



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

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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

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)<sup>1</sup>.

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

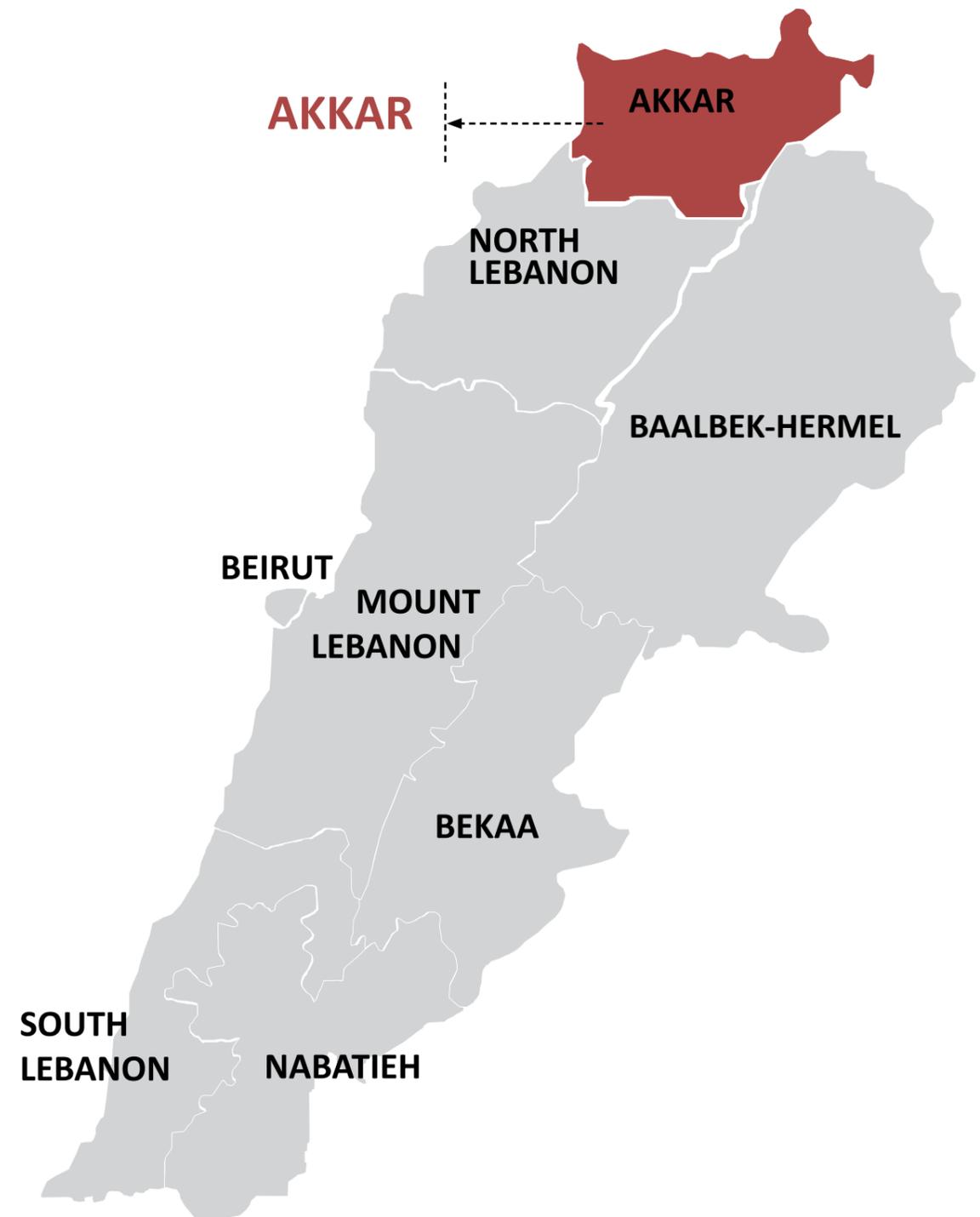
The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities, 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 Akkar, which is situated in the Governorate of Akkar.

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 Akkar: who and how many are they?

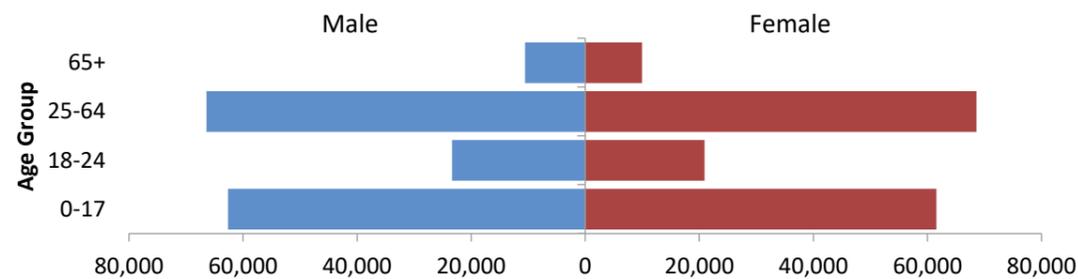
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Akkar hosted 6.7 per cent of residents in Lebanon, with around 324,000 residents. 49.7 per cent of the residents were females and 50.3 per cent males.

41.7 per cent of the residents in Akkar were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 38.3 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24

years old represented 13.7 per cent. The remaining 6.3 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio<sup>3</sup> for Akkar was 61.8 per cent, a result that was found to be significantly higher than the national level (53.9 per cent). It is instructive to note that, compared to the other cazas, this ratio was one of the highest.

Figure 1: Residents in Akkar 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 88.5 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 11.5 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

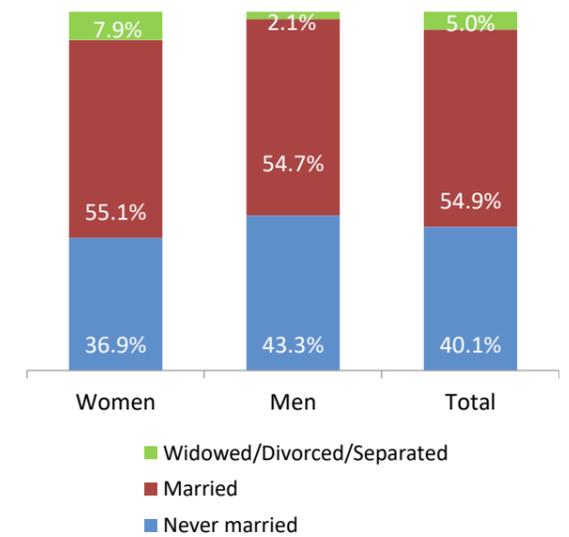
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



<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.

