



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

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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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Director General  
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## 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

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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.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Hasbaya, which is situated in the Governorate of Nabatieh.

It consists of five chapters highlighting the following aspects:



I. Demographics



II. Housing



III. Education

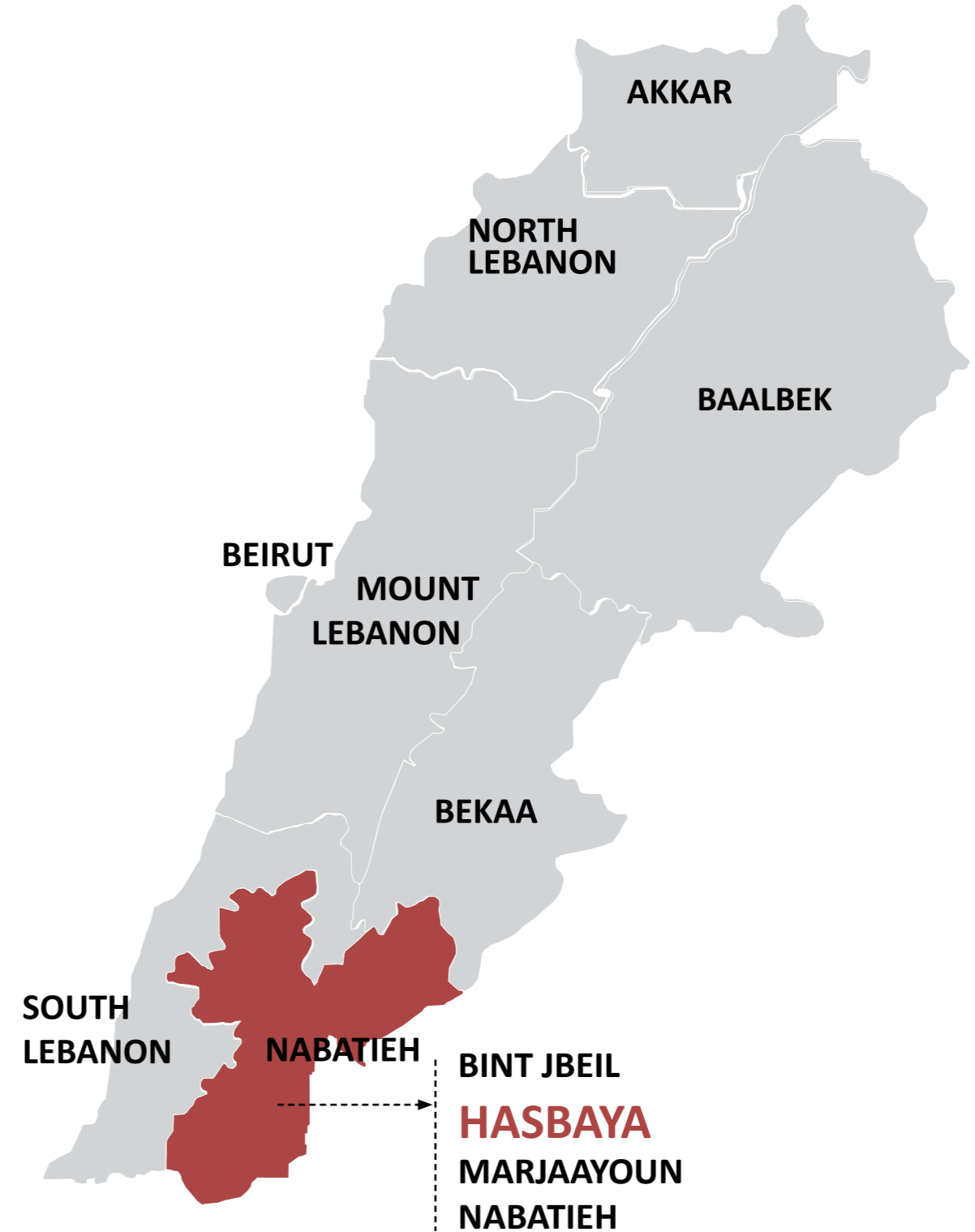


IV. Social and Economic Background



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

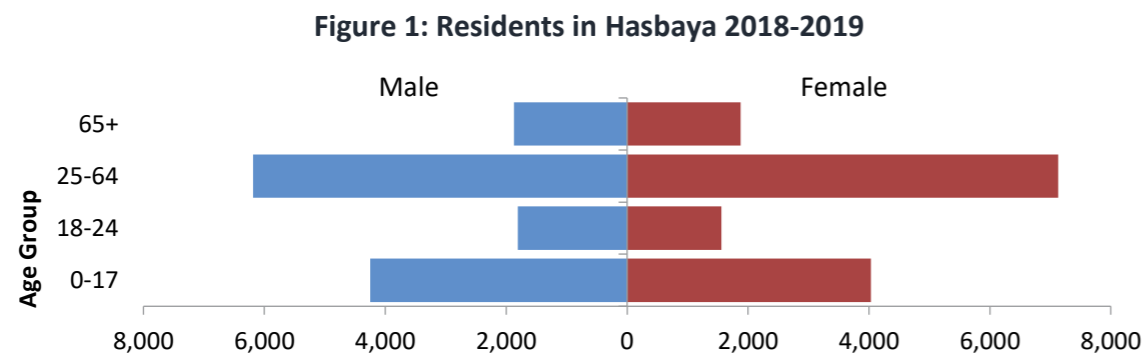
### The residents in Hasbaya: who and how many are they?

The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Hasbaya had one of the smallest shares of the population in the country, with around 28,700 residents, accounting for only 0.6 per cent of all residents of Lebanon. 50.8 per cent of the residents were females and 49.2 per cent were males.

46.4 per cent of the residents in Hasbaya were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 28.8 per cent of the total,

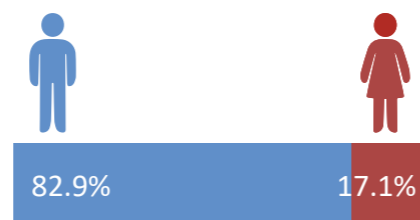
whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 11.7 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio<sup>3</sup> for Hasbaya was 60.3 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level. It is instructive to note that, compared to the other cazas, this ratio was one of the highest.



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 82.9 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 17.1 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

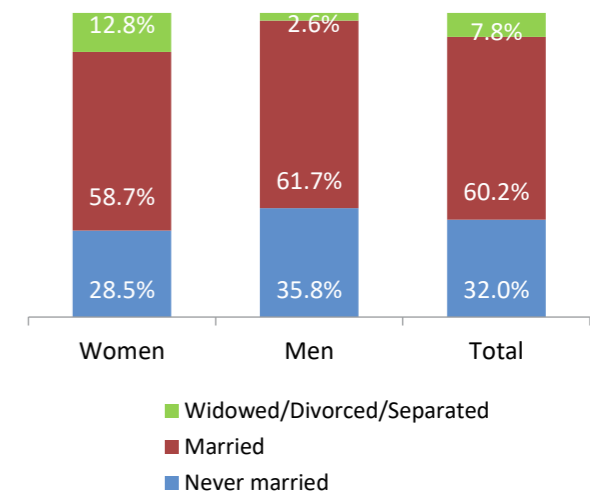
**Figure 2: Head of household by sex**



<sup>3</sup>Age 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.

