

LABOUR FORCE

and **HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY**
2018-2019 in **BAABDA**



**Labour Force and Household Living
Conditions Survey (LFHLCS)
2018-2019 in Baabda**

Suggested citation:

**"Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 in Baabda", Central
Administration of Statistics, 2020**

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Acknowledgments

This report comes as one of a series of reports launched by the Central Administration of Statistics, covering the twenty-six districts of Lebanon. Producing these reports was a collaborative endeavor between the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Official statistics presented in this report are drawn from the findings of the national Labour Force and Households Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS) that was carried out by CAS between 2018 and 2019 with funding from the Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon and the technical cooperation of the Regional Office for Arab States of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

CAS acknowledges the professional input and contribution of all the partners, experts, and staff who have been particularly active and supportive along the production process in the elaboration, preparation and drafting of the final series of district statistics.

CAS would like to express its sincere appreciation to Celine Moyroud and the UNDP core team for all of their technical and administrative support. Also gratefully acknowledged are the contributions of CAS staff: Haifa Hussein, Mayssaa Daher, Ali Hamieh and Amina Basbous.

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Director General
Central Administration of Statistics

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
GER	The Gross Enrolment Ratio
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFHLCS	Labour Force and Households' Living Conditions Survey
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NER	The Net Enrolment Rate
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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About the Survey

This report comes as one of a series of reports launched by the Central Administration of Statistics, covering the twenty-six districts of Lebanon. Producing these reports was a collaborative endeavor between the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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The 2018-2019 LFHLCS is the first Lebanese survey to produce estimates not only at the national and sub-national governorate (*mouhafaza*) levels, but also at the district (*caza*) level. Lebanon is composed of eight governorates, called *mouhafaza*, and 26 districts, called *caza*. Only the governorates of Beirut and Akkar were taken as a whole in the survey sample and were not subdivided into districts.

LFHLCS covered all the population of Lebanon living in primary residential dwellings. It was carried out from April 2018 to March 2019. It did not cover the population living in non-residential units, such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements.

With an unprecedented complete national sample size of 50,000 households, more than 39,000 responded to the survey, providing a relatively high response rate of 79%.

Through 227 questions organized into 10 modules, the LFHLCS questionnaire gathered extensive data that were used in the production of a broad array of indicators and a cross-sectional analysis regarding:

- The demographic and social characteristics of households and the individuals living in them on a regular basis (more than six months in a year), including information on education, health, social security and others;
- The labour force situation and the economic activity of all active individuals in the household;
- The characteristics of the household and the conditions of the dwellings and the available amenities.

The concepts, definitions and methodologies that were used in the survey, were designed according to the latest international survey statistical standards especially those in line with the 19th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.²

¹ For more information about the 2018-2019 LFHLCS, refer to the main survey report, available at <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/component/content/article?id=212>.

² Source: ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2013*.

District Statistics

The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities, and a range of other government and non-government district planners, policy makers and users. The district statistics also aim at informing appropriate and evidence-based development policies and programmes at the district level.

This report presents data pertaining to the district of Baabda, which is situated in the Governorate of Mount Lebanon.

It consists of five chapters highlighting the following aspects:



I. Demographics



II. Housing



III. Education



IV. Social and Economic Background



V. Labour Force and Employment

Wherever possible and statistically significant, the indicators presented at the district level are compared to the national values for the purpose of contextualization and comparison.





I. DEMOGRAPHICS

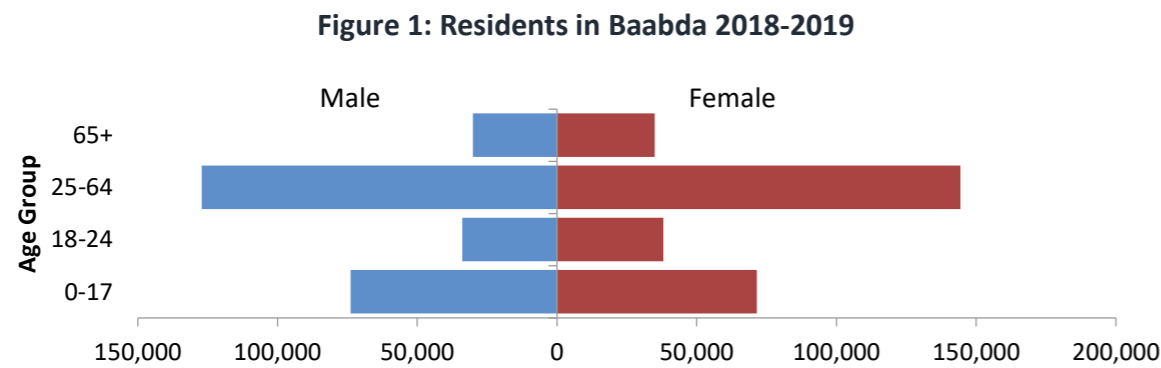
The residents in Baabda: who and how many are they?

The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Baabda had the largest share of the population in the country, with around 553,800 residents, accounting for 11.4 per cent of all residents of Lebanon. 52.2 per cent of the residents were females and 47.8 per cent males.

The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 26.3 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 13 per cent. The remaining 11.7 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

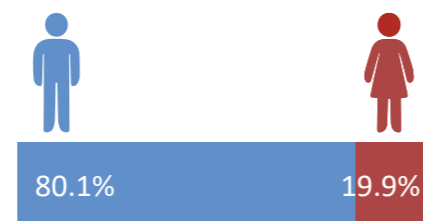
Almost half of the residents of Baabda were found in the age group 25–64 years (49 per

cent). In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Baabda was 50.9 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 80.1 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 19.9 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

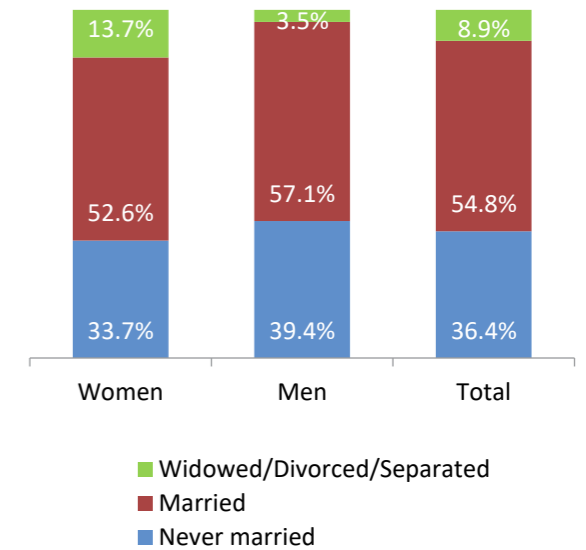
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



³Age dependency ratio is the number of dependents aged 0-14 years and those aged 65+ compared to the total population aged 15-64 years, which is the working age population. It describes the degree to which the economically non-productive population is dependent on the working-age population. The higher the ratio, the greater the economic burden.

More than half (54.8 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Baabda declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 36.4 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (52.6 per cent) was lower than for men (57.1 per cent), and the share of never married women (33.7 per cent) was lower than for men (39.4 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (13.7 per cent) was almost four times higher than that of men (3.5 per cent). (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Marital status (aged 15+) by sex



WHAT IS THE SMAM?

The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. It is a synthetic indicator calculated from marital status categories of men and women aged 15 to 54 at the date of the census or the survey.