More than half (54.9 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Akkar declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 40.1 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (55.1 per cent) was slightly higher than for men (54.7 per cent), and the share of never married women (36.9 per cent) was lower than for men (43.3 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (7.9 per cent) was nearly four times higher than that of men (2.1 per cent). Compared with the other districts, Akkar had the highest share of residents who never married and the lowest share of widowed, divorced and separated. (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 Akkar residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 25.6 years for women and 30.1 years for men. At the national level, results were found to be nearly the same for both men and women.



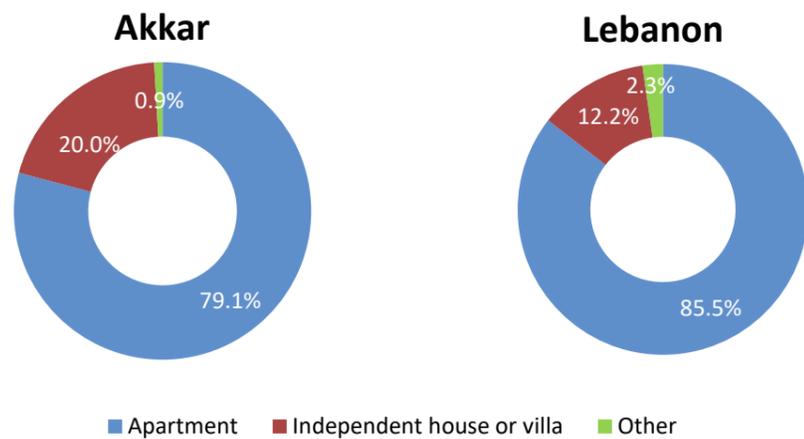
## II. HOUSING

### Where do residents in Akkar live?

The primary residences in Akkar were mostly apartments (79.1 per cent) whereas 20 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth noting that the percentage

of apartments at the caza level fell behind that at the national level (85.5 per cent). (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

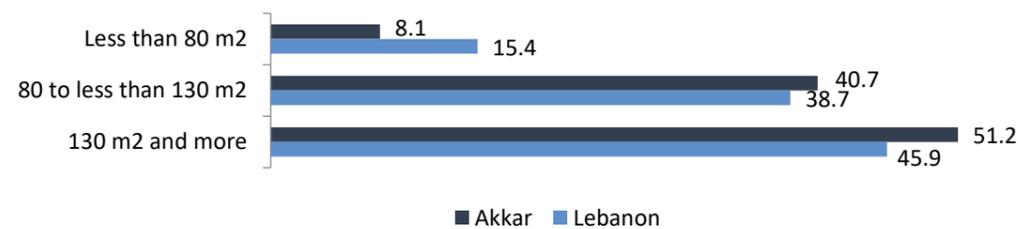


### Primary residences by area (m<sup>2</sup>)

51.2 per cent of the primary residences in Akkar 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 – 8.1 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 40.7 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

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

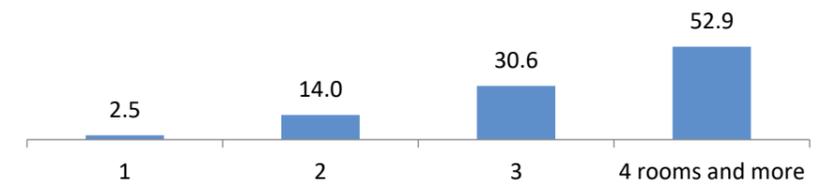


### How many rooms does a household have?

In Akkar, 52.9 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over, followed by 30.6 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 (%)

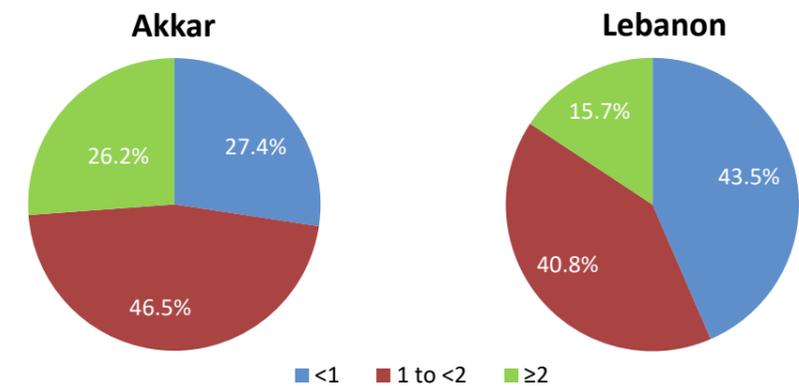


### Persons per room

The number of individuals per room is an indicator that provides a measure of residential crowding and occupancy. In Akkar, the vast majority of households had a density of less than two individuals per room, with 46.5 per cent between one and two individuals per room and 27.4 per cent less than one individual per room. Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was higher for a

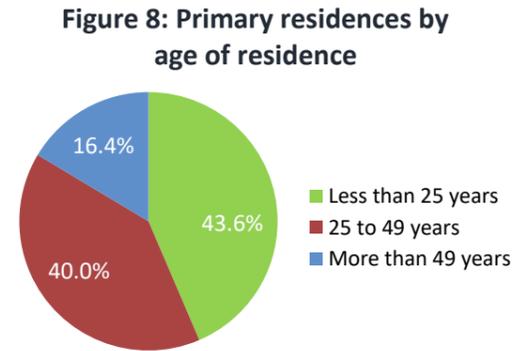
density between one and two individuals per room, whereas it was markedly lower for a density of less than one individual per room. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 26.2 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be above the national level and the highest among all cazas. (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



