

LABOUR FORCE

and HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY

2018-2019 in **BEIRUT**



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

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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).

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Dr Maral Tutélian - Guidanian
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

Table of Contents

About the Survey	1
District Statistics	2
I. DEMOGRAPHICS	4
The residents in Beirut: who and how many are they?	4
II. HOUSING	6
Where do residents in Beirut live?	6
Primary residences by area (m ²).....	6
How many rooms does a household have?.....	7
Persons per room	7
Are the primary residences old or new?	8
Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities	8
Cost associated with residence	9
Home appliances and means of transportation	9
Access to basic services	10
III. EDUCATION	12
Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate	12
Schooling in Beirut.....	13
IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND	15
How much do households earn in total?.....	15
... and how do they perceive their wealth status?	15
Health Coverage	16
V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT	18
Labour market structure.....	18
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View.....	18
Where do they work?	21
... and how many hours per week	21
What type of jobs do they hold and where?	22
How many jobs are "vulnerable"?.....	23
Youth in Employment versus Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	24
The Team	25

List of Figures

Figure 1: Residents in Beirut 2018-2019	4
Figure 2: Head of household by sex	4
Figure 3: Marital status (aged 15+) by sex	5
Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling.....	6
Figure 5: Primary residences by area of residence (%)	6
Figure 6: Primary residences by number of rooms (%).....	7
Figure 7: Persons per room (%).....	7
Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence.....	8
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%).....	8
Figure 10: Sources of electricity in primary residences	8
Figure 11: Home appliances types and means of transportation (%).....	10
Figure 12: Access to services (%).....	11
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution.....	13
Figure 14: Residents (aged 3+) by level of education attained and sex (%)	13
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +).....	14
Figure 15b: Total illiteracy rate by sex (aged 10 years +).....	14
Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%).....	15
Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households	16
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)	16
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%).....	17
Figure 20: Distribution of residents benefiting from health insurance by source of insurance	17
Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)	19
Figure 22: Labour force participation rate among youth and adults (%).....	19
Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%).....	19
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%).....	20
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%).....	20
Figure 26: Unemployment rate among youth and adults (%)	20
Figure 27: Inactivity rate of residents aged 15 years + (%)	21
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)	21
Figure 29: Average usual and actual weekly hours of work by sex.....	22

Figure 30: Employed (15 years and above) by employment status and sex (%)	23
Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)	23
Figure 32: Youth in employment and NEET rate (%).....	24

List of Tables

Table 1: Yearly expenditures on services for main dwellings (in thousand LBP)	9
Table 2: Enrolment by level of education (in %)	12
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)	22

About the Survey

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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 Beirut, which is situated in the Governorate of Beirut.

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

Whenever 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 Beirut: who and how many are they?

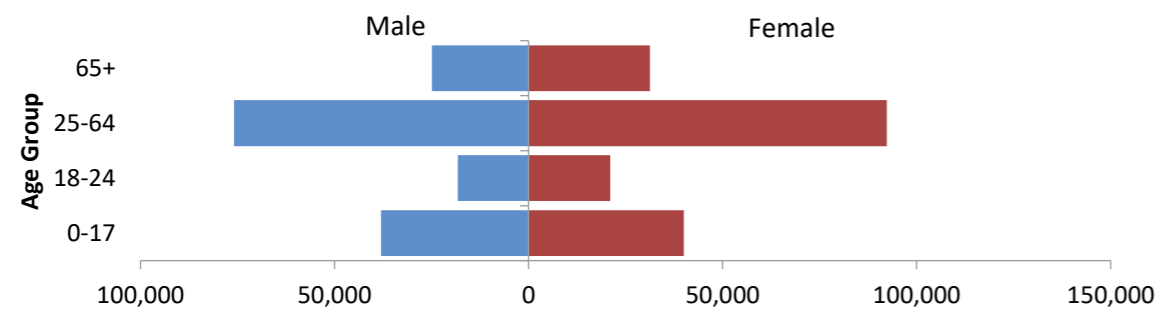
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Beirut hosted 7.1 per cent of residents of Lebanon despite its relatively small geographical size, with around 341,700 residents. 54 per cent of the residents were females and 46 per cent males.

Almost half of the residents of Beirut were found in the age group 25–64 years (49.2

per cent). The younger residents (0–24 years) represented nearly one third of the total (34.3 per cent), while the older residents (65+ years old) represented 16.5 per cent. (Figure 1)

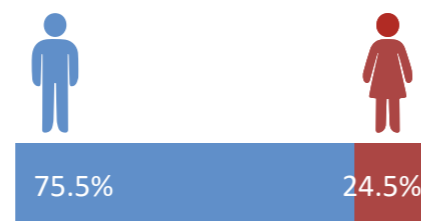
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Beirut was 55.4 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.

Figure 1: Residents in Beirut 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 75.5 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 24.5 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

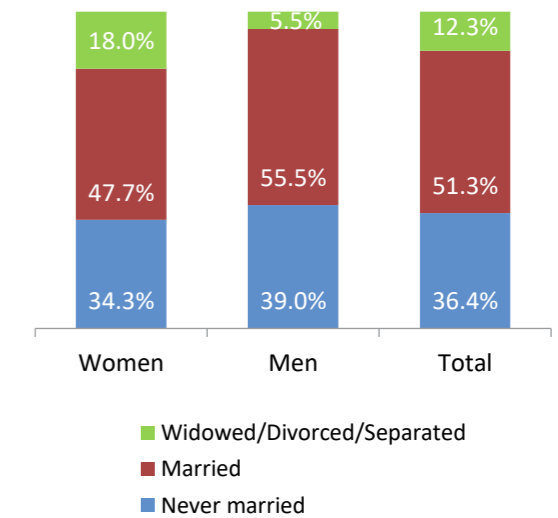
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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.

Almost half (51.3 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Beirut declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 36.4 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (47.7 per cent) was lower than for men (55.5 per cent), and the share of never married women (34.3 per cent) was lower than for men (39 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (18 per cent) was more than three times higher than that of men (5.5 per cent). At the caza level, the share of widowed, divorced and separated (12.3 per cent) was highest in Beirut. (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 Beirut residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 26.9 years for women and 31.1 years for men, while at the national level, results showed a mean age of 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.