Among Baabda residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 26.2 years for women and 30.1 years for men, while at the national level, results showed a mean age of 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.



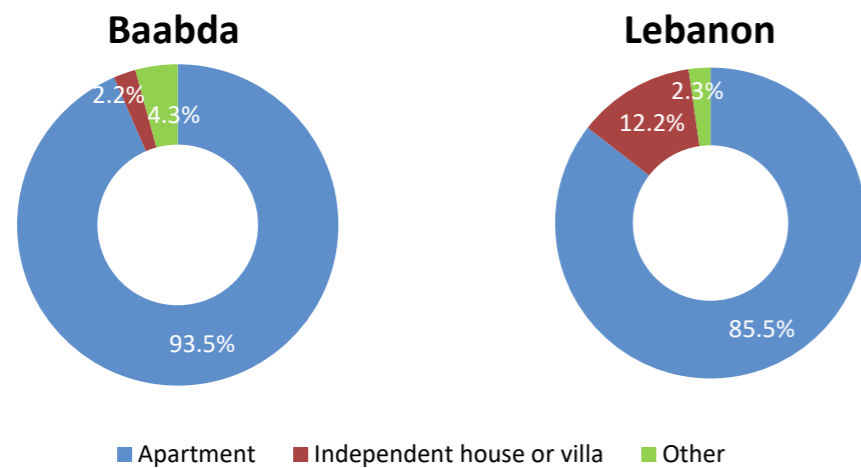
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Baabda live?

The vast majority of primary residences in Baabda were apartments (93.5 per cent) whereas only 2.2 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth

noting that the percentage of apartments at the caza level exceeded that at the national level (85.5 per cent). (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

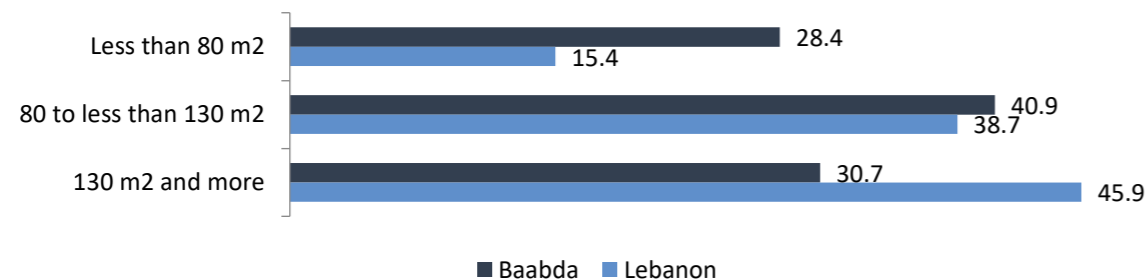


Primary residences by area (m²)

In Baabda, 40.9 per cent of primary residences were between 80 to less than 130 m², compared to 38.7 per cent nationally. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 28.4 per cent

of the dwellings compared to 15.4 per cent at the level of the country. Residences of 130 square meters and more comprised 30.7 per cent of the total, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

Figure 5: Primary residences by area of residence (%)

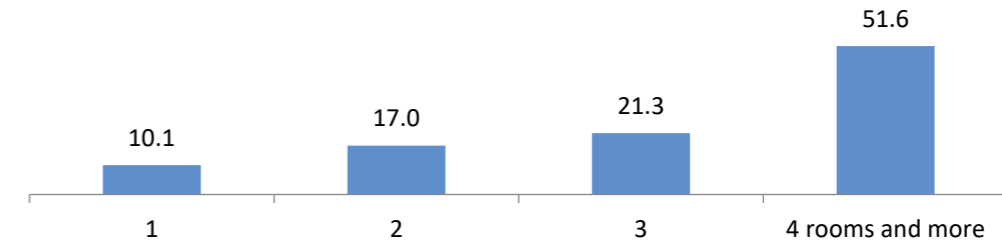


How many rooms does a household have?

51.6 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over in Baabda, followed 21.3 per cent dwellings composed of 3 rooms.

Nationally, 57.8 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over and 25.1 per cent had 3 rooms. (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Primary residences by number of rooms (%)



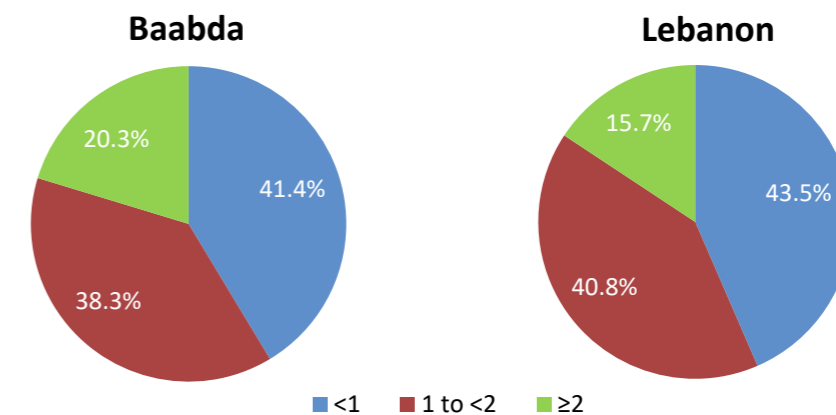
Persons per room

The number of individuals per room is an indicator that provides a measure of residential crowding and occupancy.

national level, the distribution of households was slightly lower for both groups of density. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 20.3 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be higher than the national level. (Figure 7)

In Baabda, 41.4 per cent of the households had a density of less than one individual per room and 38.3 per cent between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the

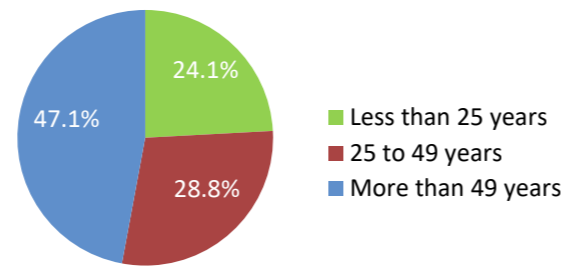
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

About half of the dwellings in Baabda (47.1 per cent) were constructed more than 49 years ago, a percentage remarkably higher than that observed all over Lebanon (31.8 per cent). In contrast, the proportion of primary residences that were constructed less than 25 years ago (24.1 per cent) was markedly lower than the national level (33.8 per cent). (Figure 8)

Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence



Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply (95.4 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Baabda as well as in Lebanon as a whole (76.9 per cent). It is worth noting that non-piped water supply exceeded remarkably that of the national level. On the other side, piped

water supply was the lowest at the caza level: for only 4.3 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence. Additionally, 0.3 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

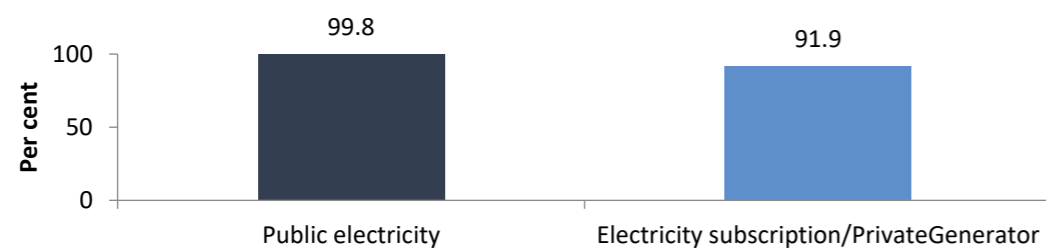
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Connection to the public electricity network was the most common in the caza (99.8 per cent), whereas 91.9 per cent of households were subscribed to a private electricity source or had their own private generator.