60.2 per cent of all residents aged 15 and above in Hasbaya declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 32 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (58.7 per cent) was lower than for men (61.7 per cent), and the share of never married women (28.5 per cent) also fell behind that of never married men (35.8 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (12.8 per cent) was almost five times higher than that of men (2.6 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 Hasbaya residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 23.7 years for women and 31.4 years for men, while at the national level, results showed a mean age of 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively. It is instructive to note that, compared to the national level, data shows an earlier mean age of marriage for women in Hasbaya.



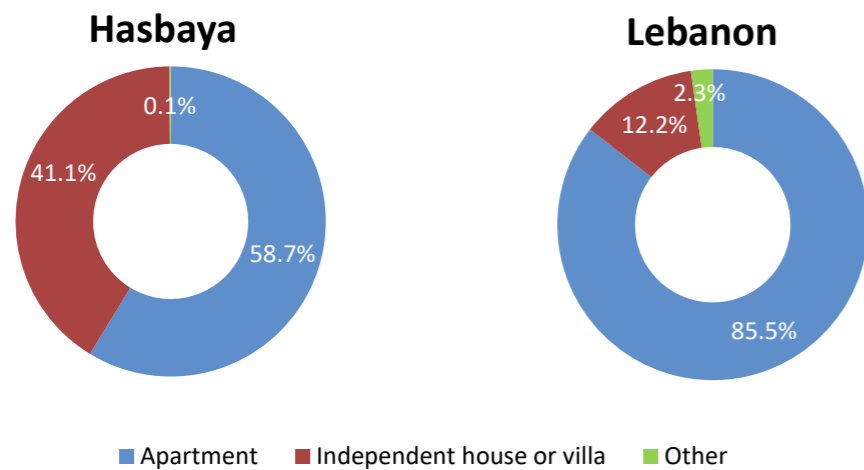
## II. HOUSING

### Where do residents in Hasbaya live?

The largest share of primary residences in Hasbaya were apartments (58.7 per cent), whereas 41.1 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth noting that the

proportion of independent houses or villas at the caza level was substantially greater than that of the national level (12.2 per cent). (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

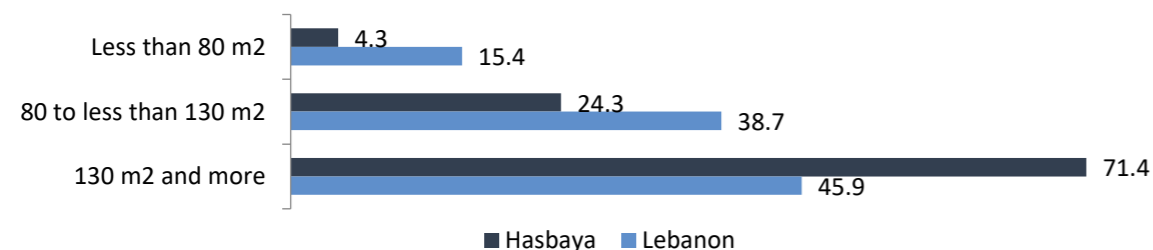


### Primary residences by area (m<sup>2</sup>)

The majority of the primary residences in Hasbaya (71.4 per cent) were 130 square meters and more, compared to 45.9 per cent at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m<sup>2</sup> were the least common – 4.3 per cent of the dwellings compared to

15.4 per cent at the level of the country. Residences of 80 to less than 130 m<sup>2</sup> comprised 24.3 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

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

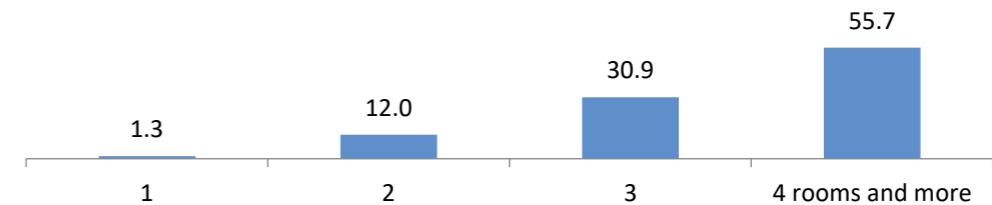


### How many rooms does a household have?

In Hasbaya, more than half of the primary residences (55.7 per cent) had 4 rooms and over, followed by about one third of the 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 (%)



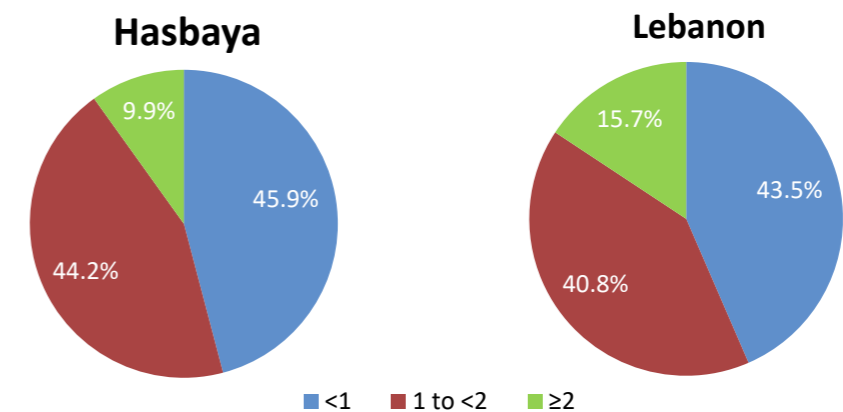
### Persons per room

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

Compared to the national level, the distribution of households for these two groups of density was slightly higher. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 9.9 per cent of the residences, a proportion that was found to be lower than the national level. (Figure 7)

About a half of the households in Hasbaya (45.9 per cent) had a density of less than one individual per room, followed by 44.2 per cent of households who had a density between one and two individuals per room.