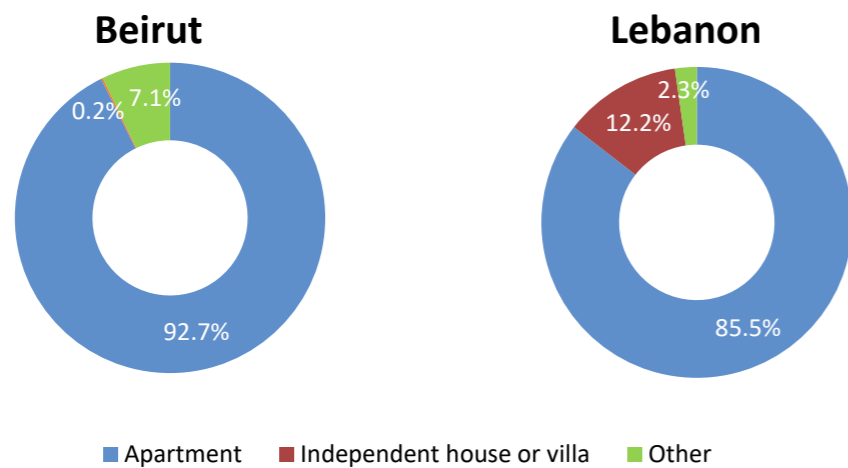
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Beirut live?

The vast majority of primary residences in Beirut were apartments (92.7 per cent) whereas only 0.2 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

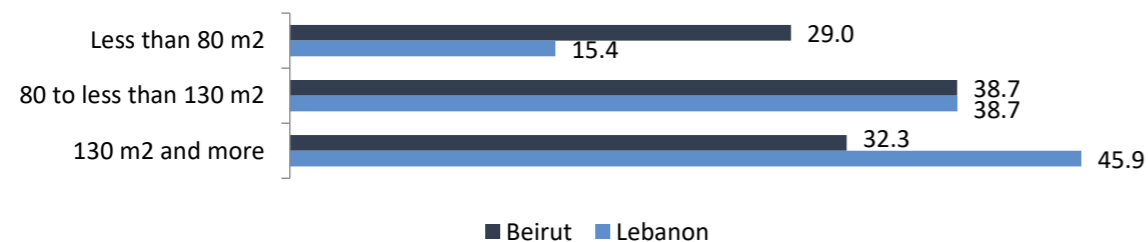


Primary residences by area (m²)

The largest share (38.7 per cent) of primary residences in Beirut were between 80 and 130 square meters compared to the same proportion at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 29 per cent of the dwellings

compared to half of this proportion at the level of the country (15.4 per cent). Large residences of 130 m² and over comprised 32.3 per cent of the total, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

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

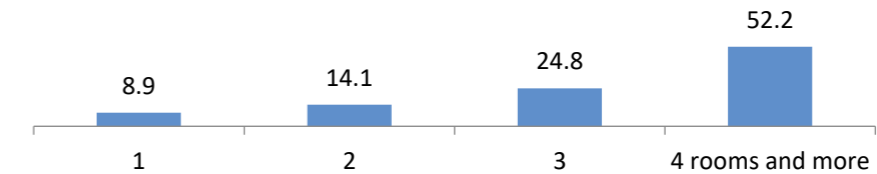


How many rooms does a household have?

Around half of the primary residences had 4 rooms. Nationally, 57.8 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over 24.8 per cent dwellings composed of 3

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

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



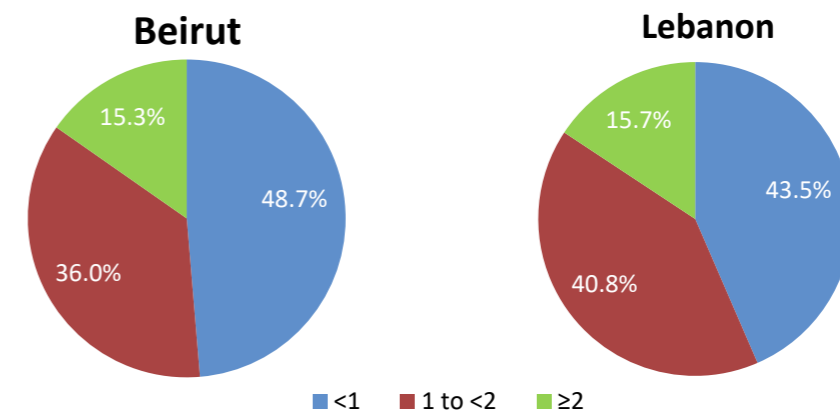
Persons per room

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

individuals per room. Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was higher for the first group of density whereas it was lower for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 15.3 per cent of the households, a proportion somewhat close to the national level. (Figure 7)

In Beirut, the vast majority of households had a density of less than two individuals per room, with approximately half of them (48.7 per cent) less than one individual per room, and 36 per cent between one and two

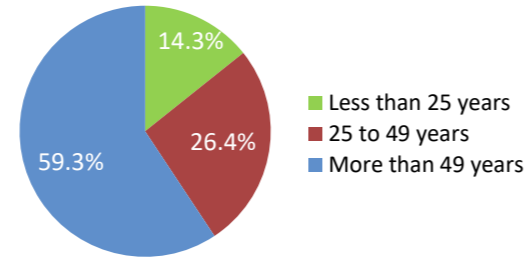
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

59.3 per cent of the dwellings in Beirut were constructed more than 49 years ago, a percentage remarkably higher than that observed all over Lebanon (31.8 per cent). On the other side, only 14.3 per cent of primary residences were constructed less than 25 years ago, compared to around a third nationally (33.8 per cent). (Figure 8)

Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence



Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply was the main source of drinking water in Beirut (91.9 per cent) and more prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent). On the other side, piped water supply was among the lowest at the caza level: for only

8.1 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence. Additionally, 0.1 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

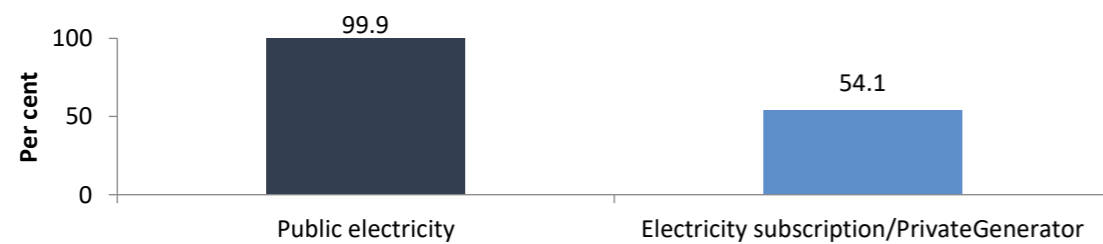
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Connection to the public electricity network was common in the caza (99.9 per cent), whereas 54.1 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 less prevalent in Beirut (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 Beirut was estimated at approximately 3,568 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,070 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (985 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (249 thousand LBP).