At the national level, almost identical results were observed for the connection to the public electricity; however, subscription to a private electricity was more prevalent in Baabda (84 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 10)

Figure 10: Sources of electricity in primary residences



Cost associated with residence

The average yearly expenditure on services for main dwellings in Baabda was estimated at approximately 3,103 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,186 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (589 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (228 thousand LBP).

Compared to the national level, these expenses were relatively lower for electricity, slightly higher for generators, and nearly the same for satellite/dish. The median annual expenses in Baabda were 2,820 thousand LBP, which was lower than that observed in Lebanon as a whole (2,940 thousand LBP). (Table 1)

Table 1: Yearly expenditures on services for main dwellings (in thousand LBP)

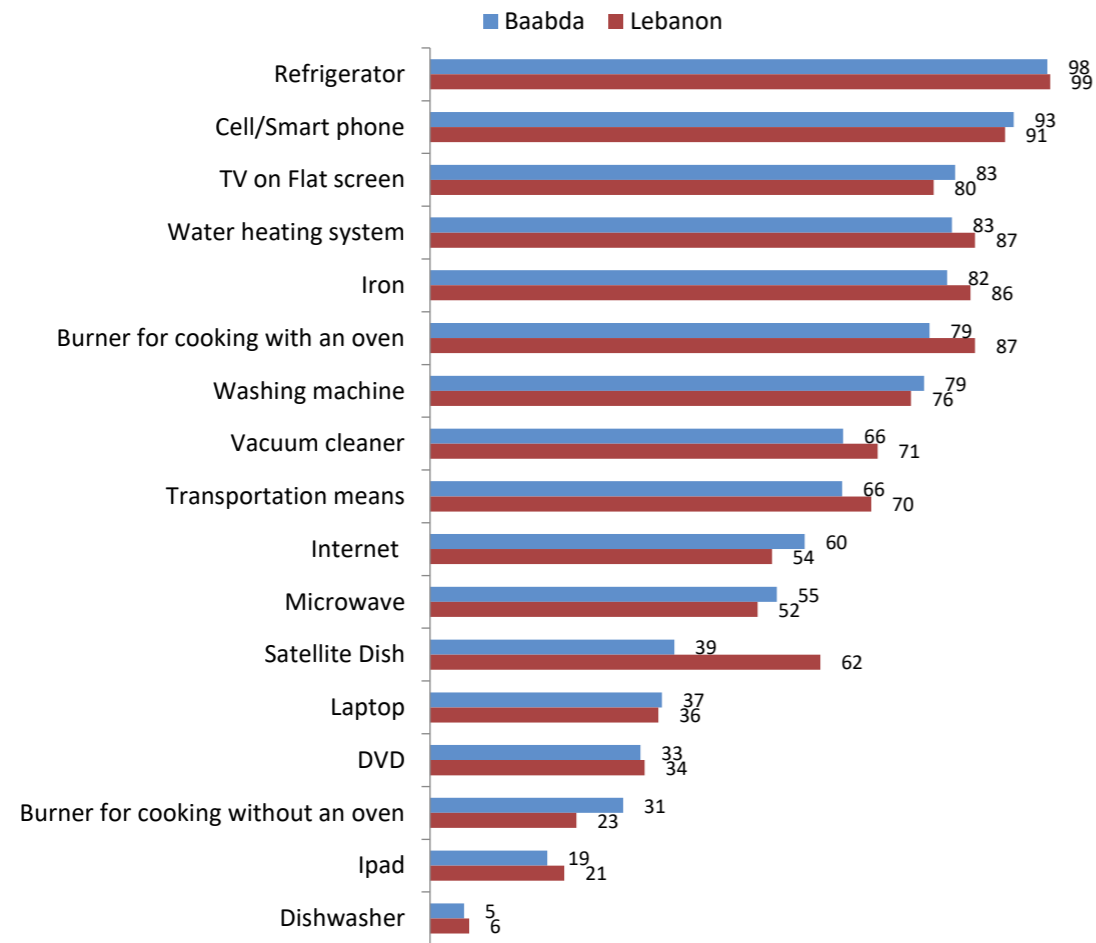
Services	Baabda		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	308	300	293	300
Electricity	589	480	671	480
Generator	1,186	1,080	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	228	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	425	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,103	2,820	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator and about 93 per cent had a cell/smart phone in Baabda. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (5 per cent of households) with a slightly lower proportion

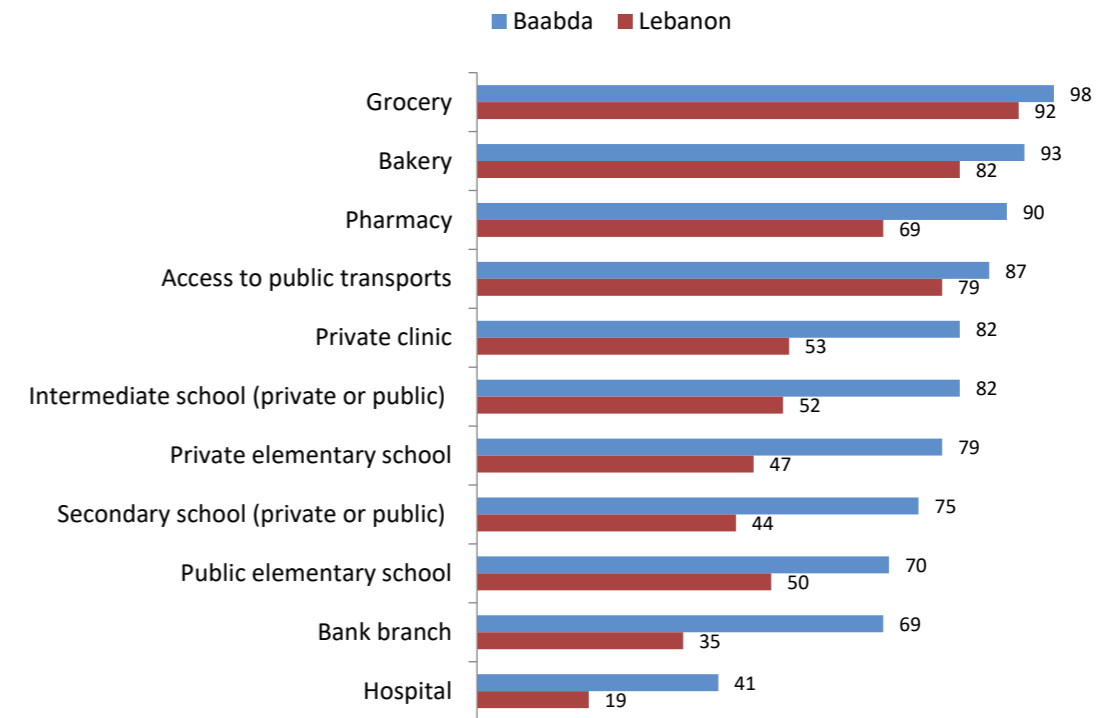
relatively to the national level (6 per cent). It is instructive to note that the proportion of households who had a satellite dish at home (39 per cent) fell considerably behind that at the country level (62 per cent). (Figure 11)

Figure 11: Home appliances types and means of transportation (%)



Note: The internet does not include Cable/ADSL/3G or 4G.

