

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

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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
Central Administration of Statistics

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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About the Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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






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

District Statistics

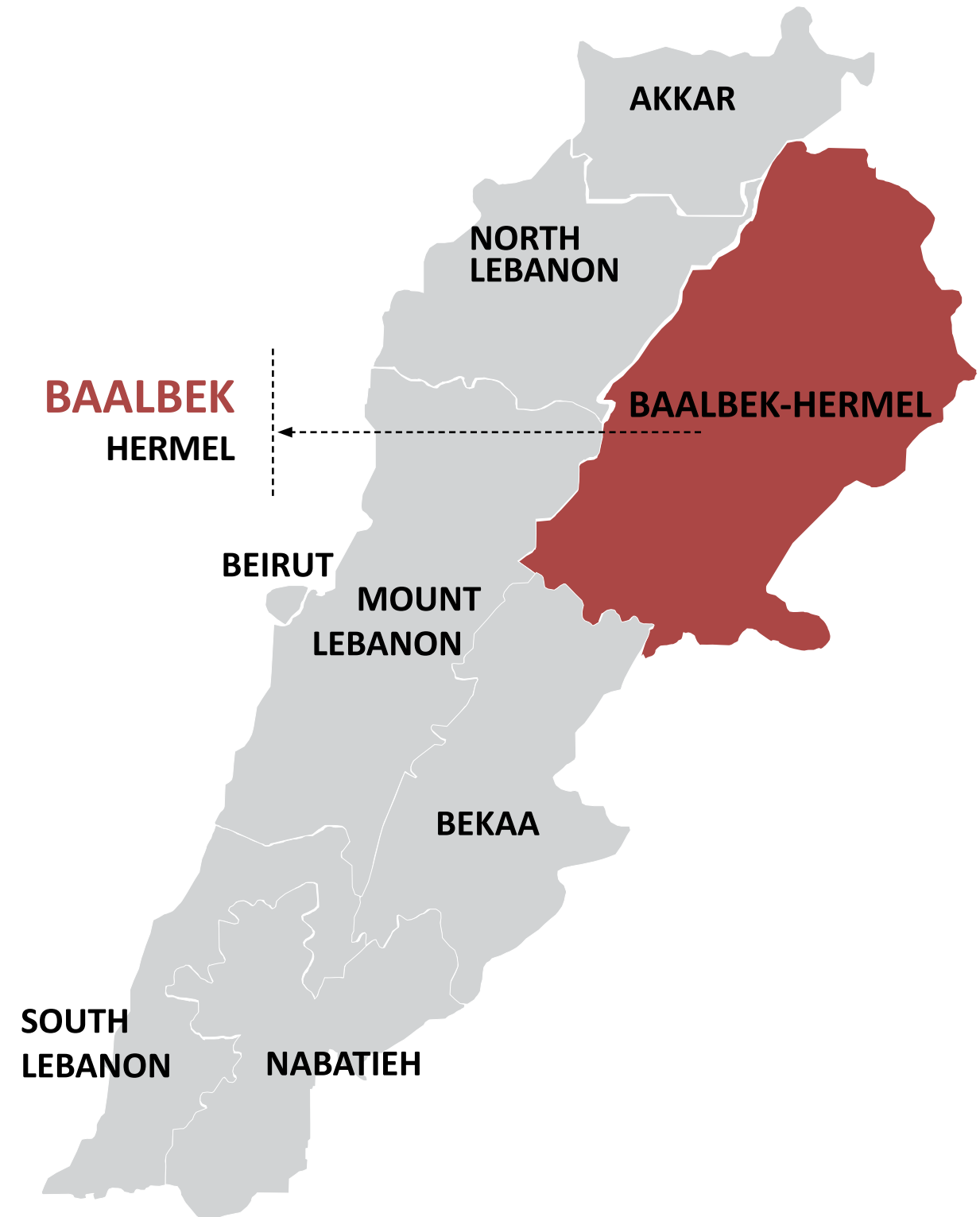
The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities,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

This report presents data pertaining to the district of Baalbek, which is situated in the Governorate of Baalbek-Hermel.

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 Baalbek: who and how many are they?

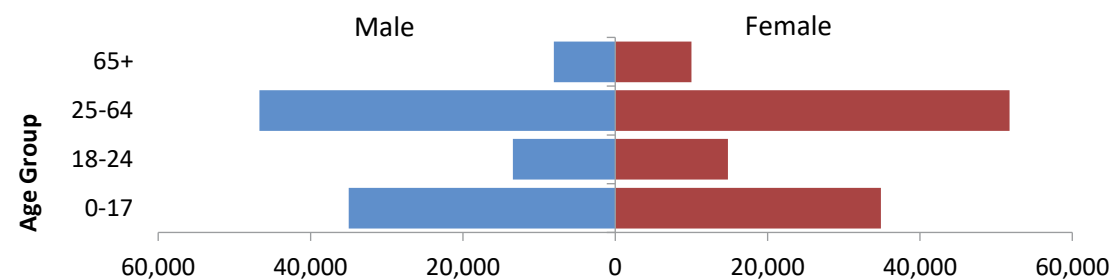
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Baalbek hosted 4.4 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 214,600 residents. 51.9 per cent of the residents were females and 48.1 per cent males.