These expenses were higher compared to the ones observed at the national level, except for generators where the expenses in Lebanon (1,100 thousand LBP) slightly exceeded those in Beirut. The median annual expenses in Beirut were 3,170 thousand LBP, which was higher 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)

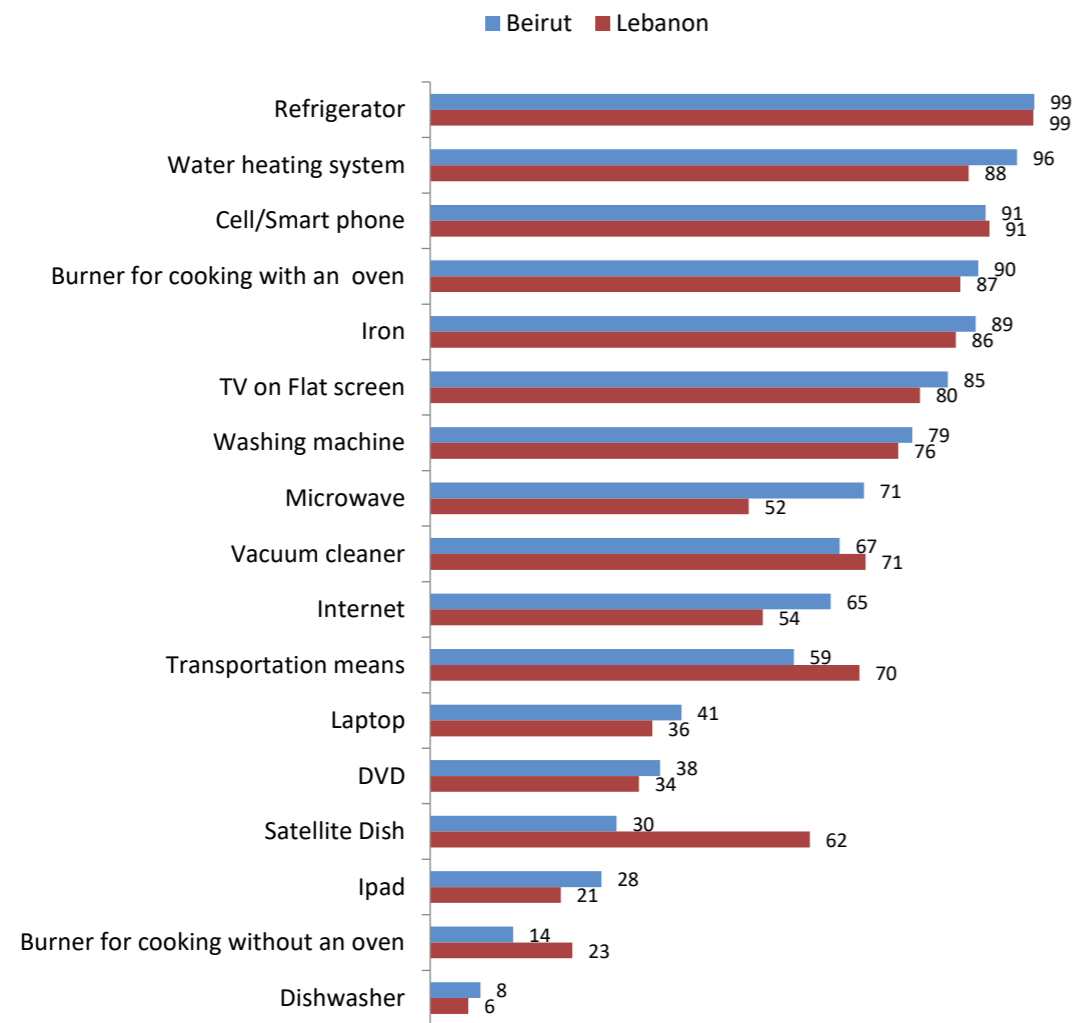
Services	Beirut		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	330	316	293	300
Electricity	985	720	671	480
Generator	1,070	900	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	249	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	453	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,568	3,170	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator and about 96 per cent had a water heating system at home in Beirut. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (8 per cent of households) with a slightly higher proportion relatively to the national level (6 per cent).

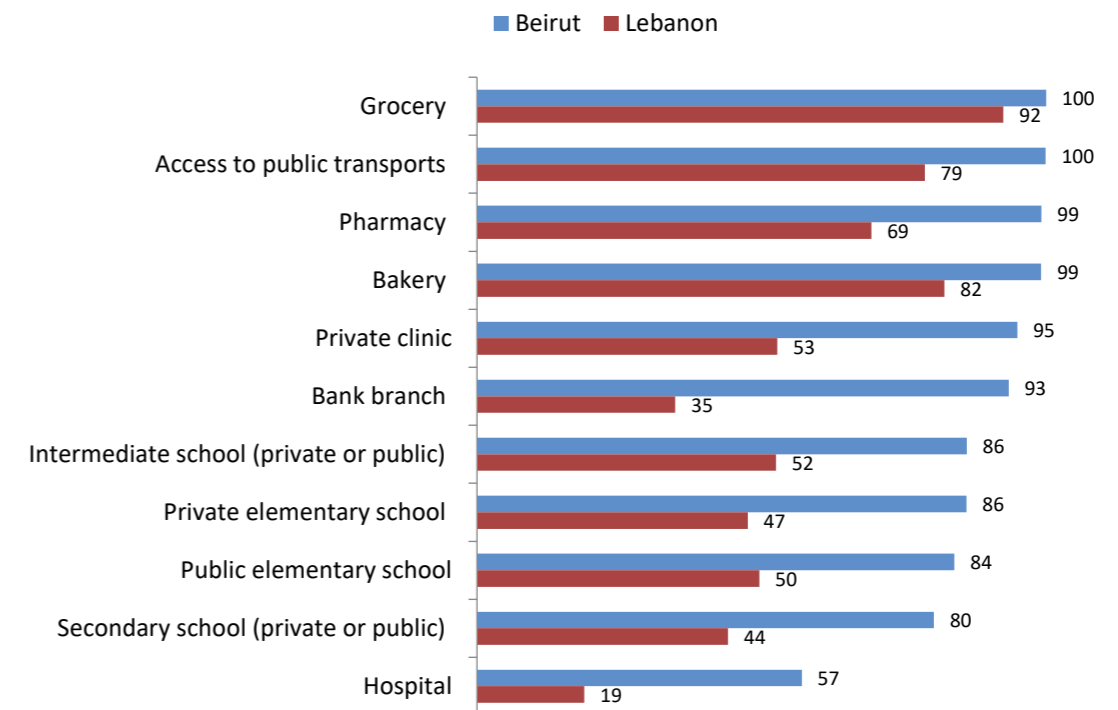
It is instructive to note that the proportions of the households who had a microwave or internet in Beirut exceeded remarkably those of the country, whereas the proportions of the households who had transportation means or a satellite dish fell considerably behind the national levels. (Figure 11)

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 primary residences in Beirut had access to all the major services, yet they were least likely to have access to hospitals (only 57 per cent).