### Are the primary residences old or new?

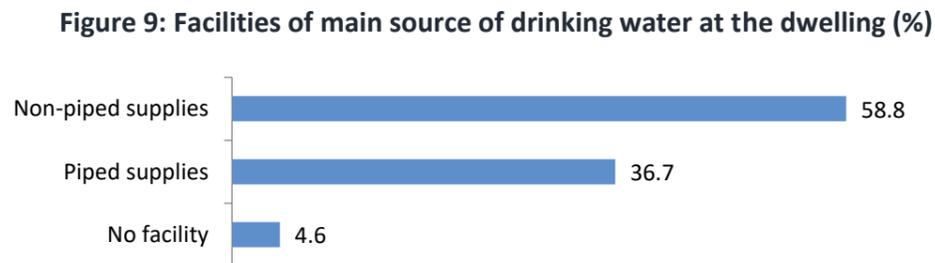
43.6 per cent of primary residences in Akkar were constructed less than 25 years ago, compared to 33.8 per cent nationally. On the other side, 16.4 per cent of the dwellings were constructed more than 49 years ago, a percentage that fell behind the one observed all over Lebanon (31.8 per cent). (Figure 8)



### Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

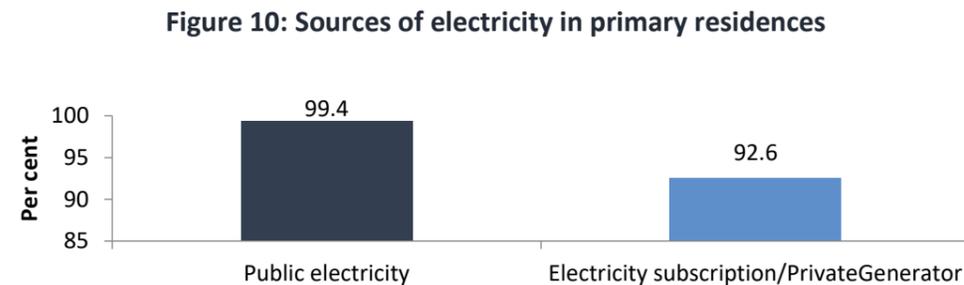
Non-piped water supply (58.8 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Akkar, yet, less prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent). For only 36.7 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to

the residence. As for the remaining 4.6 per cent of the dwellings in Akkar, they had no drinking water facility whatsoever, compared to 0.6 per cent nationally. (Figure 9)



Connection to both the public and private electricity networks were common in the caza (99.4 per cent and 92.6 per cent respectively). At the national level, similar results were observed for the connection to

the public electricity; however, subscription to a private electricity was more prevalent in Akkar (84 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 10)



### Cost associated with residence

The average yearly expenditure on services for main dwellings in Akkar was estimated at approximately 2,972 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (798 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (510 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on satellite/dish (188 thousand LBP). These expenses were lower compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses in the district were 2,740 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)**

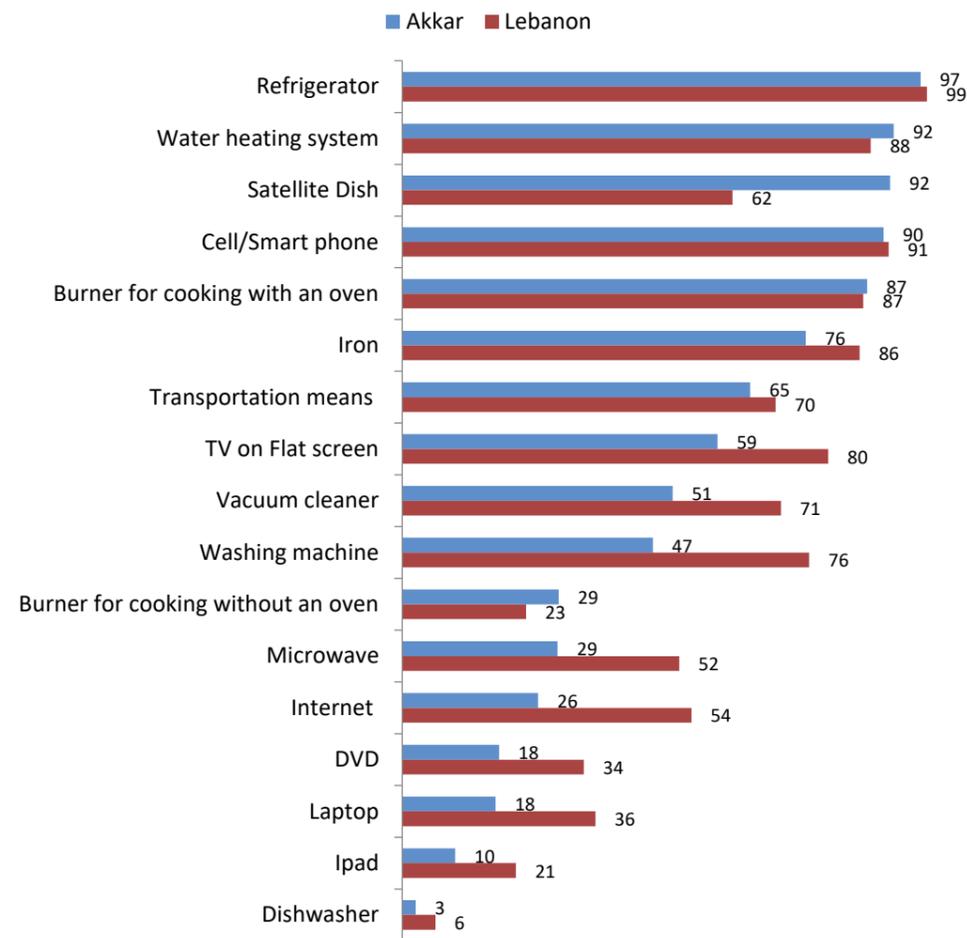
Services	Akkar		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	254	300	293	300
Electricity	510	420	671	480
Generator	798	600	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	188	180	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	428	360	433	360
<b>Total yearly Expenses on services</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>2,940</b>

### Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator (97 per cent), about 92 per cent had a water heating system or a satellite dish, and 90 per cent had a cell/smart phone in Akkar. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (3 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 the households who