Figure 7: Persons per room (%)

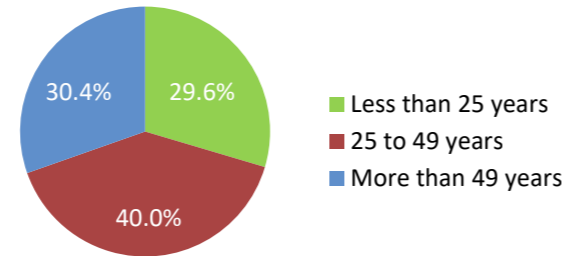




### Are the primary residences old or new?

40 per cent of the dwellings in Hasbaya were constructed between 25 and 49 years ago, a percentage noticeably higher than that observed all over Lebanon (34.4 per cent). On the other side, 29.6 per cent of primary residences were constructed less than 25 years ago, compared to 33.8 per cent nationally. (Figure 8)

**Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence**



### Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply (53.1 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Hasbaya; yet, considerably less prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent). For only 45.6 per cent of

households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence, whereas 1.3 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

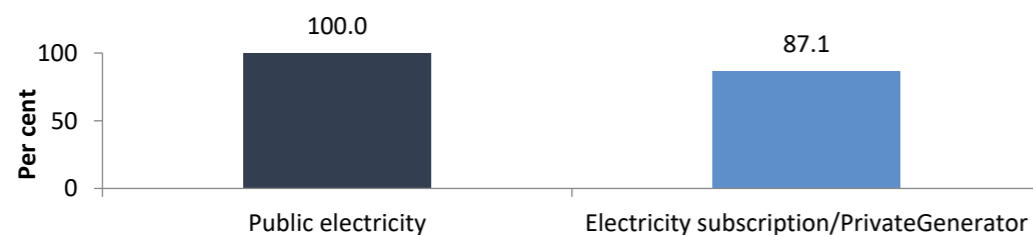
**Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)**



Almost all households in Hasbaya were connected to the public electricity network, whereas 87.1 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 slightly more prevalent in Hasbaya (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 Hasbaya was estimated at approximately 2,094 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (688 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (395 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average

yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (184 thousand LBP). These expenses were lower compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses in Hasbaya were 1,955 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)**

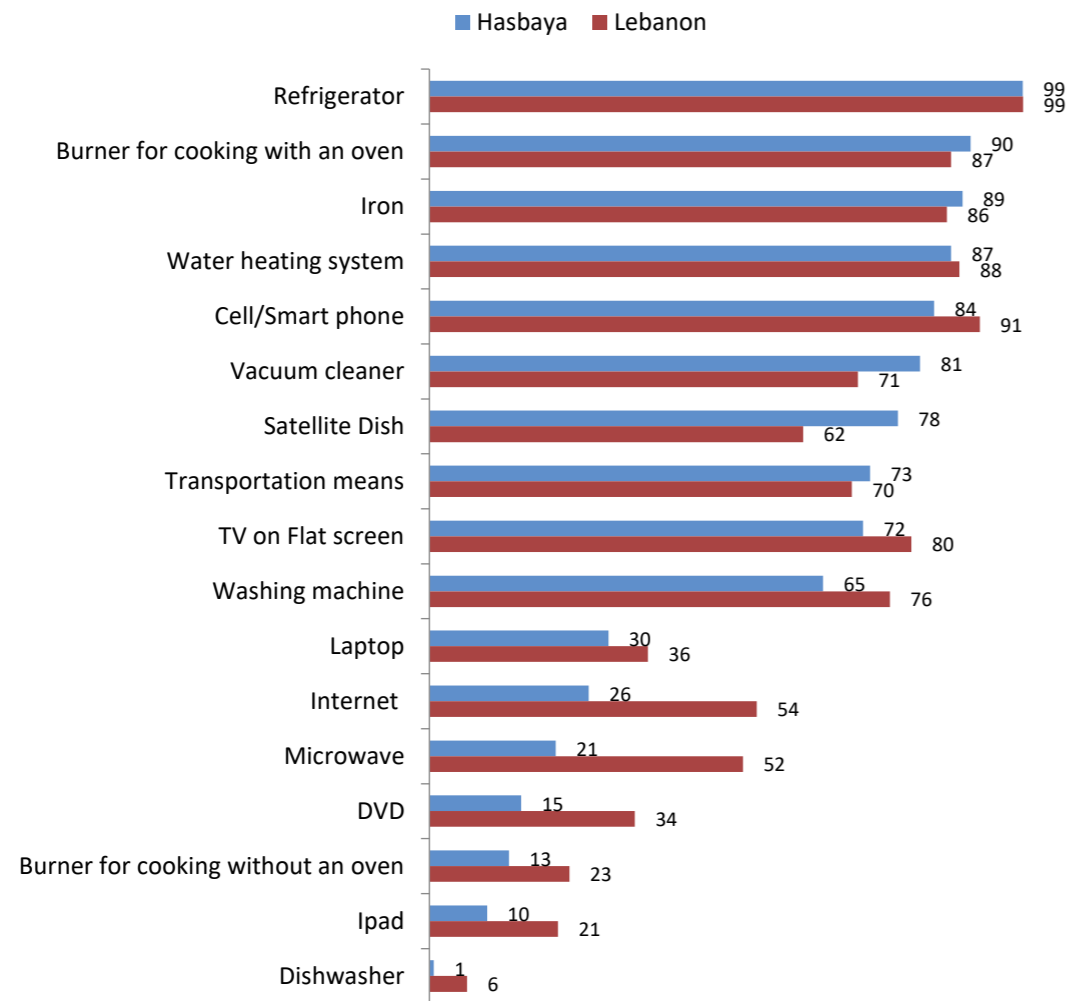
Services	Hasbaya		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	227	280	293	300
Electricity	395	336	671	480
Generator	688	600	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	184	180	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	352	324	433	360
<b>Total yearly Expenses on services</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>2,940</b>

### Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator (99 per cent) and about 90 per cent had a burner for cooking with an oven in Hasbaya. Dishwashers were the least common (1 per cent of households) with a lower proportion relatively to the national level (6 per cent). It is instructive to note that the proportion of