Figure 12: Access to services (%)



Access to basic services

The vast majority of the households in Baabda reported having access to at least one grocery store (98 per cent), a bakery (93 per cent), a pharmacy (90 per cent), public transports (87 per cent), a private clinic (82 per cent), an intermediate school (82 per cent) and a private elementary school (79 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home.

Interestingly, access to all the major services was greater in Baabda compared to the national level. For instance, 82 per cent of all dwellings lived within reach of a private clinic compared to a national percentage of

53 per cent; and 79 per cent of all households lived within reach of a private elementary school compared to 47 per cent nationally.

Bank branches and hospitals were the least common in Baabda (69 per cent and 41 per cent respectively); yet, the access to these services was considerably greater compared to the national level: the widespread of bank branches was 34 percentage points greater and the proportion of hospitals was at least two times higher (19 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 12)



III. EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate

Both Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) decreased with level. In Baabda, the GER at the elementary level was 95.7 per cent while it was 73.6 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 85 per cent but decreased to 54.6 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate were at all levels lower in Baabda than in Lebanon as a whole. (Table 2)

Table 2: Enrolment by level of education (in %)

Level of education	Baabda		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	95.7	85.0	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	81.5	64.3	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	73.6	54.6	76.8	54.9

Note: These results exclude domestic workers

WHAT ARE THE GER AND NER?

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. A GER value approaching or exceeding 100% indicates that a country is, in principle, able to accommodate all of its school-age population.

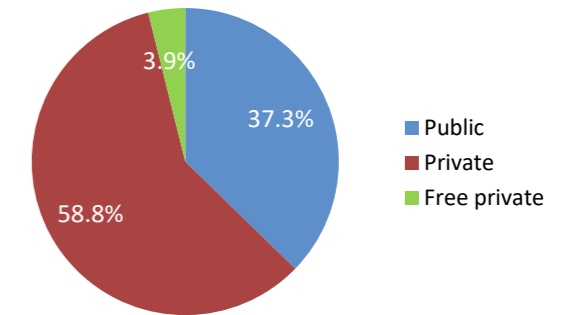
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Baabda

In Baabda, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (58.8 per cent), rather than public institutions (37.3 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

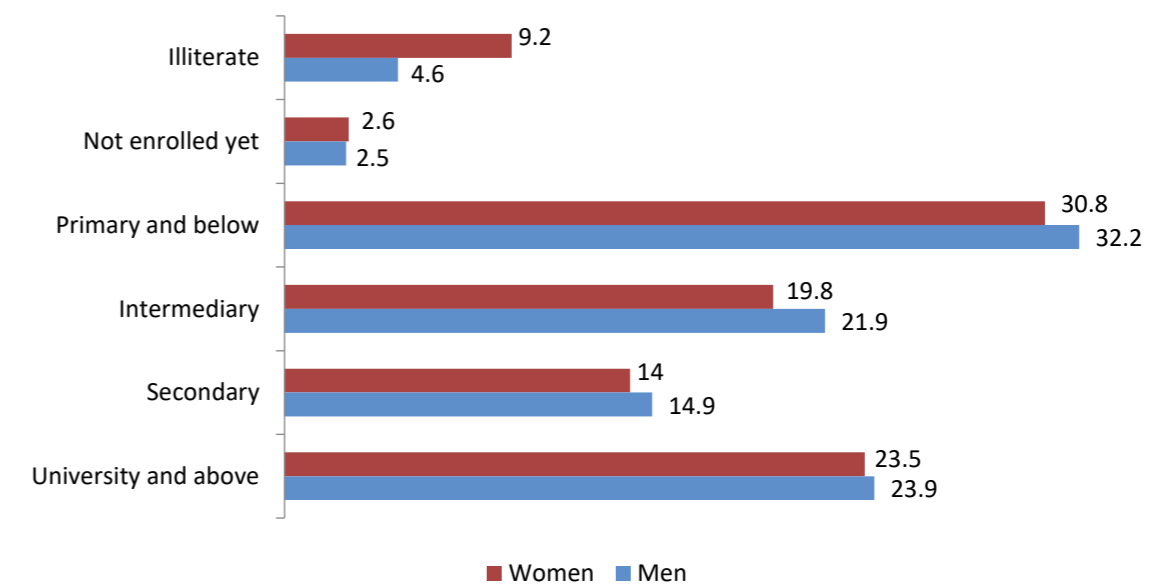
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "primary and below" level⁴ (31.5 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a slightly higher proportion for males than females (32.2 per cent and 30.8 per cent respectively). In Baabda, the proportion of illiterate women aged 3 years and above was 9.2 per cent and the proportion of illiterate men was 4.6 per

cent. Similar results were observed at the national level. This result may be explained by the fact that the proportion of elderly women aged 65+ years is greater than that of men. Furthermore, the survey results show that the illiteracy rate among the elderly is greater. (Figure 14)

Figure 14: Residents (aged 3+) by level of education attained and sex (%)



⁴Primary and below: include Read and write, Pre-school, Primary, and undefined education level.



Baabda district

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

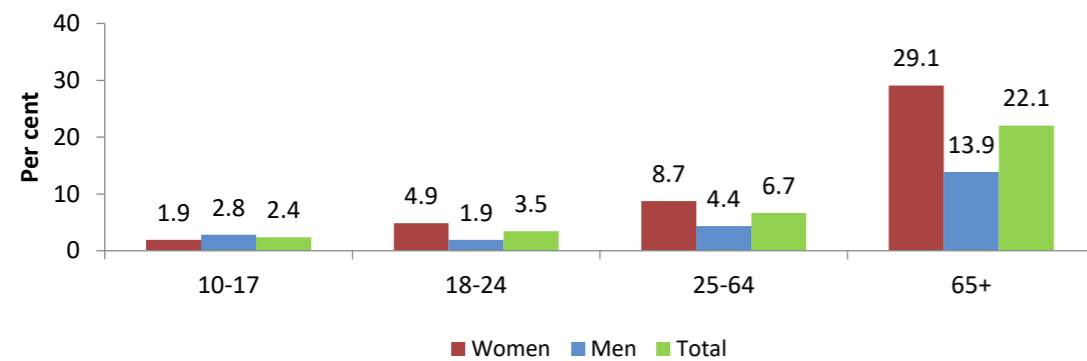
How much do households earn in total?

