

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



Trends in extreme poverty

NO AVAILABLE DATA

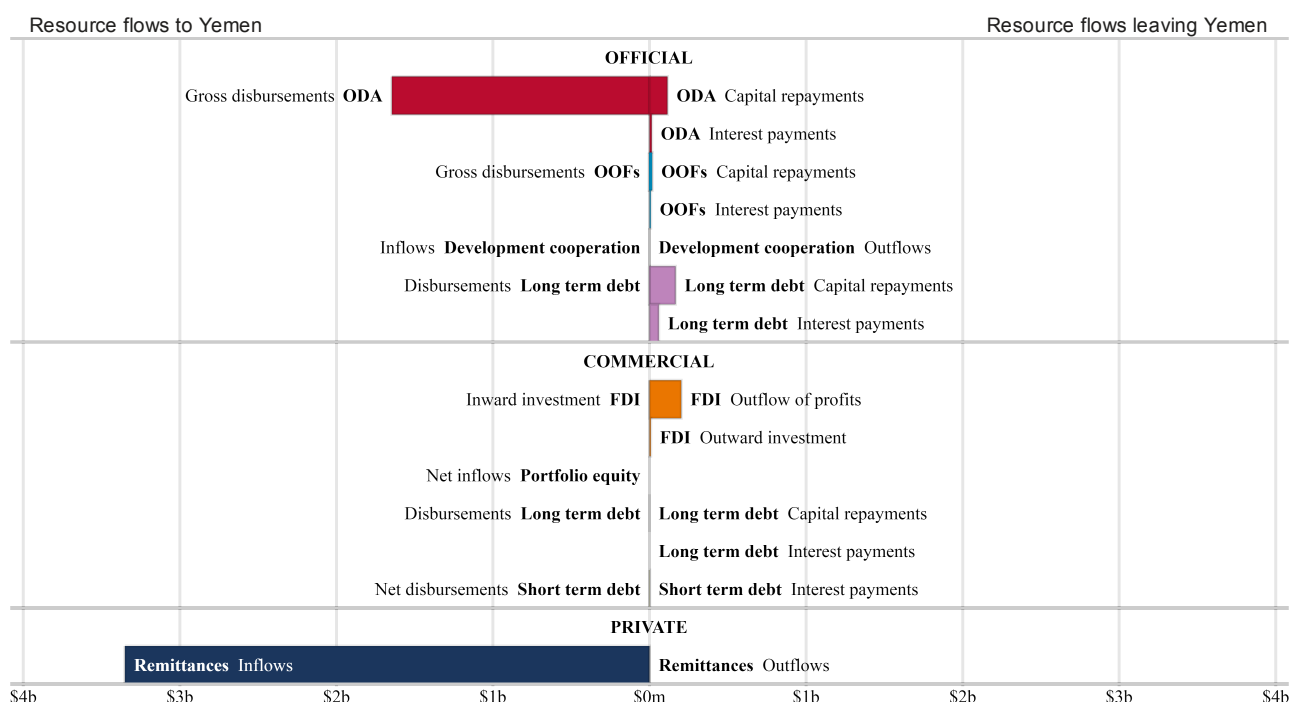
The distribution of income

NO AVAILABLE DATA

Resource flows to and from Yemen

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$7bn	Revenue 96% of total US\$7bn		
	Nonhydrocarbon Revenue 42% of total US\$3bn	Non-Tax 13% of total US\$951m	
		Tax Revenue 30% of total US\$2bn	
	Hydrocarbon Revenue 54% of total US\$4bn	Hydrocarbon Domestic Revenue 21% of total US\$2bn	
		Crude Oil Exports 29% of total US\$2bn	

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$2bn	Net Domestic Finance 99% of total US\$2bn	
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Expenditure