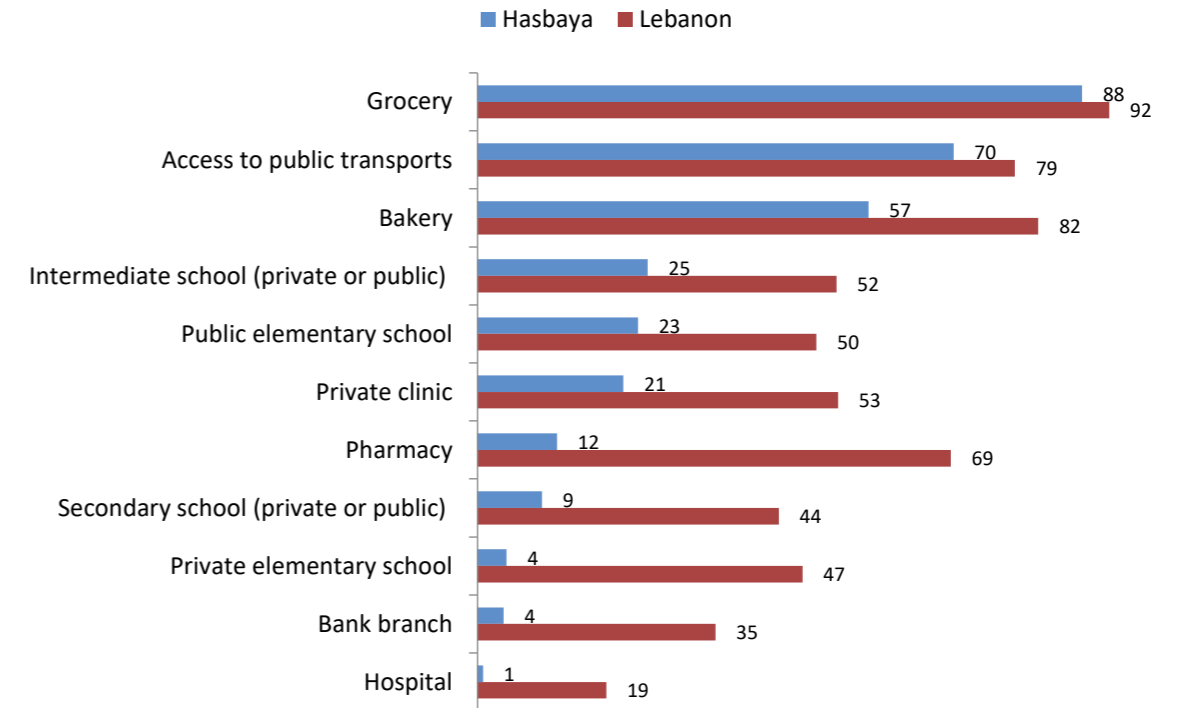
households who had a satellite dish in the caza exceeded markedly that of the national level. In contrast, the proportions of those who had a washing machine, internet, a microwave, a DVD or an Ipad fell considerably behind the national levels. (Figure 11)

**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 Hasbaya had access to at least one grocery store (88 per cent) and public transports (70 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Private elementary schools (4 per cent), bank branches (4 per cent) and hospitals (1 per cent) were the least common services in Hasbaya.

It is worth noting that compared to the national level, considerably lower levels of access to almost all the major services

within a 10-minute walk from home was observed in Hasbaya.

For instance, access to pharmacy was 57 percentage points less, to private elementary school 43 percentage points less and to secondary school 35 percentage points less. Moreover, access to private clinic was 32 percentage points less, whereas the widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 31 percentage points. (Figure 12)



## III. EDUCATION

### Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate

Both Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) decreased between elementary and secondary levels. In Hasbaya, the GER at the elementary level was 94.2 per cent while it was 92.5 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 88.7 per cent but decreased to 63.9 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate were at all levels higher in Hasbaya than the national level, except for the gross enrolment ratio at the elementary level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Hasbaya		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	94.2	88.7	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	103.8	79.0	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	92.5	63.9	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.

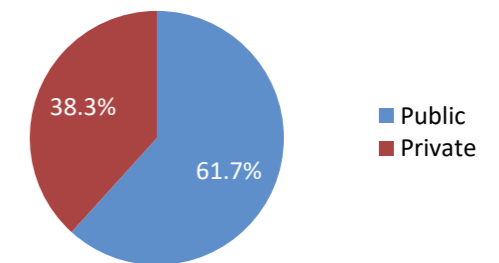
**The Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age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

\*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

## Schooling in Hasbaya

In Hasbaya, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in public educational institutions (61.7 per cent), rather than private institutions (38.3 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was higher (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was lower (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

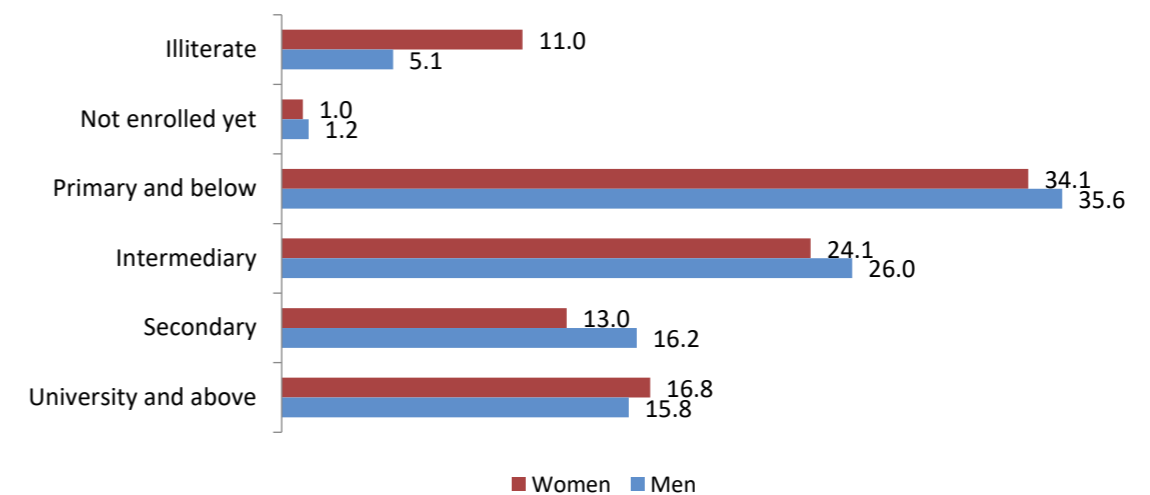
**Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution**



The "primary and below" level<sup>4</sup> (34.8 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a higher proportion for males (35.6 per cent) than females (34.1 per cent). 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

more observed at the caza level (11 per cent for women and 5.1 per cent for men). 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 (%)**



The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 35.3 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 0.5 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women of

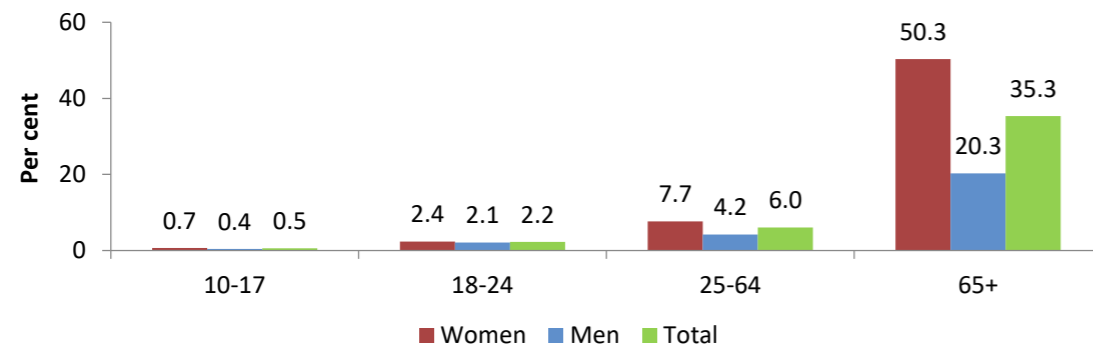
all age groups were more likely to be illiterate than men. However, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 30 percentage points (50.3 per cent for women and 20.3 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