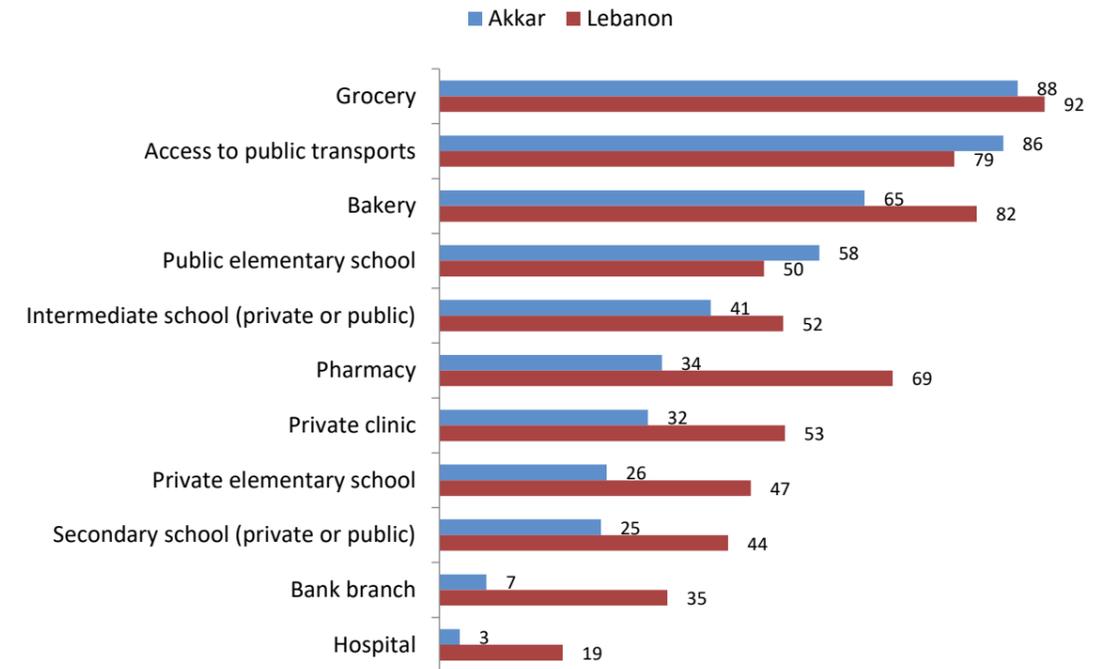
had a satellite dish exceeded substantially that at the country level (62 per cent). In contrast, the proportions of the households who had an iron, a TV on Flat screen, a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a microwave, an internet at home, a DVD, a laptop or an Ipad fell considerably behind the national 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 majority of the primary residences in Akkar had access to at least one grocery store (88 per cent) and public transports (86 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. In contrast, about 7 per cent of primary residences lived within reach of a bank branch and only 3 per cent of them were within a 10-minute walk to a hospital from their dwelling.

It is worth noting that compared to the national level, access to almost all the major

services within a 10-minute walk from home was remarkably lower in Akkar.

For instance, access to a pharmacy was 35 percentage points lower and the widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 28 percentage points. Moreover, the access to a private elementary school was 21 percentage points lower, whereas the access to a bakery was 17 percentage points lower. (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 Akkar, the GER at the elementary level was 104.2 per cent while it was 68.9 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 91.5 per cent but decreased to 46.1 per cent at the secondary

level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at both the elementary and intermediate levels greater in Akkar than the national levels, but lower at the secondary level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Akkar		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	104.2	91.5	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	122.9	74.1	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	68.9	46.1	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.

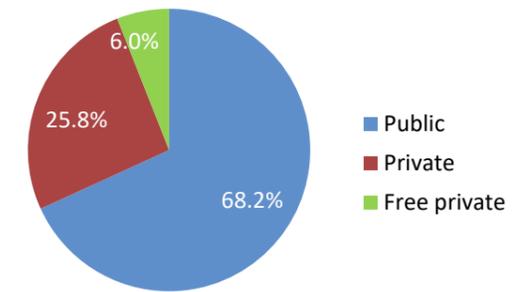
**The Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age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

\*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

#### Schooling in Akkar

In Akkar, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in public educational institutions (68.2 per cent), rather than private institutions (25.8 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was substantially higher (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was considerably lower (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

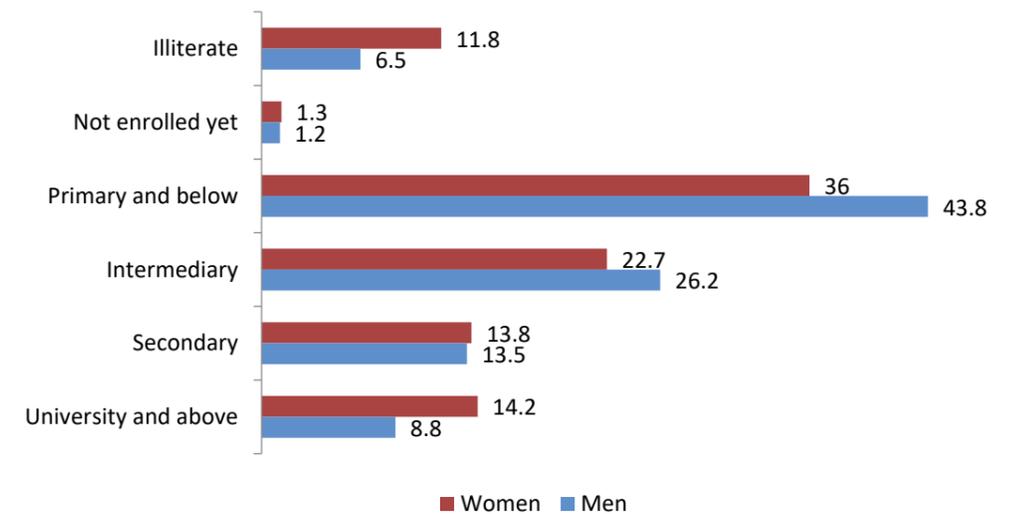
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "primary and below" level<sup>4</sup> (40 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a higher proportion for males (43.8 per cent) than females (36 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 slightly more observed at the caza level (11.8 per cent for women and 6.5 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 (%)



