Illiteracy for Males and Females

نسبة الامية للذكور والاناث

Item	مسح ميزانية الاسرة متعددة الاغراض HBS 2005/2006	تعداد عام 2004 Census 2004	البيان
Percentage of illiteracy for males and females	40.7	55.8	نسبة الامية للذكور والاناث
Percentage of those who can read and write to the total of males and females	33.6	26.7	نسبة من يقرأ ويكتب لاجمالي الذكور والاناث

Source: Statistical Year Book in 2008

المصدر : كتاب الاحصاء السنوي لعام 2008م

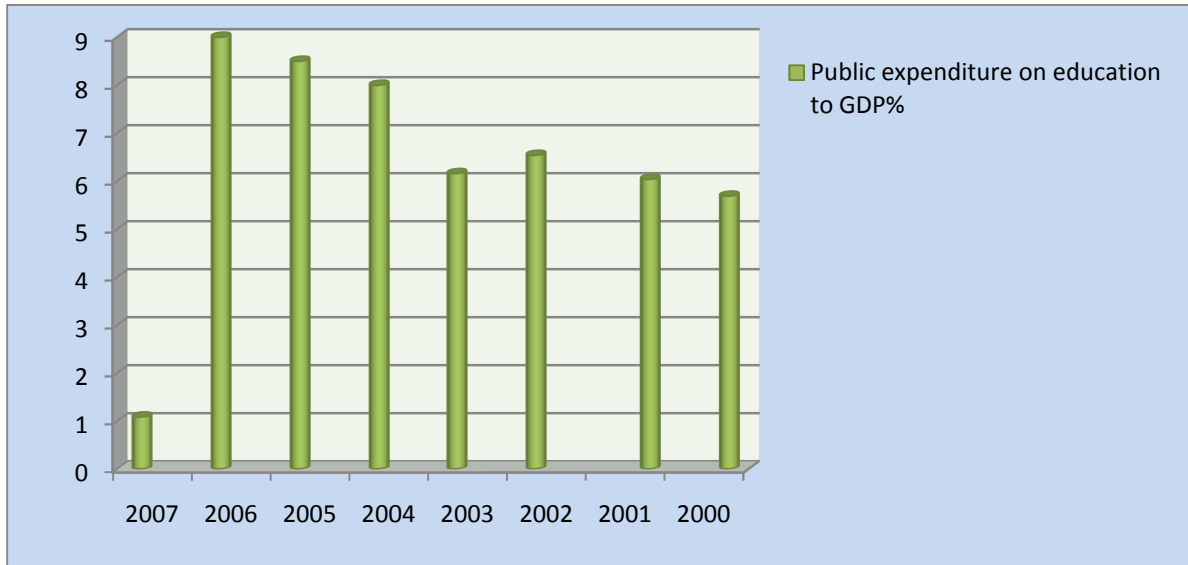
جدول يوضح الإنفاق العام على التعليم الى الناتج المحلي الاجمالي %

item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	البيان
Public expenditure on education to GDP%	%5.69	%6.04	%6.54	%6.16	%8	%8.5	%9	%1.09	الإنفاق العام على التعليم الى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي

A table showing public expenditure on education to GDP%

الرسم البياني

Graph



Additional Observations:

The Benefits of Technical Education in Yemen

Technical education is considered a tool of infrastructural change, given that it provides an integrated path of skills for students and workers. It is considered an effective method and link between educational and training systems and the demands of development processes from trained labor forces. It starts with simple general knowledge, application and then analysis.

Technical education has become an area of interest for major production companies because they believe in this form of education and the benefits it gives them, such as saving companies cost and time. It gives people the chance to learn and benefit in many areas for the targeted entities (students, companies, educational institutions) where each one of these elements completes the other.

And from these benefits:

- Introducing the functions, level and type of education that are offered in these educational and training institutions that form bridges in building trust with production sectors and in defining the available capacities.
- Help for students in choosing the career that they would like to pursue in the future and to become able to adapt with work environments after graduation.
- Strengthening the link among educational and training institutions and employers through incorporating the students with the work environments for the educational goal (linking education with national needs) and presenting feedback.
- Deepening the student's understanding of the courses he/she studied.
- The harmonization between curriculums and available jobs in the market.
- Visits by members of teaching boards to students in factories and workshops and defining the skills that they need in coordination with employers.
- Students learn how to work with others and how to receive orders from supervisors and to deal with them.
- The Difference between Public and Private Universities in Yemen
- Private universities work with Public Universities in Yemen because the outputs of high school students are too large for Public Schools to absorb.
- Public universities are supported by the government. Private universities are paid by individuals.
- For students, public universities are easier to enroll in due to their low fees compared to private universities. Public universities fees cost no more than 50\$ annually; and therefore it is suitable for the low income class in Yemen. On the contrary, the minimum fees for any private university is 500\$ annually.
- The number of students in public universities is much higher than in private universities, and therefore the quality of education in public universities is less than it is in private universities, and the load falls on the student. It is difficult for public universities to follow up on each student because of the large numbers. Private universities follow up on students due to the small number of students.
- Some international private universities have rigorous curriculums that depend on training and practical modern methods, whereas public universities have traditional curriculums that do not rely on training and practical methods; and this effects the quality of higher education.
- There is no collaboration between public universities and employers or labor sectors for preparing students for the job sector and labor market after graduation; education in Yemeni universities is usually theoretical even if it's an applied science.



- Public universities follow the term system, or yearly semesters. In the first case, each year is divided into two semesters, and the books used in the first semester are not used in the second one. Private universities follow the credit hours system or two semesters each year.

Sources: Statistical Year Book (2008)
www.cso-yemen.org &
www.yemen-nic.info

المصادر: كتاب الاحصاء السنوي (2008)
والمركز الوطني للمعلومات

Find out more by visiting: www.giay.org
Emailing us at: info@giay.org
Or calling our headquarters at: (+967) 01 262 962 /3