## Hasbaya district

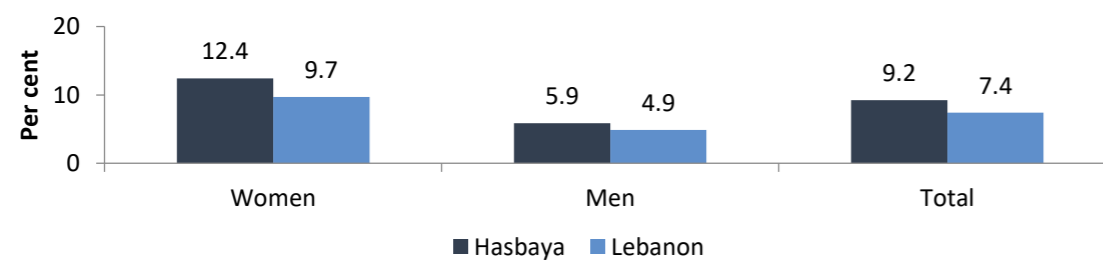
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Hasbaya was reported to be higher (9.2 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (12.4 per

cent) than for men (5.9 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 +)



## IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

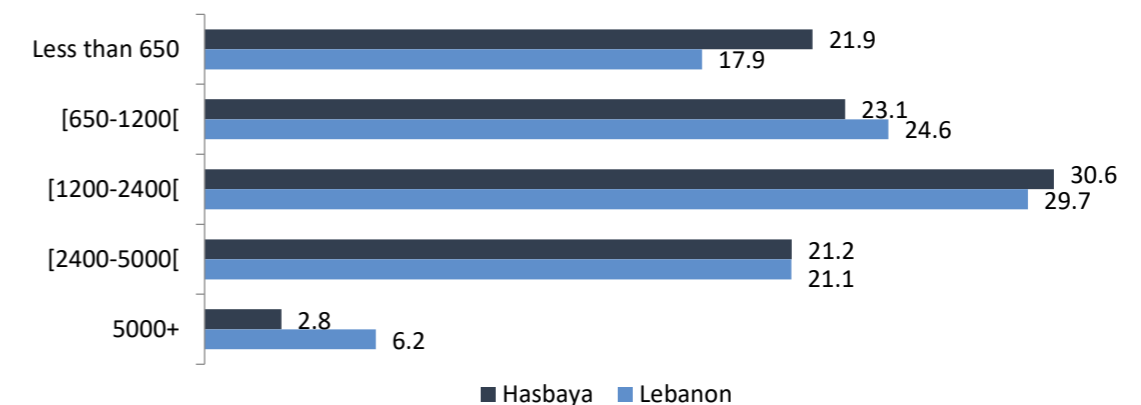
### How much do households earn in total?

30.6 per cent of households in Hasbaya had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion nearly equal to the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 23.1 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP, which is slightly below the

percentage of households falling within the same income range at the country level (24.6 per cent).

Additionally, 21.9 per cent of households in Hasbaya earned an income less than 650 thousand LBP, and only 2.8 per cent of households earned 5 million LBP or more. (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. 67 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 23.9 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 9.1 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, although the proportion of

households who classified themselves as "poor or very poor" was slightly higher (26.3 per cent), the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was relatively lower (6.1 per cent). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

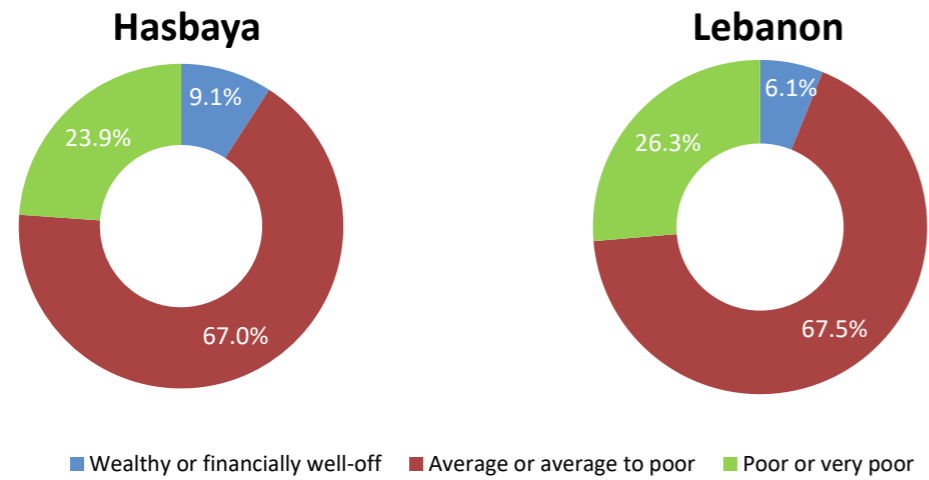
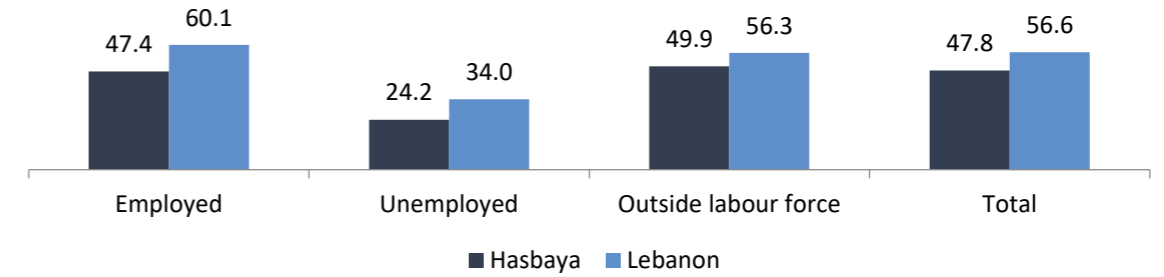


Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)

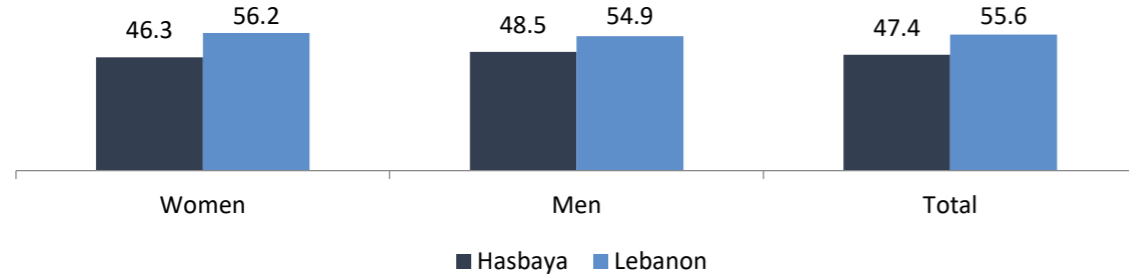


Health Coverage<sup>5</sup>

Only 47.4 per cent of the total residents in Hasbaya were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly higher health coverage was found for men (48.5 per cent) than for women (46.3 per cent). At the