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



## Akkar district

### IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

#### How much do households earn in total?

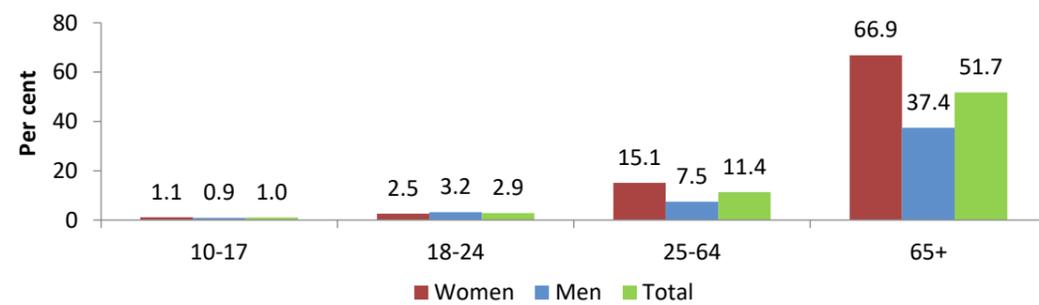
About 28.4 per cent of households in Akkar had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion slightly lower than that observed at the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 26.8 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings less than 650 thousand LBP and 24.2 per cent between [650-1200[ thousand LBP. In contrast, households in Akkar were less likely to earn an income more than 2,400

thousand LBP compared to the other income categories: 17.6 per cent earned between [2400-5000[ thousand LBP whereas only 3 per cent had an income of 5 million LBP or more.

Compared to the national level, it is interesting to note that households in Akkar were more likely to have earnings of less than 650 thousand LBP, whereas they were less likely to earn more than this amount. (Figure 16)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 51.7 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 1 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 18 and 24 years, where the level of illiteracy for men (3.2 per cent) slightly exceeded that of women (2.5 per cent). Gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 29.5 percentage points (66.9 per cent for women and 37.4 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 Akkar was reported to be higher (10.9 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (14.1 per cent) than for men (7.8 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 +)

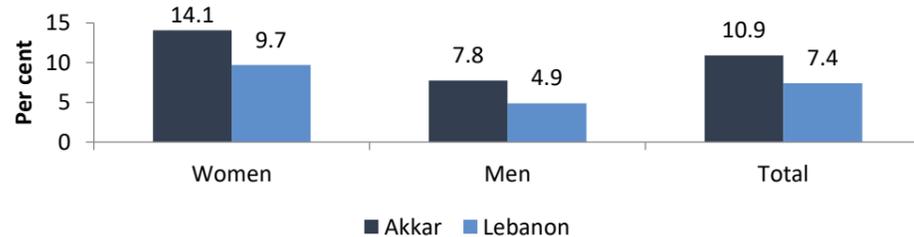
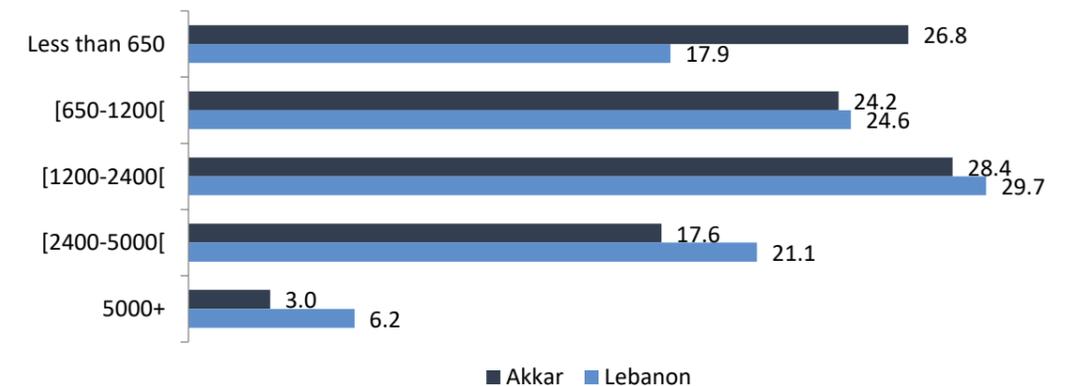


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)



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

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 58.3 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 38.4 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 3.3 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 higher in Lebanon (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who considered themselves "poor or very poor" was lower (26.3 per cent). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

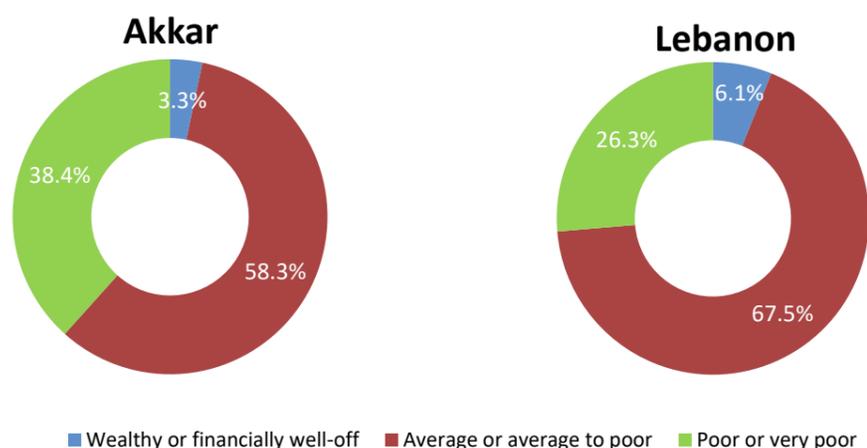
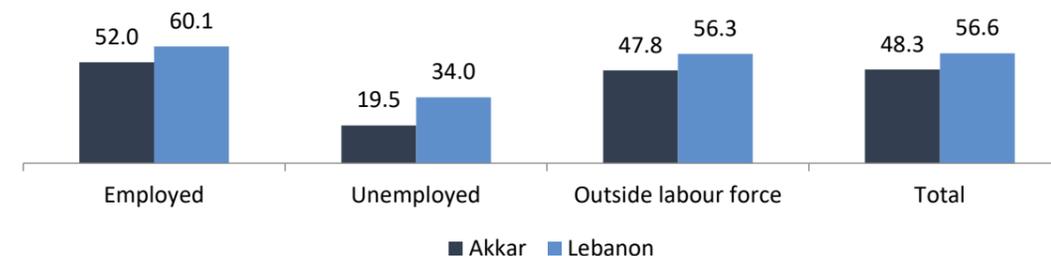


Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)