29.9 per cent of households in Baabda had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion almost equal to the one observed at the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 26.3 per cent of households at the caza level who had earnings between [650-1200[thousand LBP,

and 21.2 per cent of households who earned a total between [2400-5000[thousand LBP. In contrast, households in Baabda were less likely to earn an income of less than 650 thousand LBP (16.2 per cent) or 5 million LBP or more (5.5 per cent) compared to the other income categories. At the national level, a similar distribution was observed for all income categories. (Figure 16)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 22.1 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 2.4 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women of all age groups were more likely to be illiterate than men, except for those aged [10-17] years, where 1.9 per cent of women and 2.8 per cent of men were illiterate. It is worth noting that gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 15.2 percentage points (29.1 per cent for women and 13.9 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Baabda was reported to be nearly at the same level (7.7 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be twice higher

for women (10.2 per cent) than for men (5.1 per cent) in the district, but also nationally, where the illiteracy rate was 9.7 per cent for women and 4.9 per cent for men. (Figure 15b)

Figure 15b: Total illiteracy rate by sex (aged 10 years +)

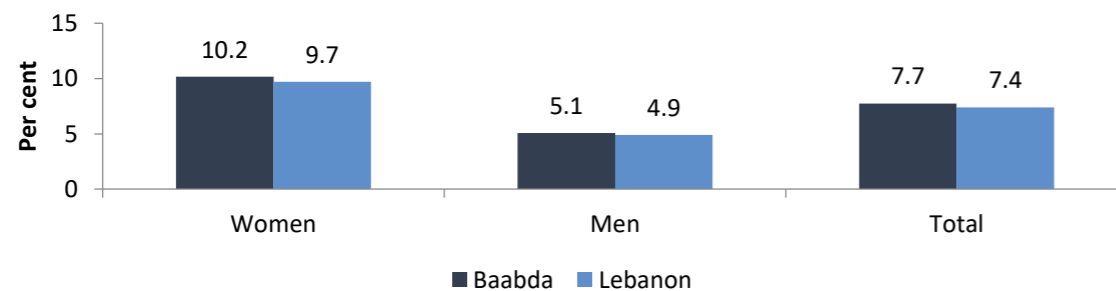
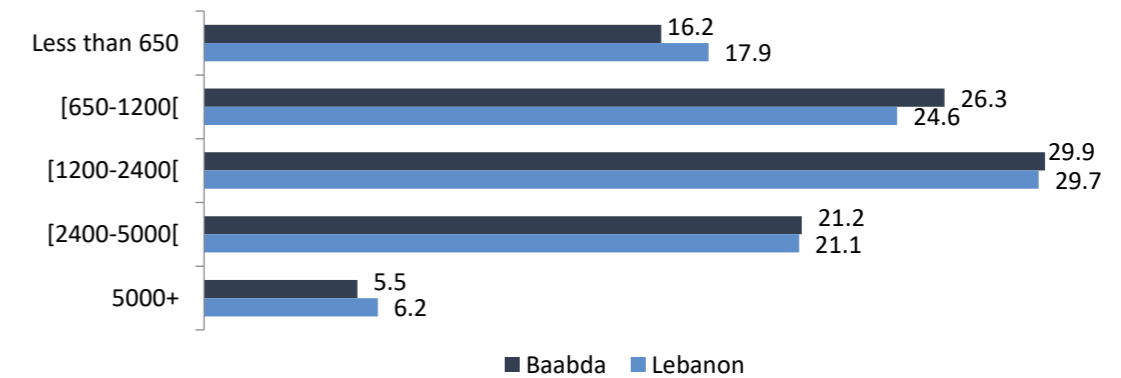


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)

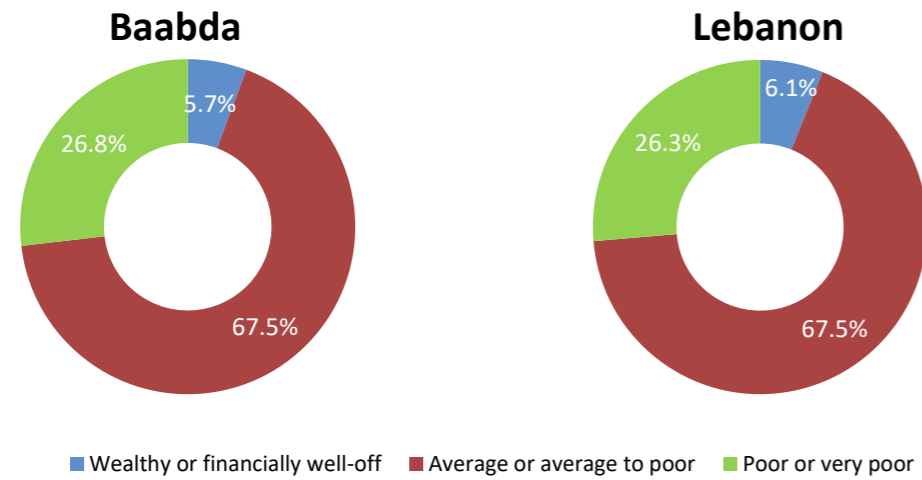


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 67.5 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 26.8 per cent

as "poor or very poor", and 5.7 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, self-classification of wealth was nearly the same. (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

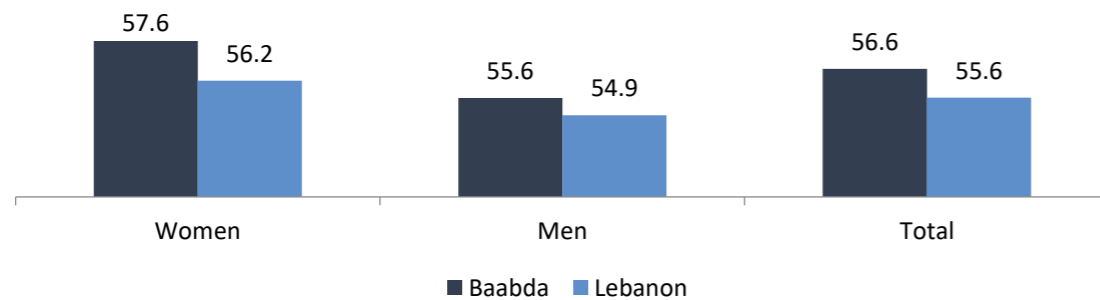


Health Coverage⁵

Health coverage was found to be slightly more prevalent in Baabda than in Lebanon as a whole. At the district level, 56.6 per cent of the total residents were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly higher health coverage was found for

women (57.6 per cent) than for men (55.6 per cent). At the national level, the results show a relatively lower health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)

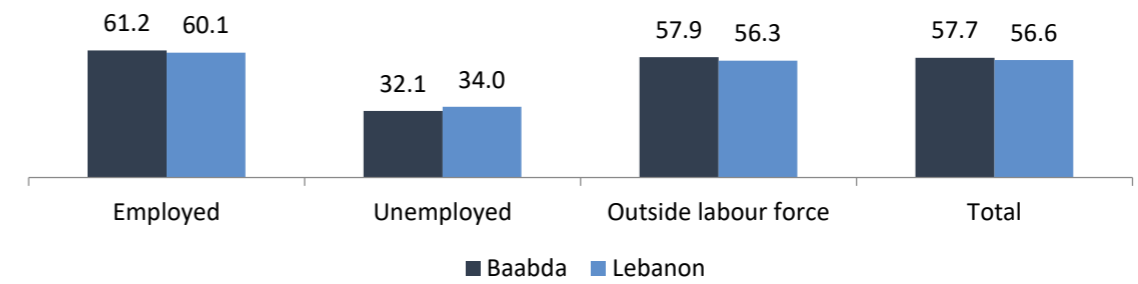


In Baabda, 57.7 per cent of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage, whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was slightly lower (56.6 per cent). 61.2 per cent of the employed

residents, 57.9 per cent of the residents "outside the labour force" and 32.1 per cent of the unemployed residents had a health coverage in Baabda. At the national level, similar results were found. (Figure 19)

⁵In this section, all the figures exclude the domestic workers.