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

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



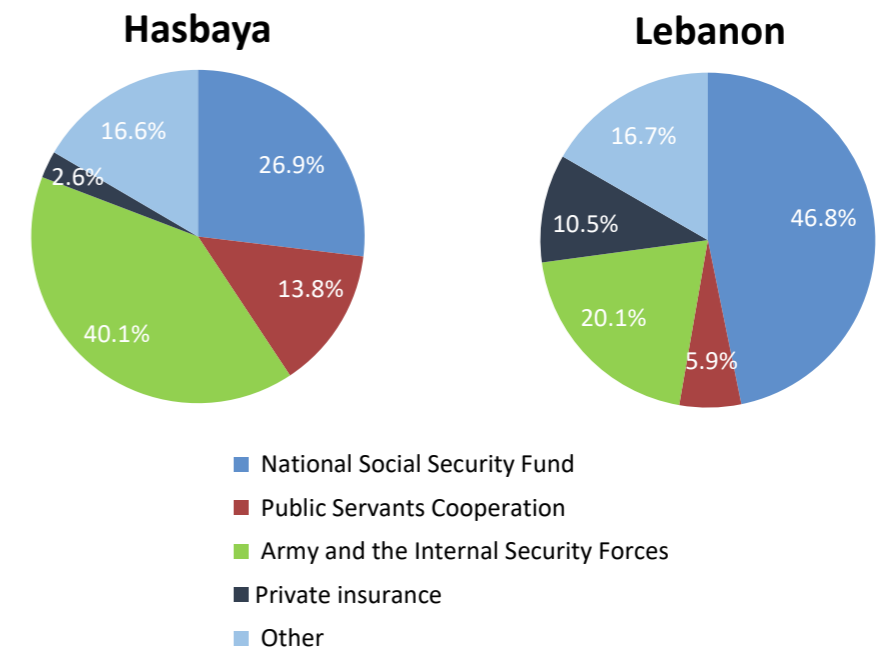
In Hasbaya, less than half of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage (47.8 per cent), whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was higher (56.6 per cent).

The proportions of employed, unemployed and residents outside the labour force who were covered in Hasbaya (47.4 per cent, 24.2 per cent and 49.9 per cent respectively) were all less than those observed at the national level. It is worth noting that unemployed residents were the least covered in the district. (Figure 19)

The main source of health coverage in Hasbaya was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 40.1 per cent of the insured population, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)<sup>6</sup> (26.9 per cent). Interestingly, the distribution of residents by source of insurance in Hasbaya differed from the one observed in the whole of Lebanon, where the main source of health coverage was the

NSSF which covered almost half of the population (46.8 per cent). The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was noticeably greater in Hasbaya (13.8 per cent) than in the whole of Lebanon (5.9 per cent), whereas private insurance was significantly less common (2.6 per cent in Hasbaya compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

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



<sup>5</sup>In this section, all the figures exclude the domestic workers.

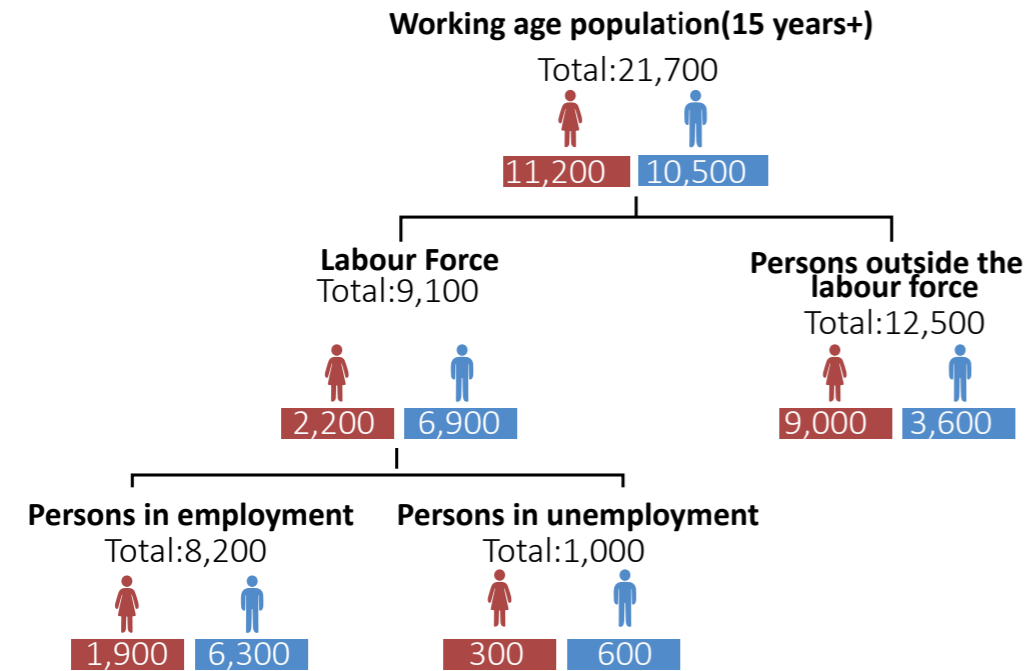
<sup>6</sup> Including Facultative Fund.



## V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

### Labour market structure

Among the estimated 21,700 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Hasbaya in 2018–19, about 9,100 people were in the labour force, either employed (8,200) or unemployed (1,000). The remaining 12,500 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

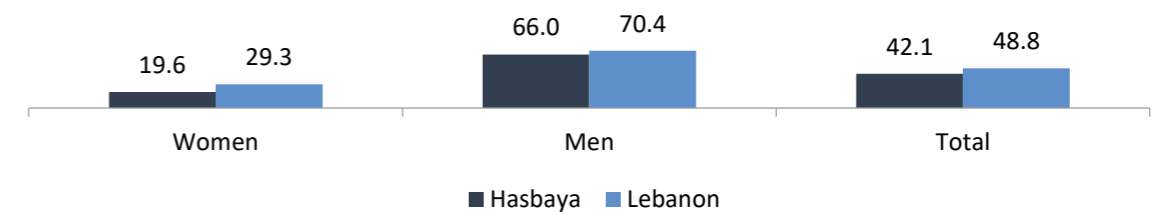
### Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate<sup>7</sup> in Hasbaya was 42.1 per cent, which was lower than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high in Hasbaya, and more accentuated than the national level. Men's participation rates (66 per cent in Hasbaya and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (19.6 per cent in Hasbaya and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with notable gender gaps<sup>8</sup> reaching 46.4 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