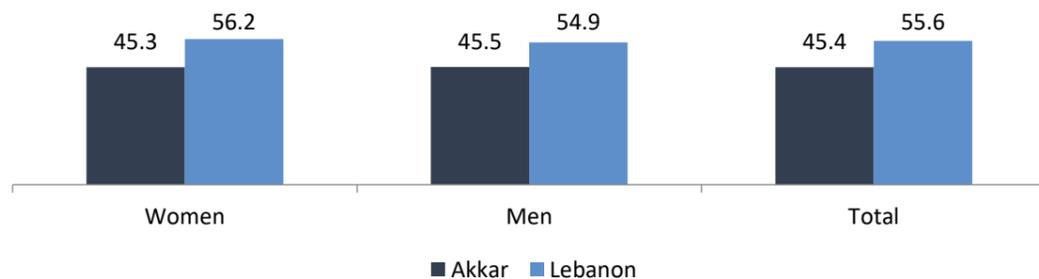


### Health Coverage<sup>5</sup>

Only 45.4 per cent of the total residents in Akkar were covered by at least one type of health insurance, with almost the same proportion for women (45.3 per cent) and

for men (45.5 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 (%)



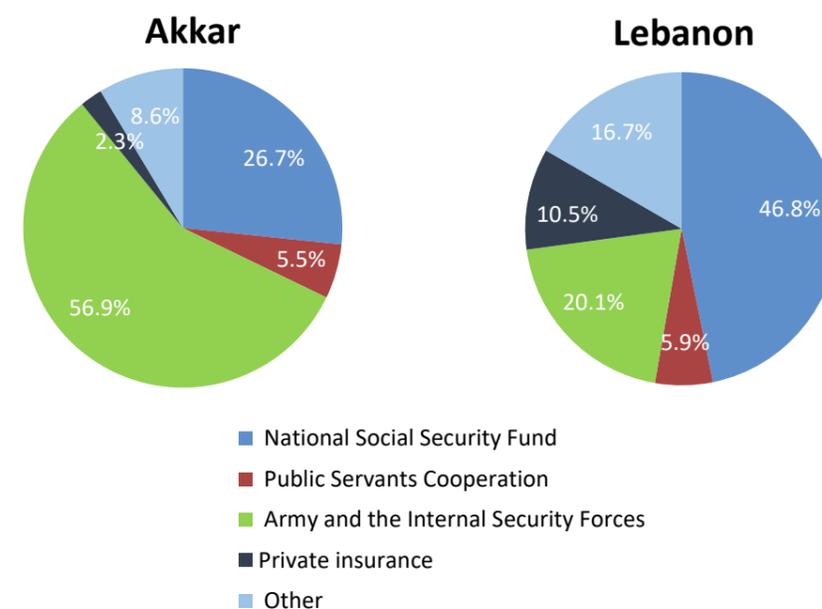
In Akkar, 48.3 per cent of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage, whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was higher (56.6 per cent). The proportions of employed, unemployed and residents outside the labour force who were covered

in Akkar (52 per cent, 19.5 per cent and 47.8 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 Akkar was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 56.9 per cent of the insured population, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)<sup>6</sup> (26.7 per cent). Interestingly, the distribution of residents by source of insurance in Akkar differed considerably 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 insured population, followed by the Public Servants Cooperation was almost equal in Akkar and in Lebanon as a whole, whereas private insurance was less common (2.3 per cent in Akkar 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.

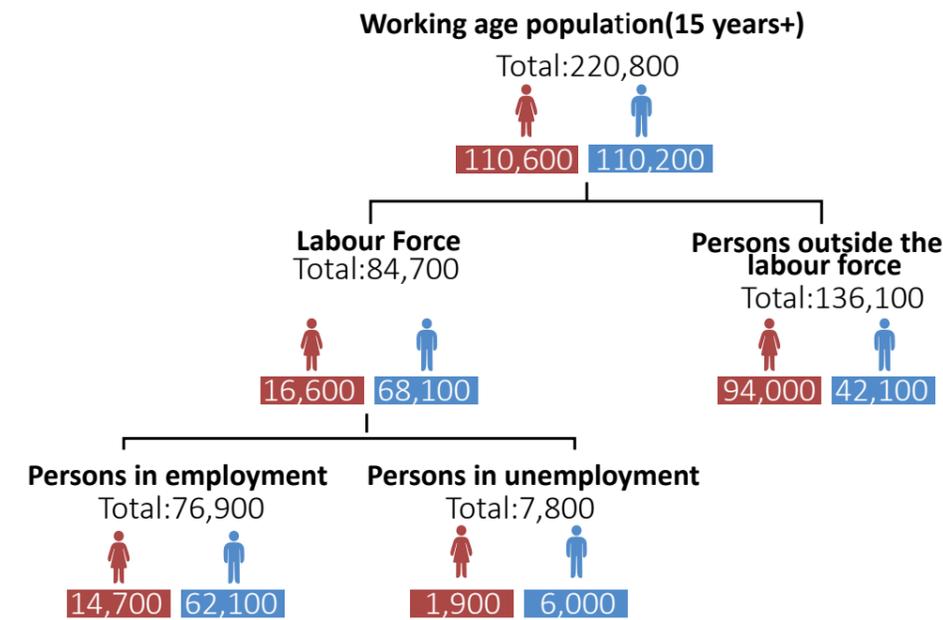
<sup>6</sup> Including Facultative Fund.



## V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

### Labour market structure

Among the estimated 220,800 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Akkar in 2018–19, about 84,700 people were in the labour force, either employed (76,900) or unemployed (7,800). The remaining 136,100 individuals were outside the labour force.



Note: Estimation below 2,500 has a standard error above 20 per cent. Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals.

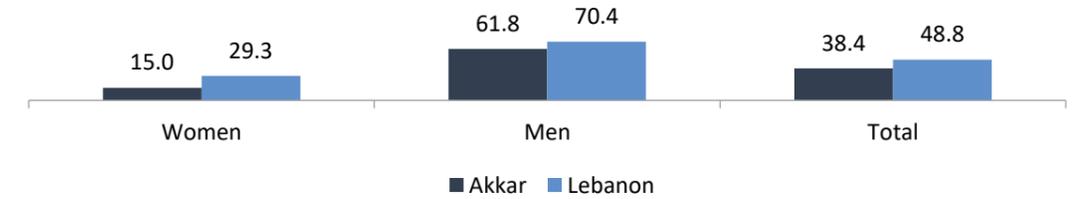
### Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Akkar was the caza with the lowest labour force participation rate<sup>7</sup> with 38.4 per cent, compared to a rate of 48.8 per cent nationally. Gender disparity was high in Akkar and more accentuated than the national level. Men’s participation rates (61.8 percent in Akkar and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (15 per cent in Akkar and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap<sup>8</sup> reaching a difference of 46.8 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