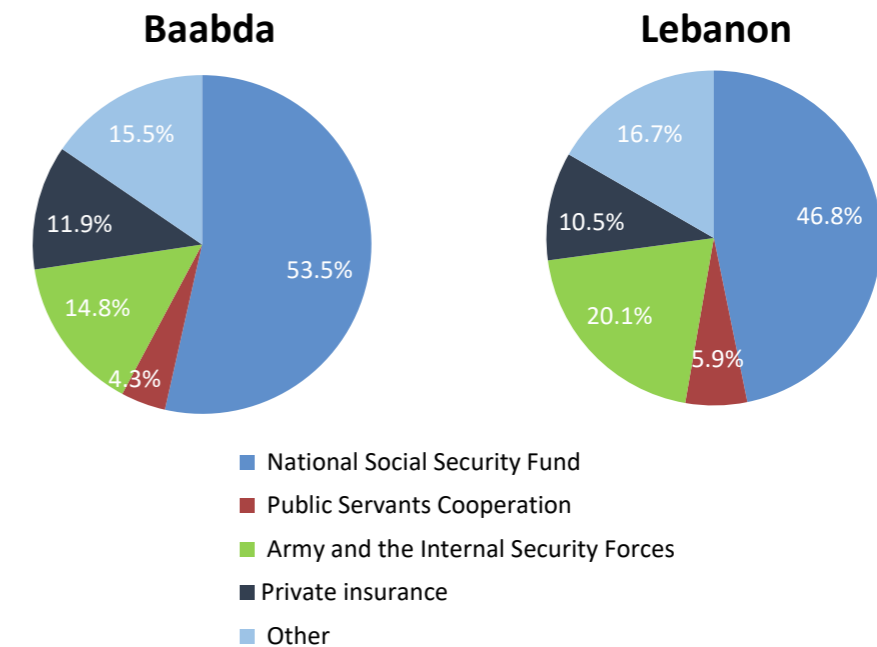
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Baabda was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 53.5 per cent of the insured population, compared to 46.8 per cent in the whole of Lebanon. The Lebanese Army and the Internal Security

Forces covered 14.8 per cent of the insured population at the caza level, compared to 20.1 per cent at the national level. On the other side, Public Servants Cooperation was the lowest source of health coverage in Baabda (4.3 per cent). (Figure 20)

Figure 20: Distribution of residents benefiting from health insurance by source of insurance



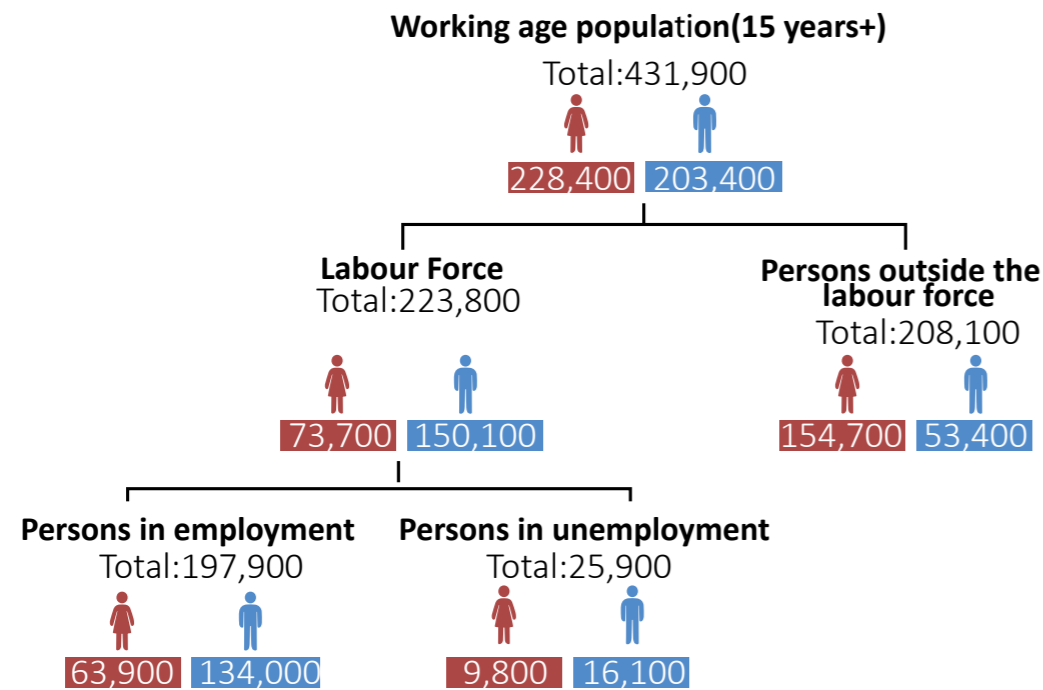
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 431,900 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Baabda in 2018–19, about 223,800 people were in the labour force, either employed (197,900) or unemployed (25,900). The remaining 208,100 individuals were outside the labour force.



Note: Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals.

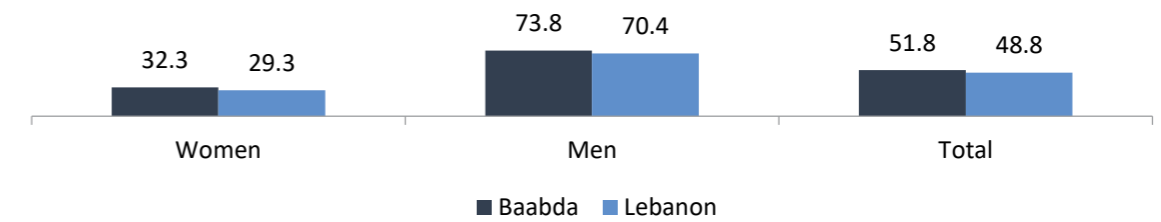
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Baabda was 51.8 per cent, which was higher than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level and nearly the same as the national level. Men’s participation rates (73.8 per cent in Baabda and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (32.3 per cent in Baabda and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching 41.5 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

⁷ Labour Force Participation Rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Employment} + \text{Persons in Unemployment}}{\text{Working-age Population (15+years old)}} * 100$

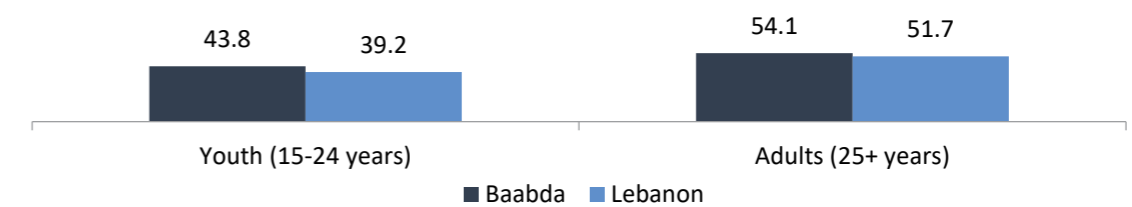
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 54.1 per cent compared to 43.8 per cent in Baabda, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

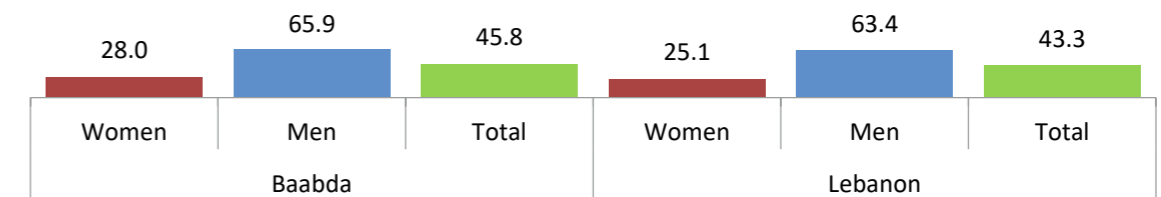
Figure 22: Labour force participation rate among youth and adults (%)