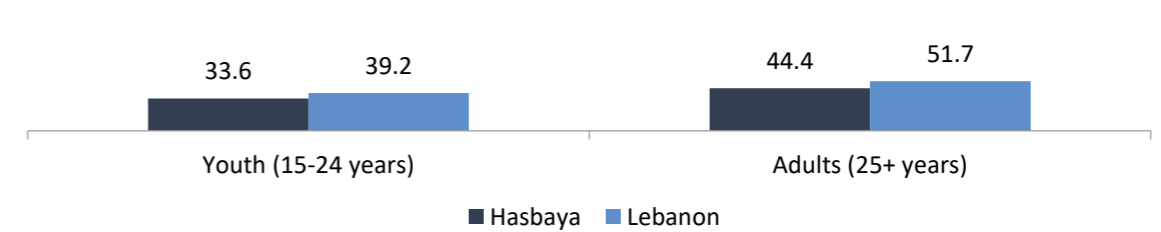
<sup>8</sup> In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



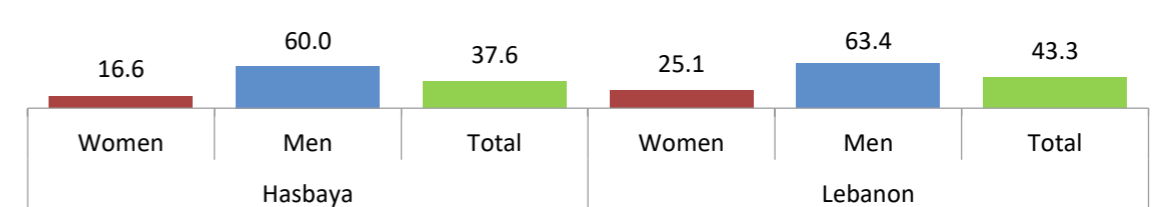
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 44.4 per cent compared to 33.6 per cent in Hasbaya, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



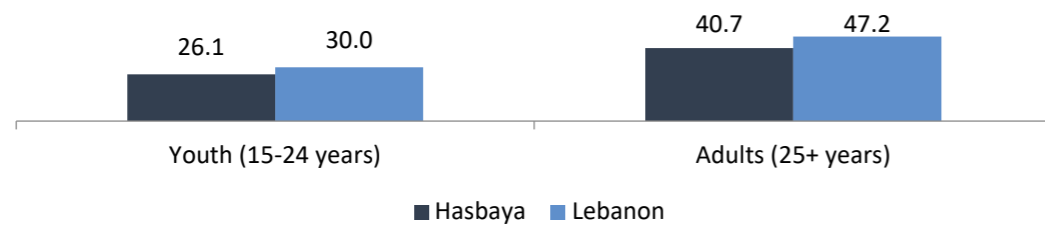
The employment-to-population ratio in Hasbaya (37.6 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 16.6 per cent of women and more than a half of men (60 per cent) were employed in Hasbaya with a gender gap of 43.4 percentage-point 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 difference. (Figure 23)

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



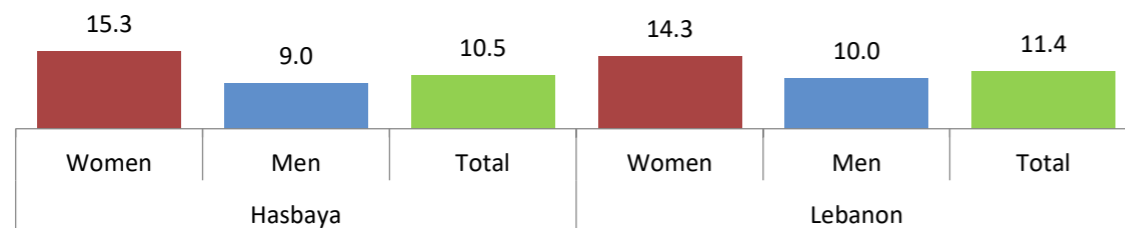
The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Hasbaya (26.1 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (40.7 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were lower than those marked at the national level. The gap between the two age groups was less significant at the national level (14.6 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

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



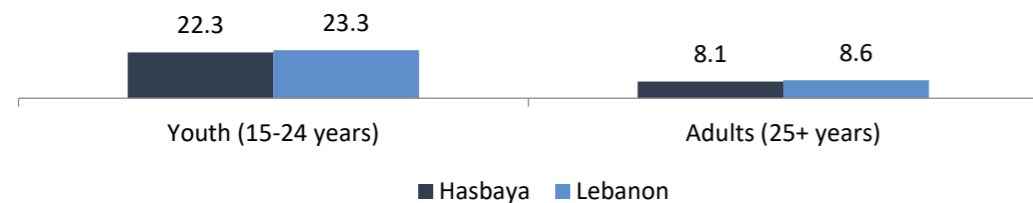
The overall unemployment rate<sup>9</sup> in Hasbaya (10.5 per cent) was below the national level (11.4 per cent). However, unemployment

**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 8.1 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively in Hasbaya, compared to 8.6 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively in Lebanon as a whole.

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



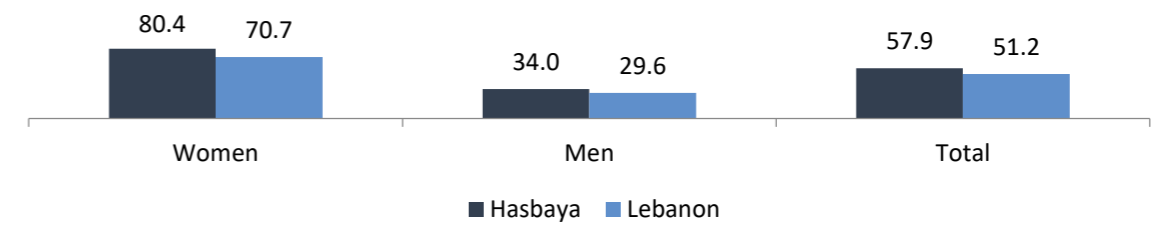
The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- *neither working nor looking for any job*- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Hasbaya (57.9 per cent) exceeded that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent).

rates by sex were nearly the same in Hasbaya and Lebanon. (Figure 25)

The gap between the youth and the adults' unemployment rate reached 14.2 percentage points in Hasbaya and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