Almost all households reported having access to at least one grocery store, public transports, a pharmacy and a bakery within a 10-minute walk from home.

Private clinics and bank branches were also common in the area (95 per cent and 93 per cent respectively). The majority of dwellings

lived within reach of an intermediate school (private or public) (86 per cent), a private elementary school (86 per cent) or a public elementary school (84 per cent).

It is worth noting that compared to the national level, dwellings in Beirut had a remarkably greater access to all the major services within a 10-minute walk from home. For instance, access to hospitals was three times higher (19 per cent in Lebanon) and the widespread of bank branches was greater by 58 percentage points. (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 Beirut, the GER at the elementary level was 93.9 per cent while it was 71.6 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 83.9 per cent but decreased to 51.7 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at all levels lower in Beirut than the national level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Beirut		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	93.9	83.9	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	79.4	59.0	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	71.6	51.7	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.

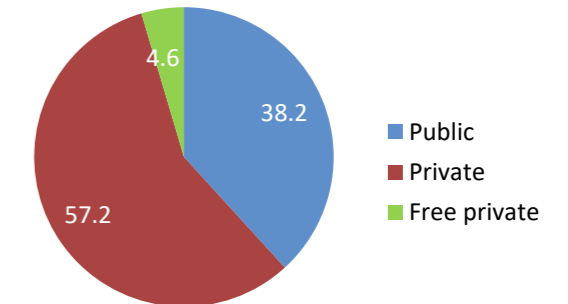
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Beirut

In Beirut, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (57.2 per cent), rather than public institutions (38.2 per cent). With 47.8 per cent enrolled in private educational institutions in Lebanon, results show that private schooling was relatively more common in Beirut. In contrast, the enrolment in public institutions was lower (46.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 13)

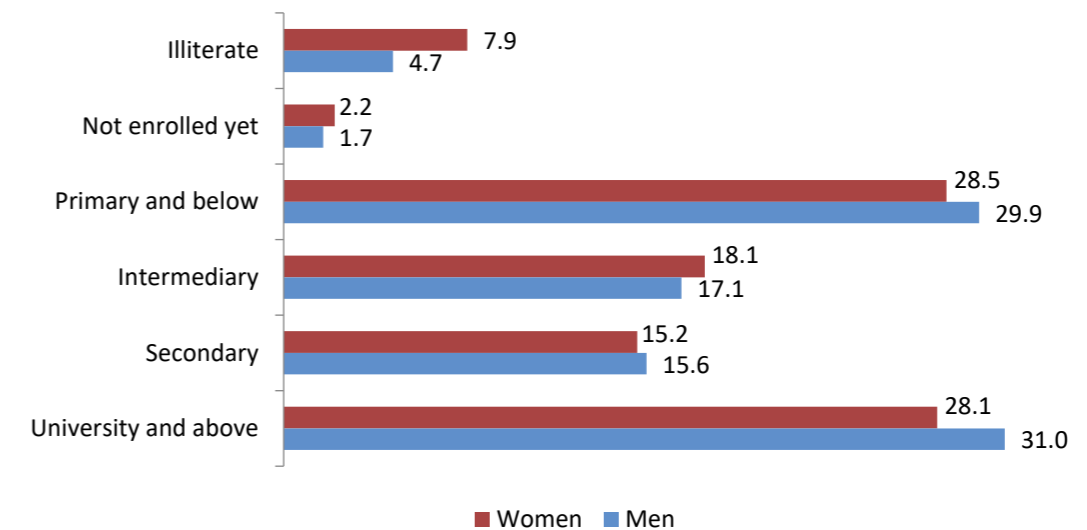
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "university-level education or above" (29.4 per cent) and the "primary and below" level⁴ (29.2 per cent) were the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a slightly higher proportion for men than women for both educational attainment levels. Although the illiterate residents aged 3 years and above were twice as high among females (8.7 per cent) as among males (4.4

per cent) at the national level, gender discrepancies were less observed at the caza level (4.7 per cent for men and 7.9 per cent for women). 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.



Beirut district

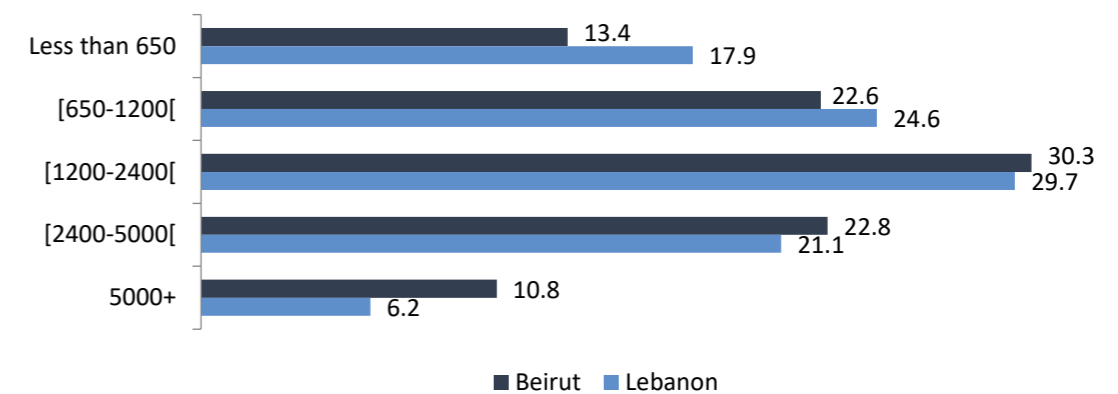
IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

How much do households earn in total?

About one third of households in Beirut (30.3 per cent) 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 that observed at the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by almost an equal distribution of households at the caza level who had total earnings between [2400-5000[and [650-1200[thousand LBP income ranges (22.8 per cent and 22.6 per cent

respectively). In contrast, households in Beirut were less likely to earn an income less than 650 thousand LBP (13.4 per cent) or 5 million LBP or more (10.8 per cent) compared to the other income categories. Compared to the national level, it is interesting to note that households in Beirut were more likely to have earnings of 1,200 thousand LBP or more, whereas they were less likely to earn less than 1,200 thousand LBP. (Figure 16)

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?