The employment-to-population ratio in Baabda (45.8 per cent) was higher than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 28 per cent of

women and 65.9 per cent of men were employed in Baabda with a gender gap of 37.9 percentage points. In Lebanon, the gender gap was nearly the same (difference of 38.3 percentage points). (Figure 23)

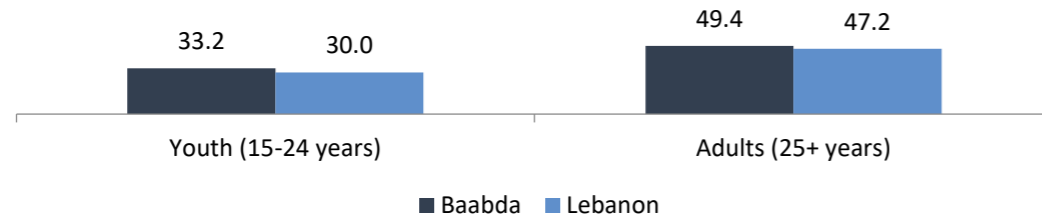
Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%)



The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Baabda (33.2 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the

adults (49.4 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were higher than those marked at the national level. (Figure 24)

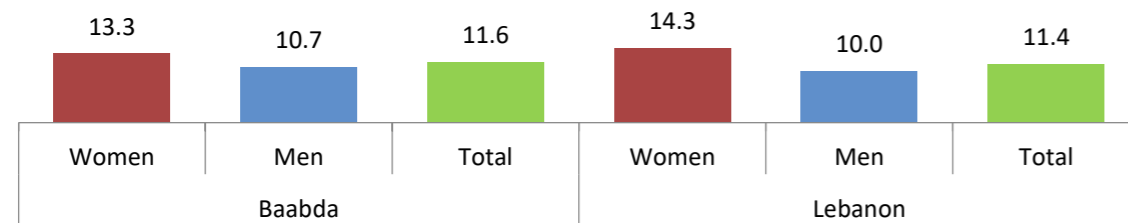
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Baabda (11.6 per cent) was almost equal to that of Lebanon (11.4 per cent). Differences at the country level were observed between men (10 per cent) and women (14.3 per cent), yet the gap was lower in Baabda where the

unemployment rate was 13.3 per cent for women and 10.7 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was less significant in Baabda (2.6 percentage points) than in the whole of Lebanon (4.3 percentage points). (Figure 25)

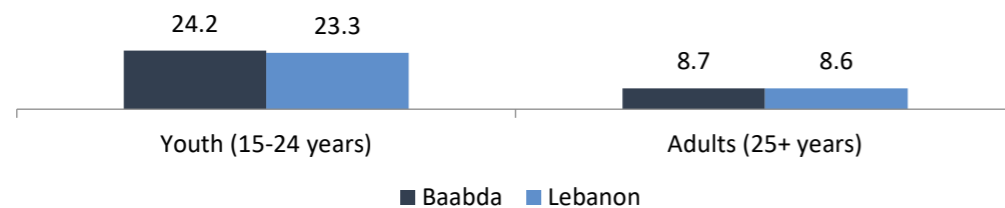
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 8.7 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively in Baabda, compared to 8.6 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively in Lebanon as a whole.

The gap between the youth and the adults' unemployment rate reached a difference of 15.5 percentage points in Baabda and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

Figure 26: Unemployment rate among youth and adults (%)

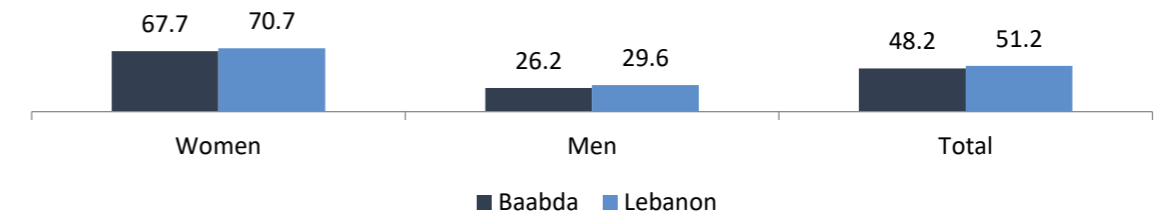


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- neither working nor looking for any job- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Baabda (48.2 per cent), fell

behind that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent). 67.7 per cent of women and 26.2 per cent of men were inactive at the caza level, compared to 70.7 per cent of women and 29.6 per cent of men at the national level. (Figure 27)

Figure 27: Inactivity rate of residents aged 15 years + (%)

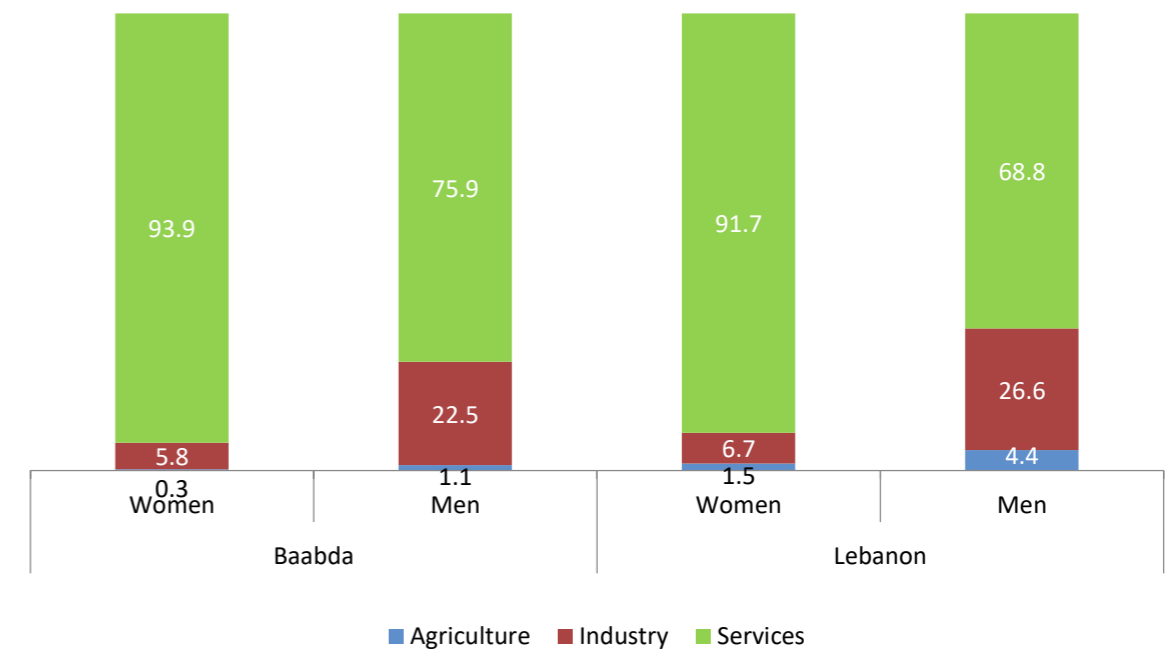


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 93.9 per cent and 75.9 per cent in Baabda, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 18 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 22.5 per cent of working

men and 5.8 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Baabda, compared to 26.6 per cent of working men and 6.7 per cent of working women in the whole of Lebanon. Employment in agriculture was the lowest among all the economic sectors at the national and district levels. (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)