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

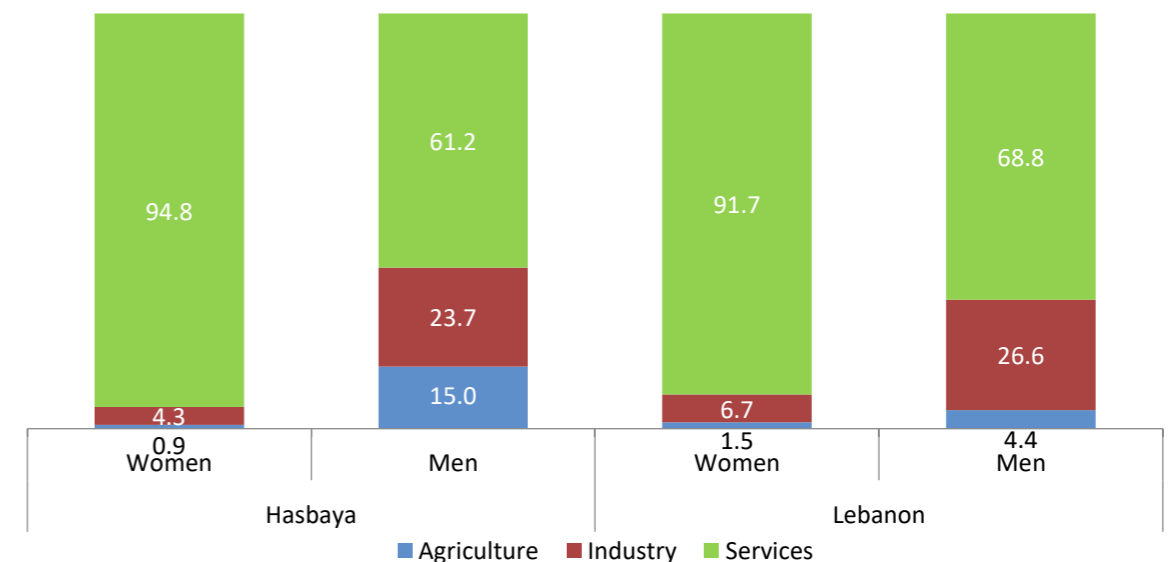


**Where do they work?**

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 94.8 per cent and 61.2 per cent in Hasbaya, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 33.6 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 23.7 per cent of working men and 4.3 per cent of working women

were employed in industry in Hasbaya, compared to 26.6 per cent of working men and 6.7 per cent of working women in the whole of Lebanon. Although the employment in agriculture in Hasbaya was markedly above the national level for working men (15 per cent in Hasbaya and 4.4 per cent in Lebanon), it was almost absent for women. (Figure 28)

**Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)**

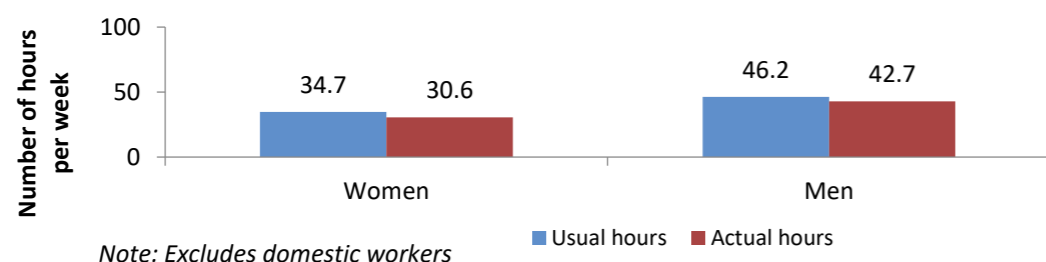


**... and how many hours per week**

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual weekly paid hours was 42.7 for men and 30.6 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.

informal jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found to be higher than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 48.8 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was above the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was lower in Hasbaya than in the whole of Lebanon (16.9 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

The results show that 65.7 per cent of the employed population in Hasbaya held

**Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)**

Type of employment	Hasbaya			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
<b>Informal</b>	48.8	16.9	65.7	35.1	19.8	54.9
<b>Formal</b>	0.0	34.3	34.3	0.0	45.0	45.1
<b>Total</b>	48.8	51.2	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 Hasbaya were men (89.6 per cent), a proportion that was higher than that

attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was higher in Hasbaya compared to the national level (69.6 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

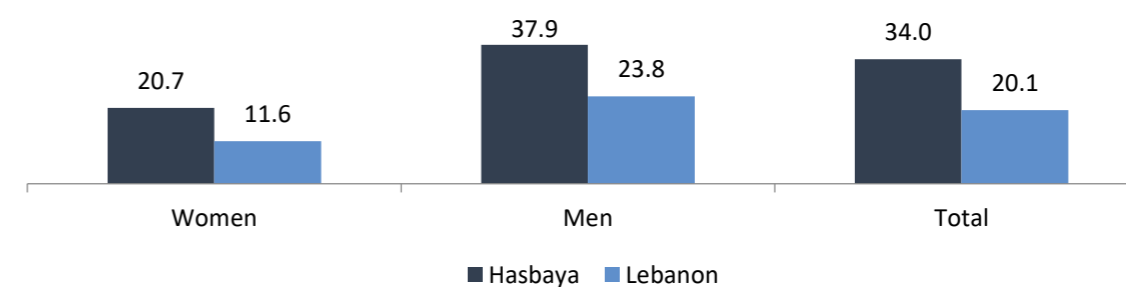


### How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Hasbaya, vulnerable employment (34 per cent) was reported to be remarkably higher than that observed at the country level (20.1 per cent). It is worth noting that vulnerable employment was remarkably higher for

men in Hasbaya compared to the whole of Lebanon. Moreover, it was more prevalent among men (37.9 per cent) than among women (20.7 per cent). (Figure 31)

**Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)**



### DID YOU KNOW?

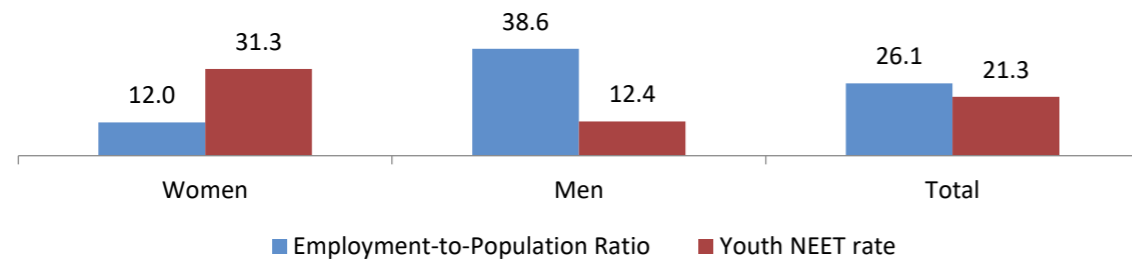
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements 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* - (21.3 per cent) in Hasbaya was lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (26.1 per cent). At the country level, the youth employment-to-population ratio was 30 per cent and the Youth NEET rate was 21.8 per cent. Moreover, women's NEET rate (31.3 per cent) was markedly higher than that of men (12.4 per cent) in Hasbaya. (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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