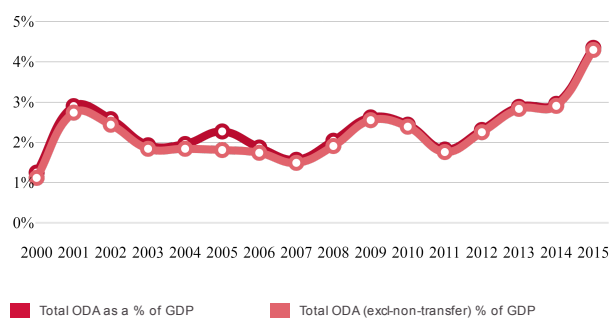
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$10bn	Recurrent Expenditure 92% of total US\$9bn	Goods And Services 9% of total US\$816m	
		Subsidies 24% of total US\$2bn	
		Wages And Salaries 33% of total US\$3bn	
		Interest Obligations 18% of total US\$2bn	Domestic 17% of total US\$2bn
		Transfers 7% of total US\$655m	
	Capital Expenditure 8% of total US\$733m	Domestic Financed 5% of total US\$497m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP

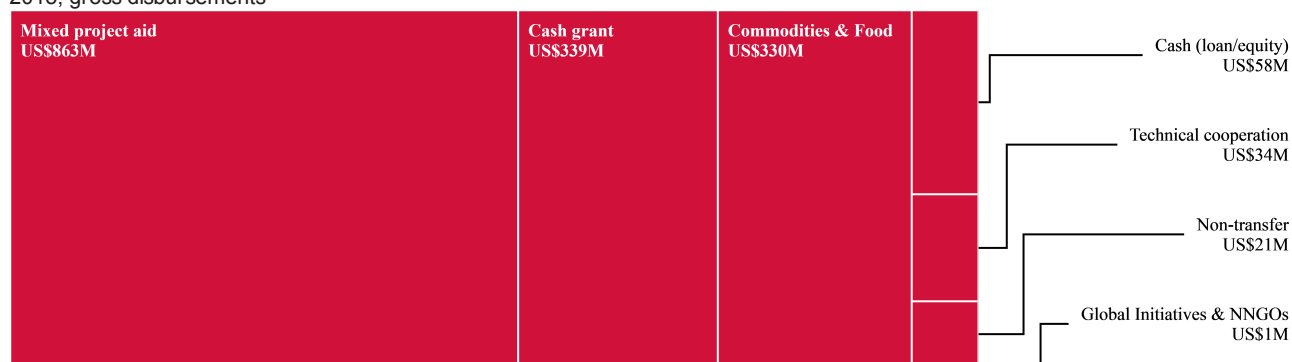


ODA per poor person

NO AVAILABLE DATA

The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements



Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



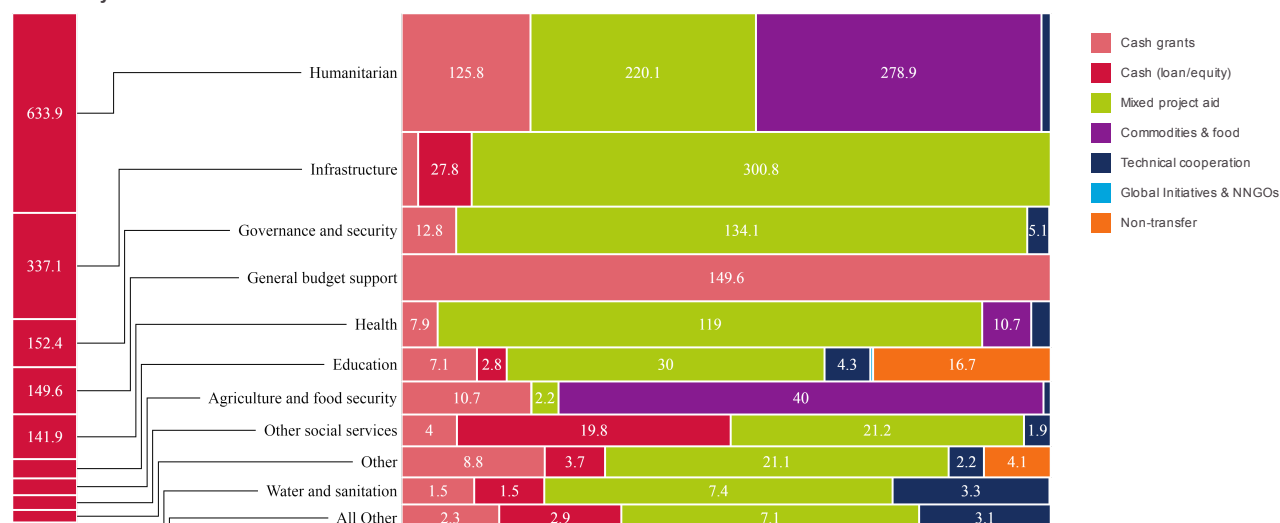
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