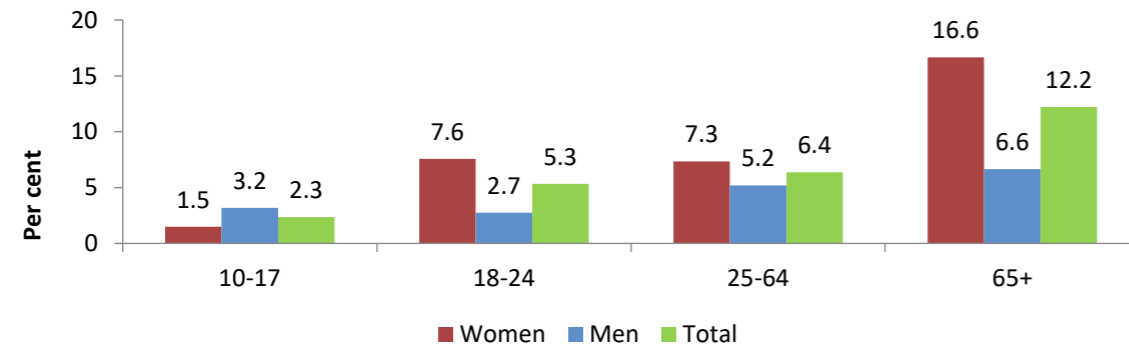
Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 66.9 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 25.5 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 7.6 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, although the

proportion of households who classified themselves as "average or average to poor" was slightly higher in Lebanon (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was somewhat lower (6.1 per cent). (Figure 17)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 12.2 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 2.3 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 between 10 and 17 years, where the level of illiteracy for men was twice as high as that of women (3.2 per cent for men and 1.5 per cent for women). (Figure 15a)

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



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Beirut was reported to be slightly lower (6.9 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (8.6

per cent) than for men (4.9 per cent) in the district, but also in Lebanon, where the proportion of illiterate women (9.7 per cent) was twice as high as that of men (4.9 per cent). (Figure 15b)

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

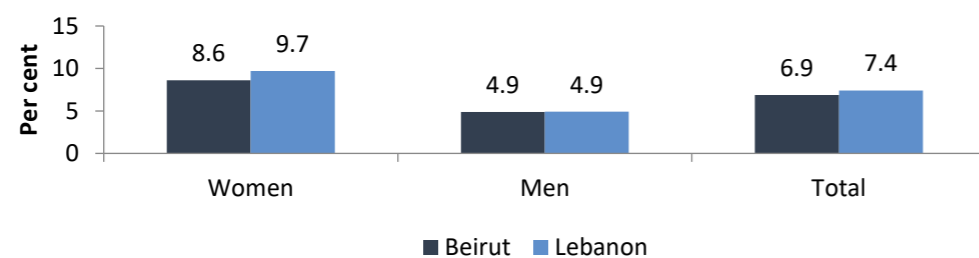
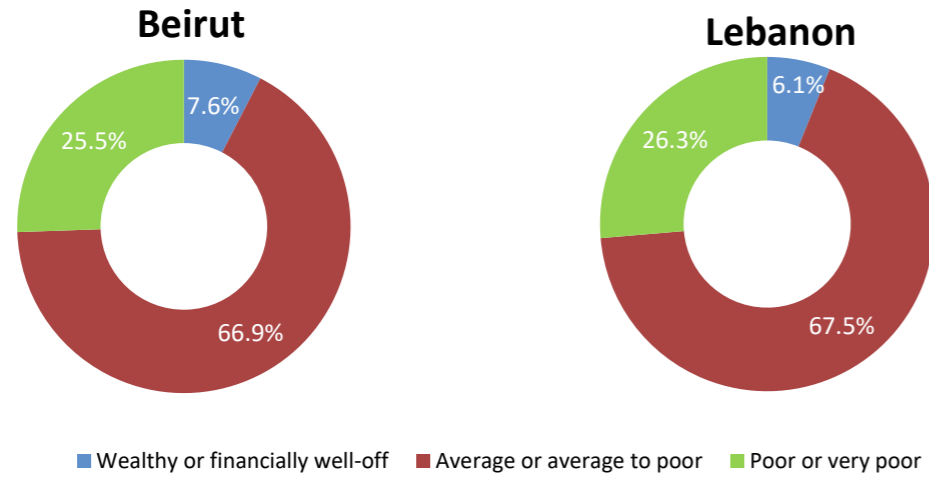


Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

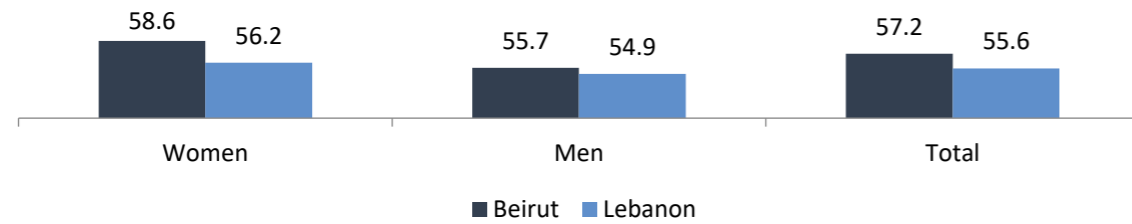


Health Coverage⁵

57.2 per cent of the total residents in Beirut were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a higher health coverage was found for women (58.6 per cent) than for

men (55.7 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 (%)

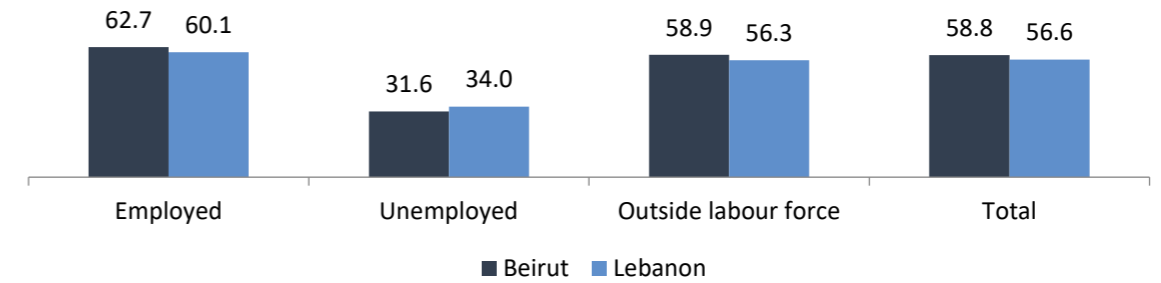


In Beirut, 58.8 per cent of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage, whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was slightly lower (56.6 per cent). Significant difference is noted when looking at the employment status of the population. Unemployed residents of Beirut were less likely to be covered (31.6 per cent compared

to 34 per cent in Lebanon). In contrary, both proportions of "employed" and residents "outside the labour force" who were covered in Beirut (62.7 per cent and 58.9 per cent respectively) were slightly higher than those observed at the national level (60.1 per cent and 56.3 per cent respectively). (Figure 19)