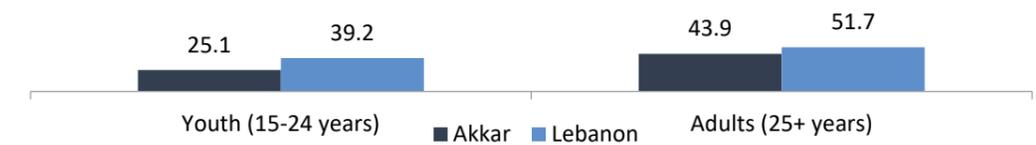
<sup>8</sup> In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



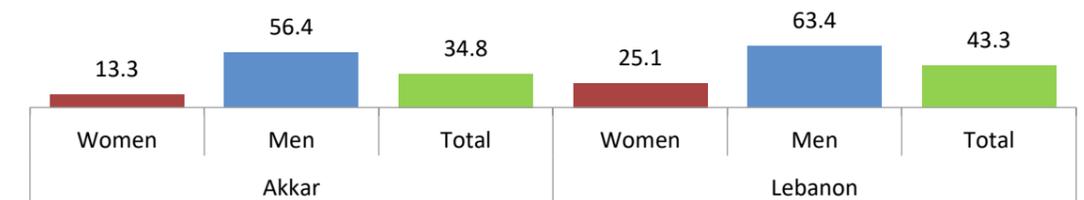
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 43.9 per cent compared to 25.1 per cent in Akkar, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



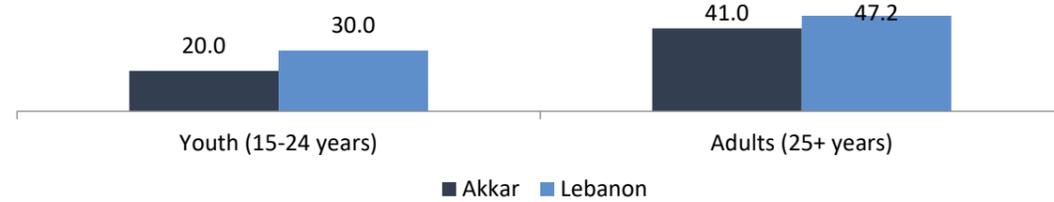
The employment-to-population ratio in Akkar (34.8 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 13.3 per cent of women and 56.4 per cent of men were employed in Akkar with a gender gap of 43.1 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 Akkar (20 per cent) was considerably lower than that of the adults (41 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios fell behind those marked at the national level. However, the gap between the two age groups was more significant at the caza level (difference of 21 percentage points relatively to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

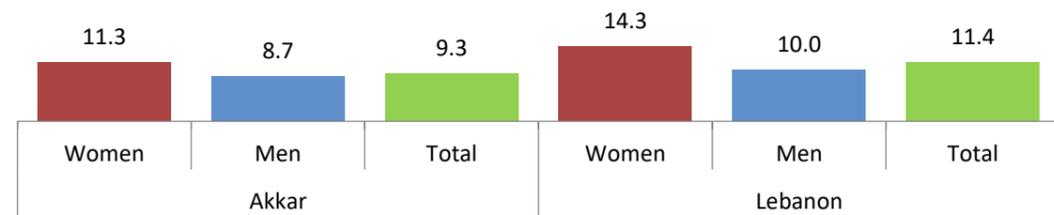
**Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)**



The unemployment rate<sup>9</sup> in Akkar (9.3 per cent) fell behind 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 smaller in Akkar where the unemployment

rate was 11.3 per cent for women and 8.7 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was less significant in Akkar (2.6 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

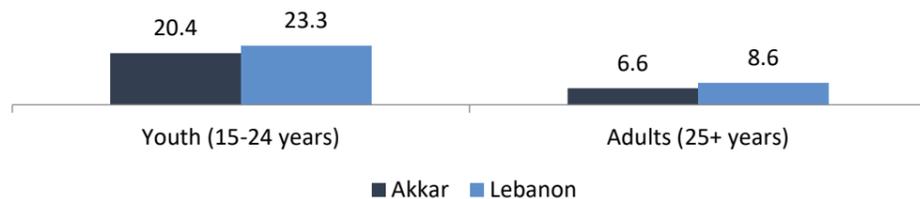
**Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)**



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 6.6 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively in Akkar, 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 13.8 percentage points in Akkar and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

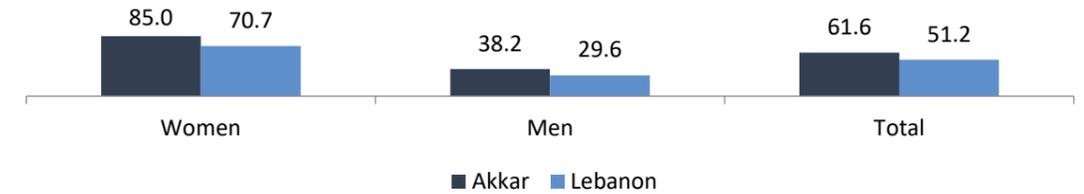


The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- *neither working nor looking for any job*- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Akkar (61.6 per cent), exceeded remarkably that of Lebanon (51.2

per cent) and was the highest among all cazas. 85 per cent of women and 38.2 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)