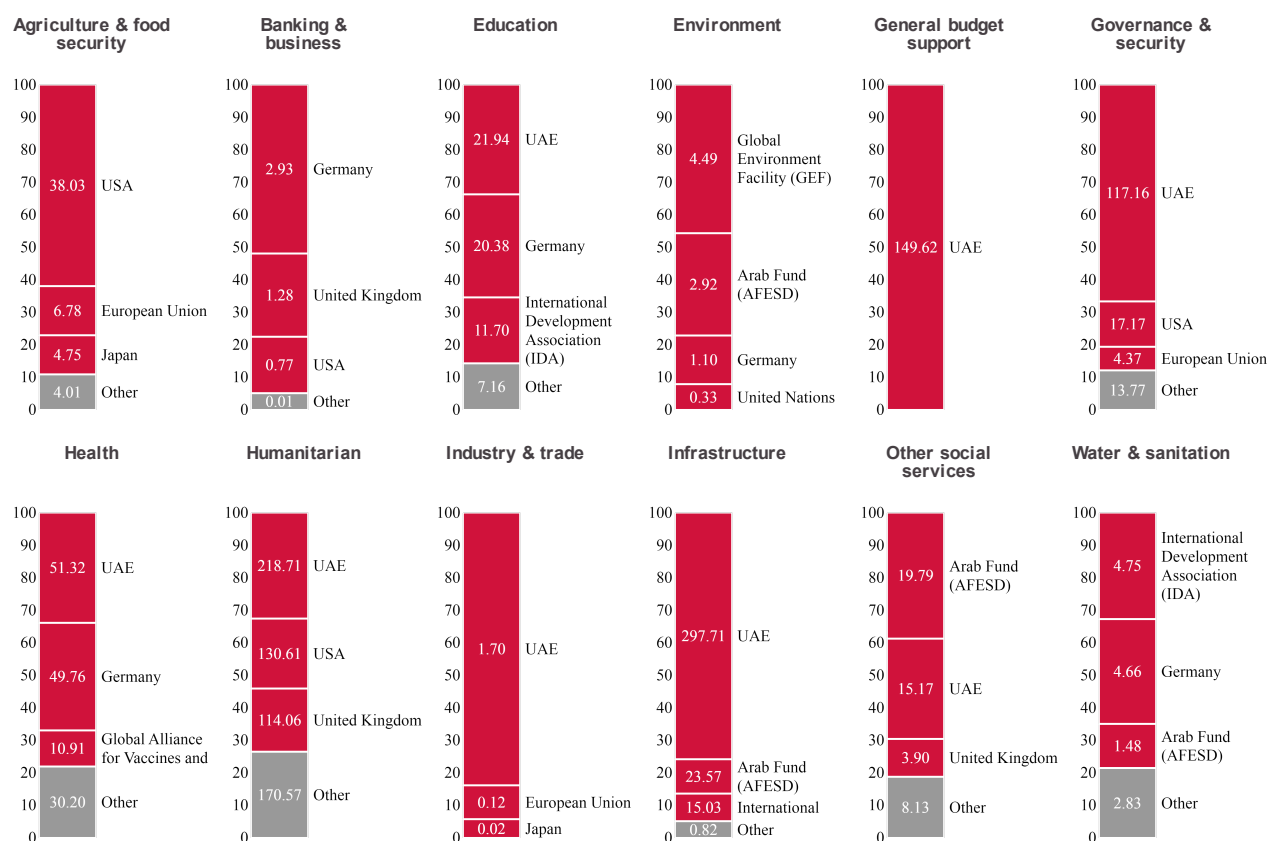
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.