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

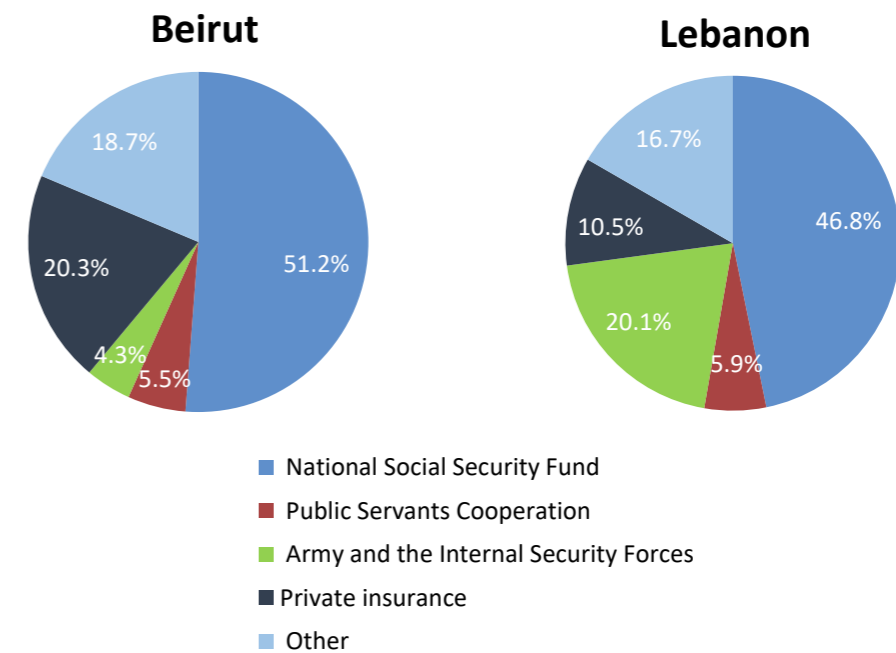
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Beirut was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered half of the insured population (51.2 per cent). Private insurance was more common (20.3 per cent) compared to the whole of Lebanon (10.5 per cent). Interestingly, although the

Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces was the second major source of health coverage at the country level (20.1 per cent), it was found to be the lowest in Beirut (4.3 per cent), where the employment in security forces is generally low. (Figure 20)

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



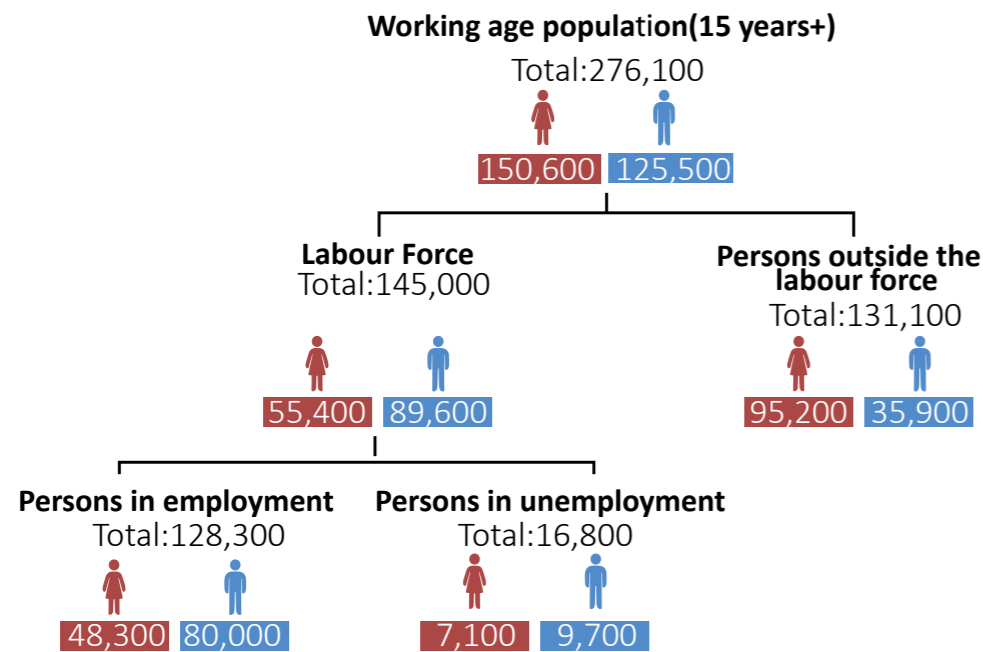
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 276,100 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Beirut in 2018–19, about 145,000 people were in the labour force, either employed (128,300) or unemployed (16,800). The remaining 131,100 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

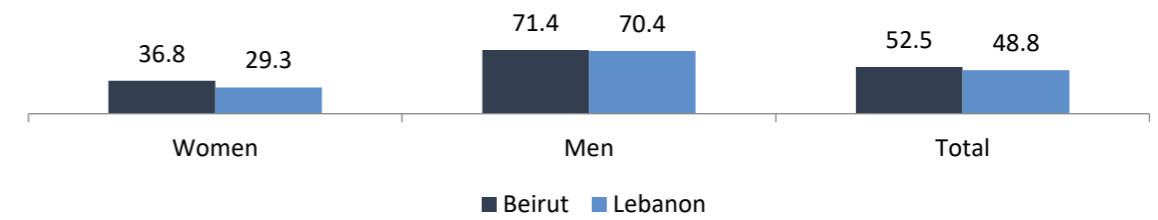
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Beirut was 52.5 per cent, which was higher than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high in Beirut, still less accentuated than the national level. Men's participation rates (71.4 per cent in Beirut compared to 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (36.8 per cent in Beirut and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 34.6 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

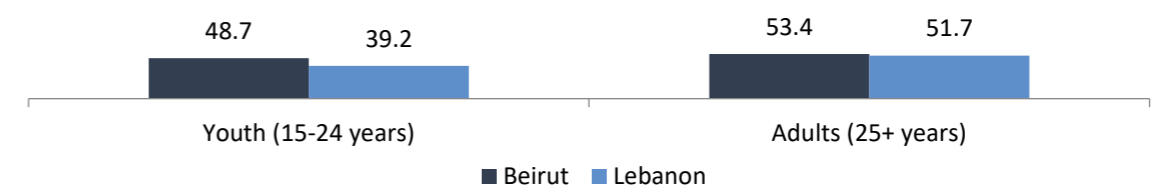
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

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 53.4 per cent compared to 48.7 per cent in Beirut, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