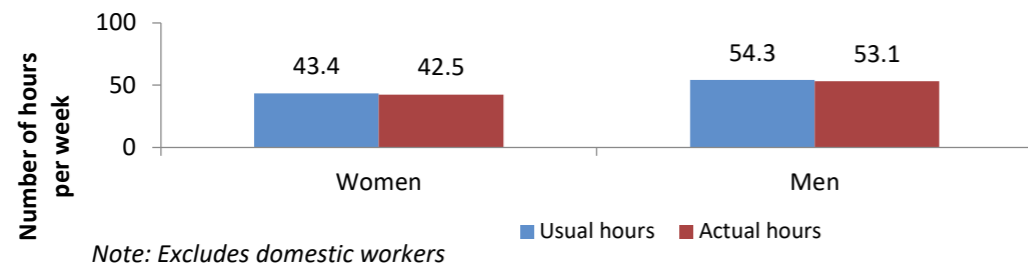


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 53.1 for men and 42.5 for women. Furthermore, the actual number of hours of work was slightly below the usual number of

hours for both sexes, due to temporary absences such as vacation, annual leave, etc. In Lebanon as a whole, the actual number of hours of work was 50 per cent for men and 39.1 per cent for women. (Figure 29)

Figure 29: Average usual and actual weekly hours of work by sex



What type of jobs do they hold and where?

According to the ILO, the concept of "informal employment" refers to jobs that do not provide employees with legal or social protection, thus exposing them to greater economic risks than other employed people. As for concept of the "informal sector", it is a subset of unincorporated enterprises not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners.

per cent), a result that was found to be almost equal to the one observed at the national level (54.9 per cent), and 33.2 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was slightly lower compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was slightly higher in Baabda than in the whole of Lebanon (22 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

The results show that at least half of the employed population in Baabda held informal jobs at their main occupation (55.1

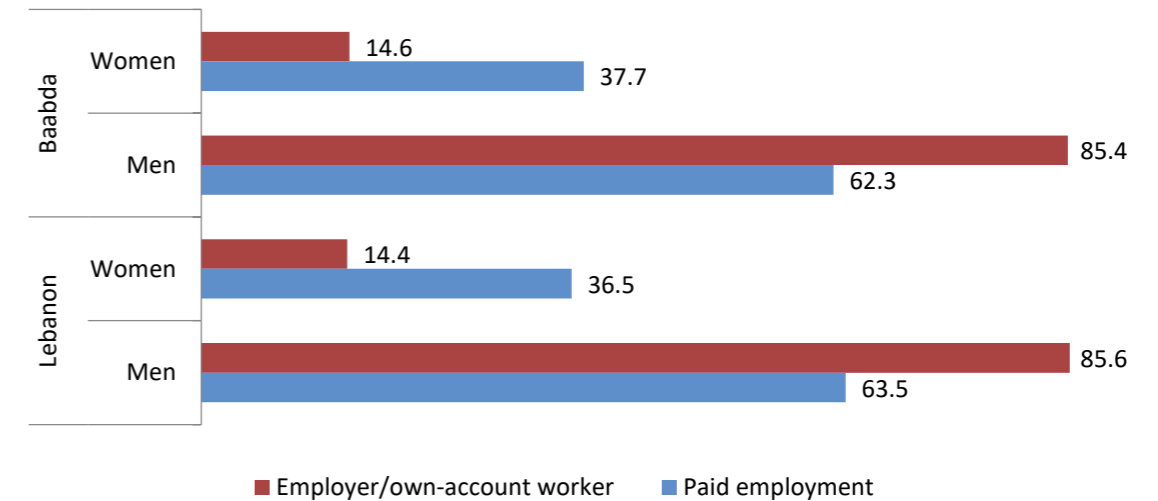
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Baabda			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	33.1	22.0	55.1	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	44.8	44.9	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	33.2	66.8	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent for paid employment than "employer/own-account worker". The majority of employers or own-account workers in Baabda were men (85.4 per cent), a proportion that was similar to that

attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). On the other side, men's share in paid employment was slightly lower in Baabda compared to the national level (62.3 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

Figure 30: Employed (15 years and above) by employment status and sex (%)

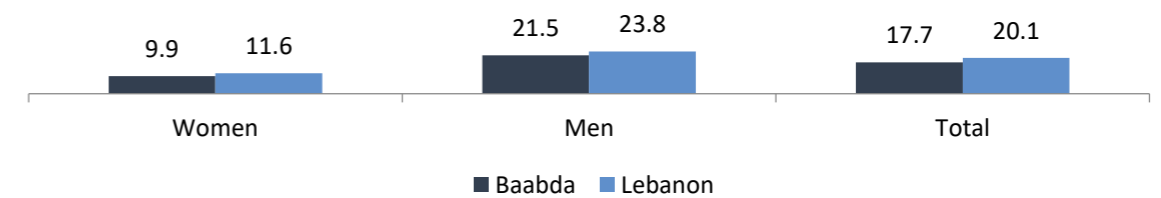


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Baabda, vulnerable employment was reported to be slightly lower than that observed at the country level (17.7 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it

was more prevalent among men (21.5 per cent) than among women (9.9 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



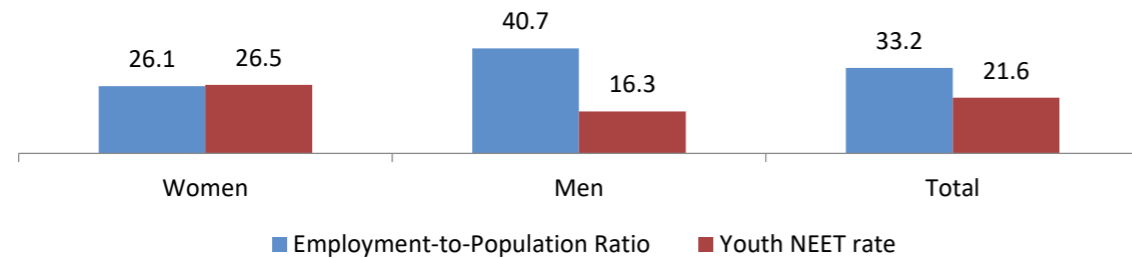
DID YOU KNOW?

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements associated with adequate social security and a voice at work.

Youth in Employment versus Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Youth NEET rate - *Youth not in education, employment or training rate* - (21.6 per cent) in Baabda was lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (33.2 per cent). At the country level, Youth NEET rate was 21.8 per cent and the youth employment-to-population ratio was 30 per cent. Moreover, women's NEET rate in Baabda (26.5 per cent) was remarkably higher than men's (16.3 per cent). (Figure 32)

Figure 32: Youth in employment and NEET rate (%)



The Team

This report would not have been possible without the joint effort and cooperation of a team of experts working in the Central Administration of Statistics and the United Nations Development Programme. The report was prepared under the overall direction and guidance of Dr Maral Tutélian - Guidanian, Director General of the Central Administration of Statistics and Celine Moyroud, UNDP Resident Representative.

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