<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 + (%)**

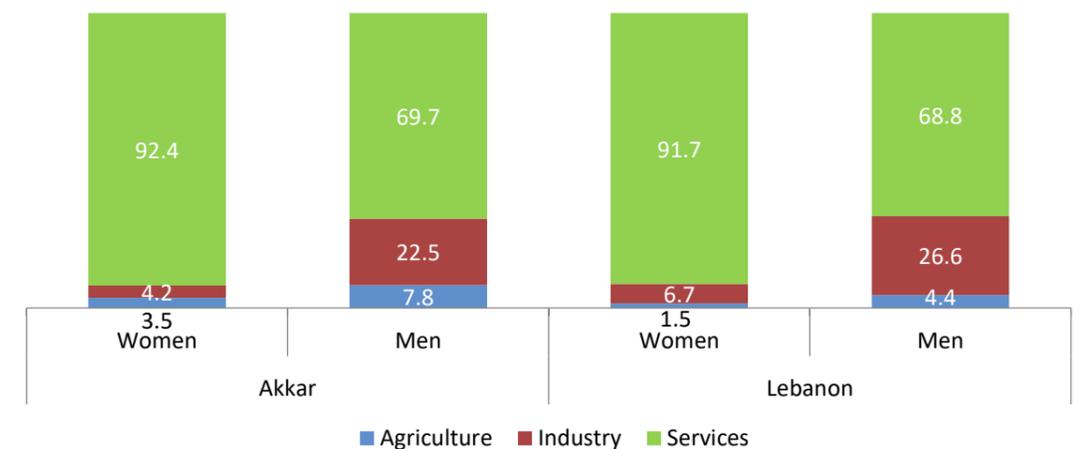


### Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 92.4 per cent and 69.7 per cent in Akkar, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 22.7 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 22.5 per cent of working

men and 4.2 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Akkar, 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 in Akkar was for both working men (7.8 per cent) and women (3.5 per cent) above the national levels. (Figure 28)

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

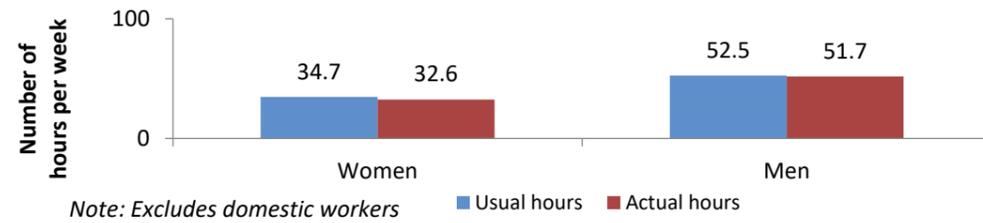


### ... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual weekly paid hours was 51.7 for men and 32.6 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.

The results show that 59.6 per cent of the employed population in Akkar held informal

jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found to be higher than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 41.8 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was higher compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was slightly lower than that observed in Lebanon (17.8 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

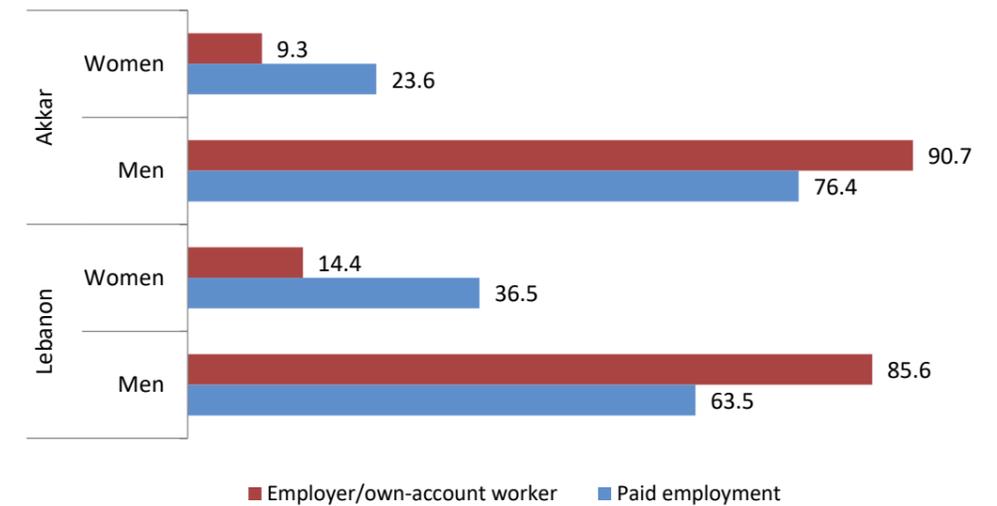
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Akkar			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	41.8	17.8	59.6	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	40.4	40.4	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	41.8	58.2	100	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 Akkar were men (90.7 per cent),

a proportion that was greater than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was higher in Akkar (76.4 per cent) compared to the national level (63.5 per cent). (Figure 30)

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

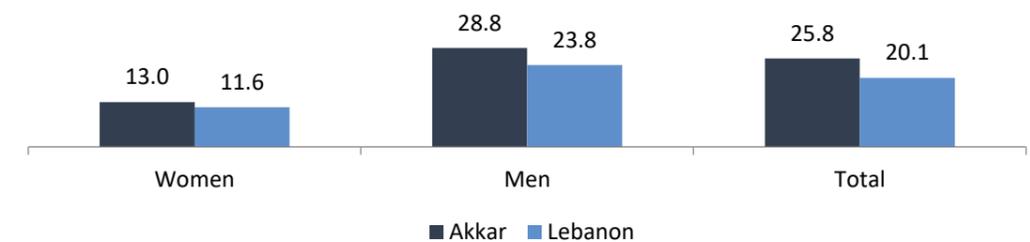


### How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Akkar, vulnerable employment was reported to be higher than that observed at the country level (25.8 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it was at least

twice as prevalent among men (28.8 per cent) than among women (13 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



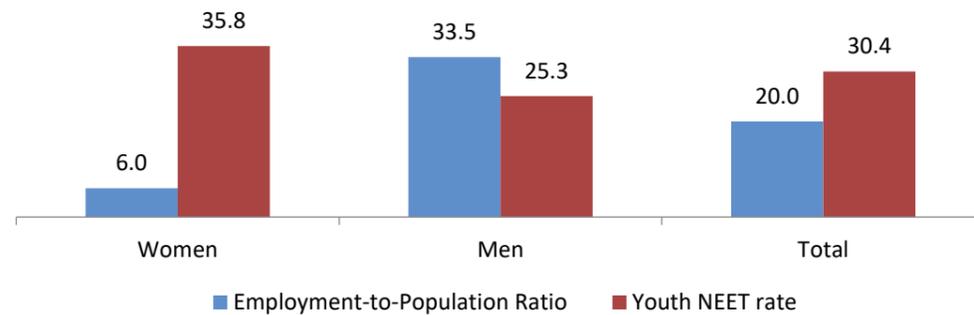
#### DID YOU KNOW ?

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* - (30.4 per cent) in Akkar was remarkably higher than the youth employment-to-population ratio (20 per cent), whereas 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 Akkar (35.8 per cent) was markedly higher than that of men (25.3 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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