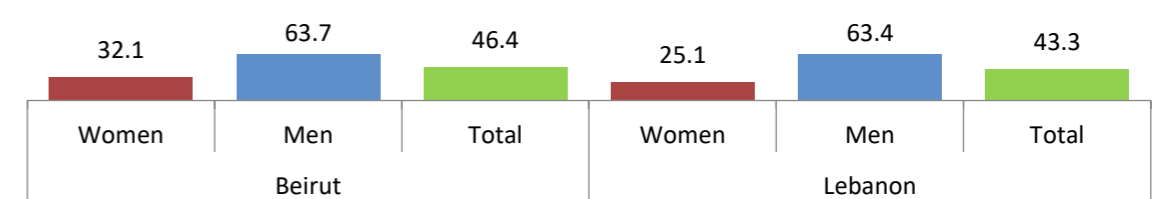
Figure 22: Labour force participation rate among youth and adults (%)



The employment-to-population ratio in Beirut (46.4 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. Nearly a third of women (32.1 per cent) and more than a half of men (63.7 per cent of men) were

employed in Beirut with a gender gap of 31.6 percentage point of difference. In Lebanon, the employment-to-population ratio reached 25.1 per cent for women and 63.4 per cent for men, marking a gender gap of 38.3 percentage point of difference. (Figure 23)

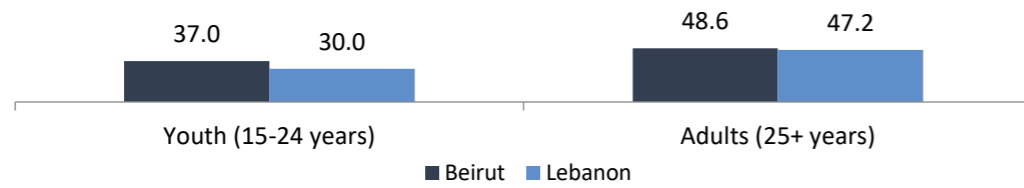
Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%)



The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Beirut (37 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (48.6 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were higher than those marked

at the national level. However, the gap between the two age groups was less significant at the caza level (a difference of 11.6 percentage points relatively to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

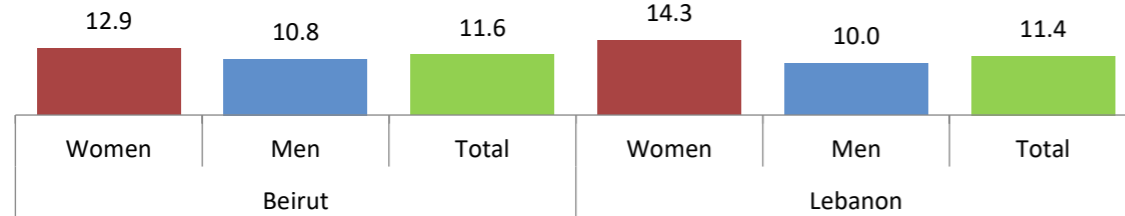
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Beirut (11.6 per cent) was almost equal to that of Lebanon (11.4 per cent). Differences at the country level were observed between women (14.3 per cent) and men (10 per cent), yet the gap was lower in Beirut where the unemployment rate was 12.9 per cent for

women and 10.8 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was twice less significant in Beirut (2.1 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

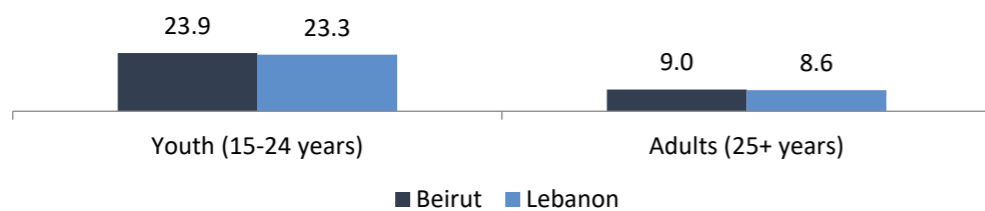
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 9 per cent and 23.9 per cent respectively in Beirut, 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 14.9 percentage points in Beirut and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

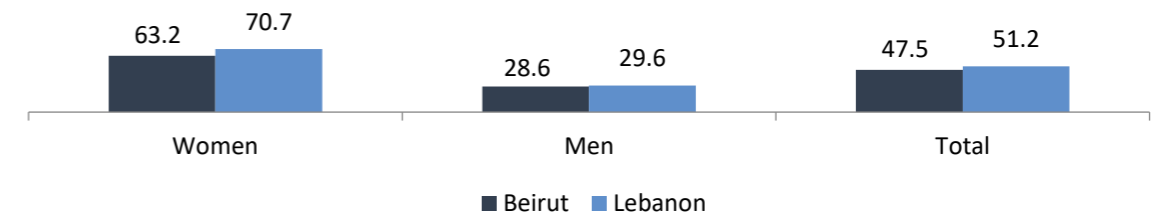
Figure 26: Unemployment rate among youth and adults (%)



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 Beirut (47.5 per cent), fell

behind that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent). 63.2 per cent of women and 28.6 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 + (%)

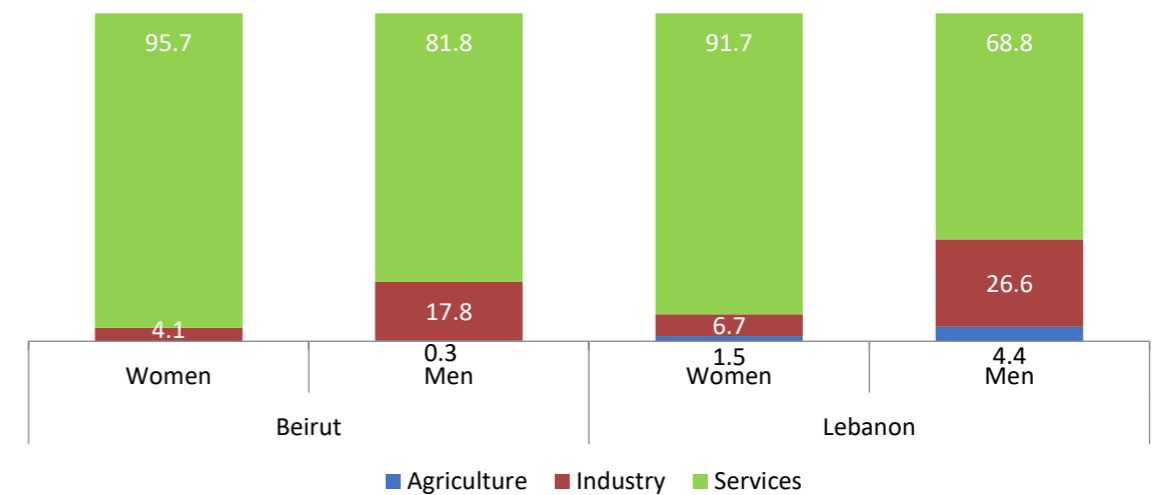


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 95.7 per cent and 81.8 per cent in Beirut, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 13.9 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 17.8 per cent of working

men and 4.1 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Beirut, compared to 26.6 per cent of working men and 6.7 per cent of working women in the whole of Lebanon. Agriculture in Beirut was almost absent for both men and women. (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)



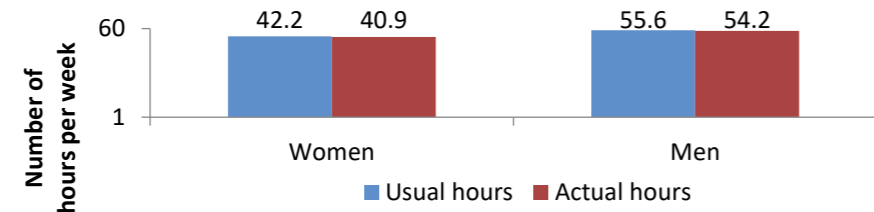
... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 54.2 for men and 40.9 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)

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

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



Note: Excludes domestic workers

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.

jobs at their main occupation (53.1 per cent), a result that was found to be slightly lower than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 34 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 nearly the same in Beirut and Lebanon (19.3 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

The results show that more than half of the employed population in Beirut held informal

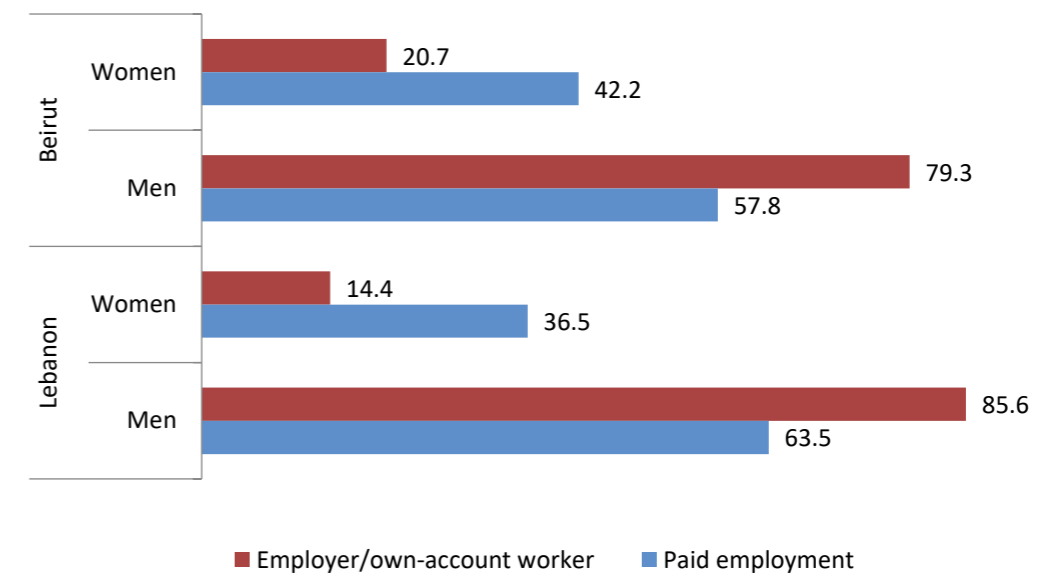
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Beirut			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	33.8	19.3	53.1	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.2	49.7	46.9	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	34.0	66.0	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent in Beirut than in the whole of Lebanon. At the caza level, the share of women that are employers/own-account workers was the highest (20.7 per cent). The majority of employers or own-account workers in Beirut were men (79.3 per cent),

a proportion that was less than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was slightly lower in Beirut compared to the national level (57.8 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

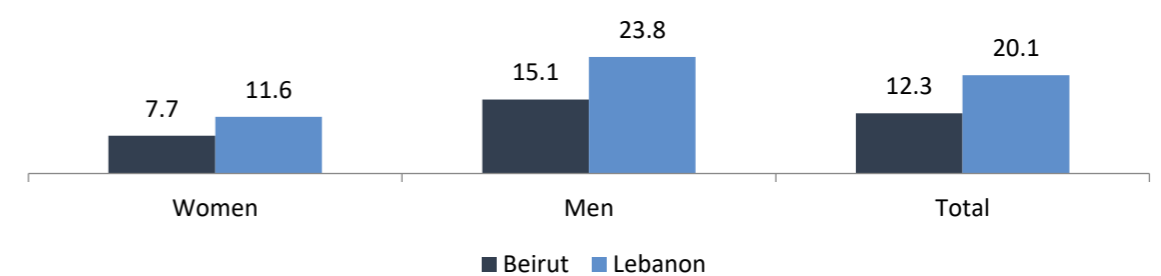


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Beirut, vulnerable employment was reported to be remarkably lower than that observed at the country level (12.3 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively) and the

lowest compared to other cazas. Moreover, it was almost twice as prevalent among men (15.1 per cent) as among women (7.7 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



DID YOU KNOW ?

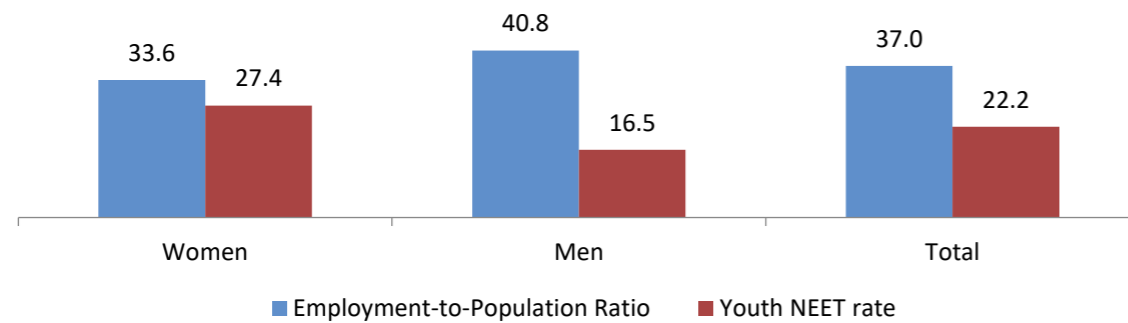
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements 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* - (22.2 per cent) was lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (37 per cent) in Beirut, but also in Lebanon, where the Youth NEET rate was 21.8 per cent and

the youth employment-to-population ratio was 30 per cent. Moreover, women's NEET rate (27.4 per cent) was nearly twice as high as that of men (16.5 per cent) in Beirut. (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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