old represented 32.6 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 13.2 per cent. The remaining 8.4 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

45.9 per cent of the residents in Baalbek were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents of less than 18 years

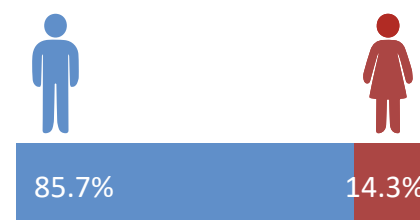
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Baalbek was 55.6 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.

Figure 1: Residents in Baalbek 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 85.7 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 14.3 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

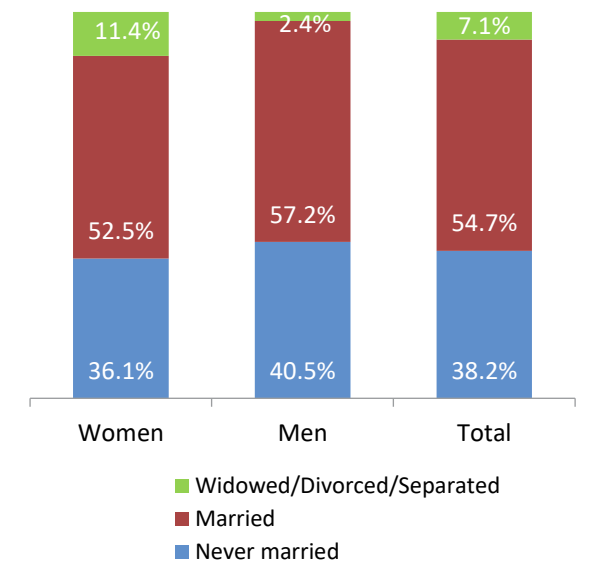
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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

More than half (54.7 per cent) of all residents aged 15 years and above declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 38.2 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (52.5 per cent) was lower than for men (57.2 per cent), and the share of never married women (36.1 per cent) was lower than for men (40.5 per cent). 11.4 per cent of women stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated, compared to 2.4 per cent for men. (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.

In Baalbek, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 24.7 years for women and 31.3 years for men, while at the national level, the mean age of marriage was found to be 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.

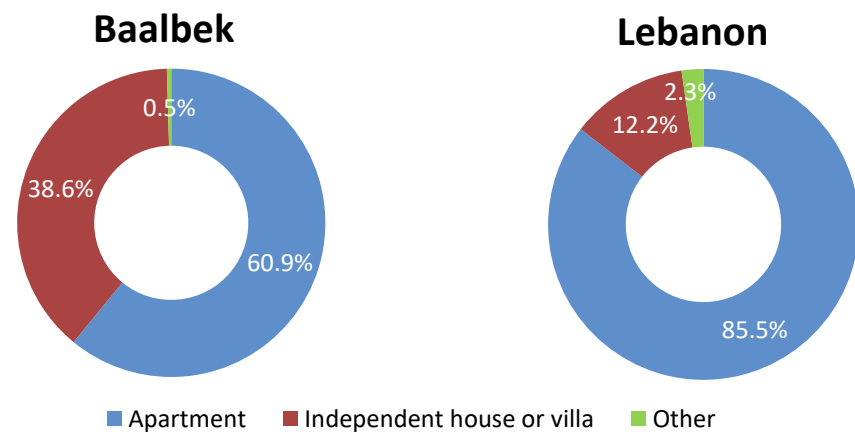


II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Baalbek live?

60.9 per cent of the primary residences in Baalbek are apartments, whereas 38.6 per cent are independent houses or villas. It is worth noting that the percentage of apartments at the caza level is considerably lower than that at the national level, however, that of the independent houses or villas is at least three times higher. (Figure 4)

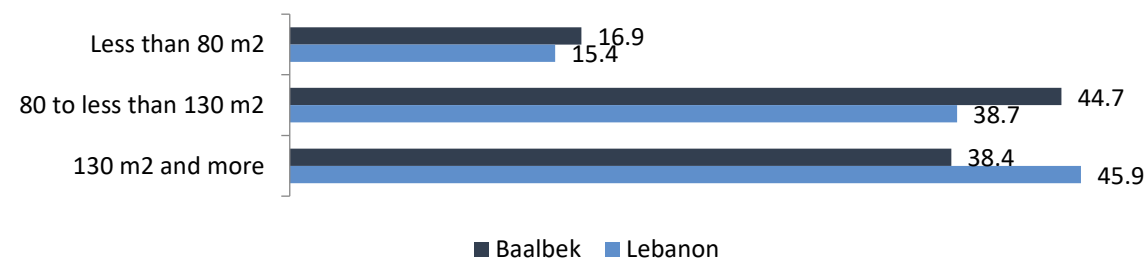
Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling



Primary residences by area (m²)

The largest share (44.7 per cent) of primary residences in Baalbek was between 80 and 130 square meters compared to 38.7 per cent at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 16.9 per cent of the dwellings, compared to 15.4 per cent at the level of the country. Large residences of 130 m² and over comprised 38.4 per cent of the total, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

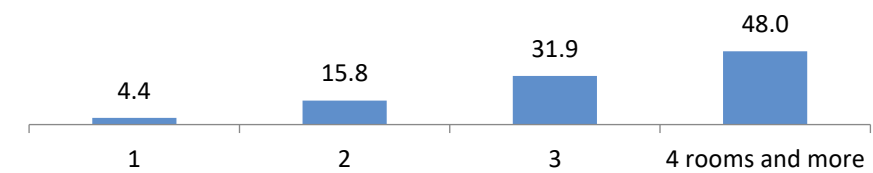
Figure 5: Primary residences by area of residence (%)



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 (48 per cent), followed by 31.9 per cent dwellings composed of 3 rooms and 25.1 per cent had 3 rooms. (Figure 6)

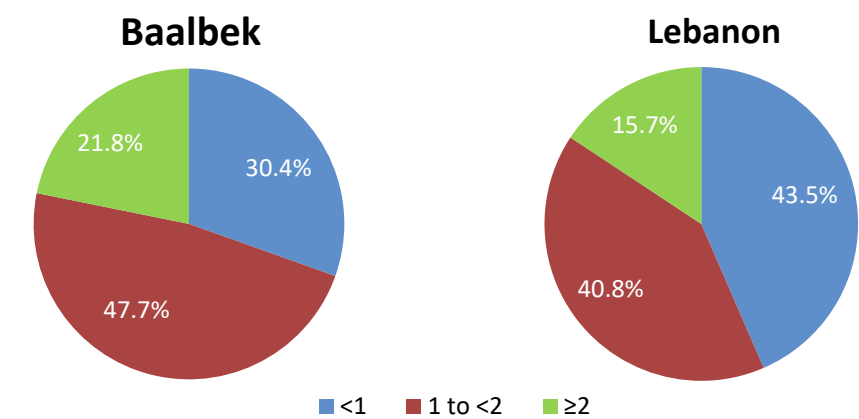
Figure 6: Primary residences by number of rooms (%)



Persons per room

The number of individuals per room is an indicator that provides a measure of residential crowding and occupancy. In Baalbek, nearly one third (30.4 per cent) of the households had a density of less than one individual per room and 47.7 per cent between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was remarkably lower for the first group of density, whereas it was higher for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 21.8 per cent of the households, a proportion above the national level. Baalbek hosted one the highest shares of households with more than two individuals per room. (Figure 7)

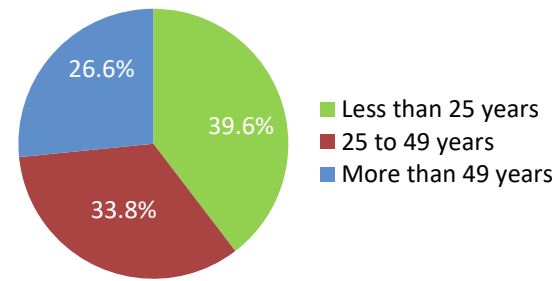
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

39.6 per cent of the dwellings in Baalbek were constructed less than 25 years ago, a percentage higher than that observed all over Lebanon (33.8 per cent). On the other side, 26.6 per cent of primary residences were constructed more than 49 years ago, compared to 31.8 per cent nationally. (Figure 8)

Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence



Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Although piped water supply was one of the highest nationally and the main source of drinking water in Baalbek as opposed to almost all the districts in Lebanon (54.3 per cent), 44.8 per cent of dwellings still relied on non-piped drinking water and 0.9 per

cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. At the national level, piped water supply was considerably lower (22.5 per cent) whereas non-piped water supply was substantially greater (76.9 per cent). (Figure 9)

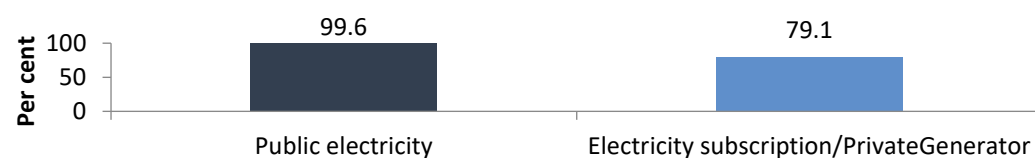
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Connection to the public electricity network was the most common in the caza (99.6 per cent), whereas 79.1 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 less prevalent in Baalbek (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 Baalbek was estimated at approximately 2,567 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (862 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (476 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on satellite/dish (209 thousand LBP). These expenses were lower compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses in Baalbek were 2,315 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)

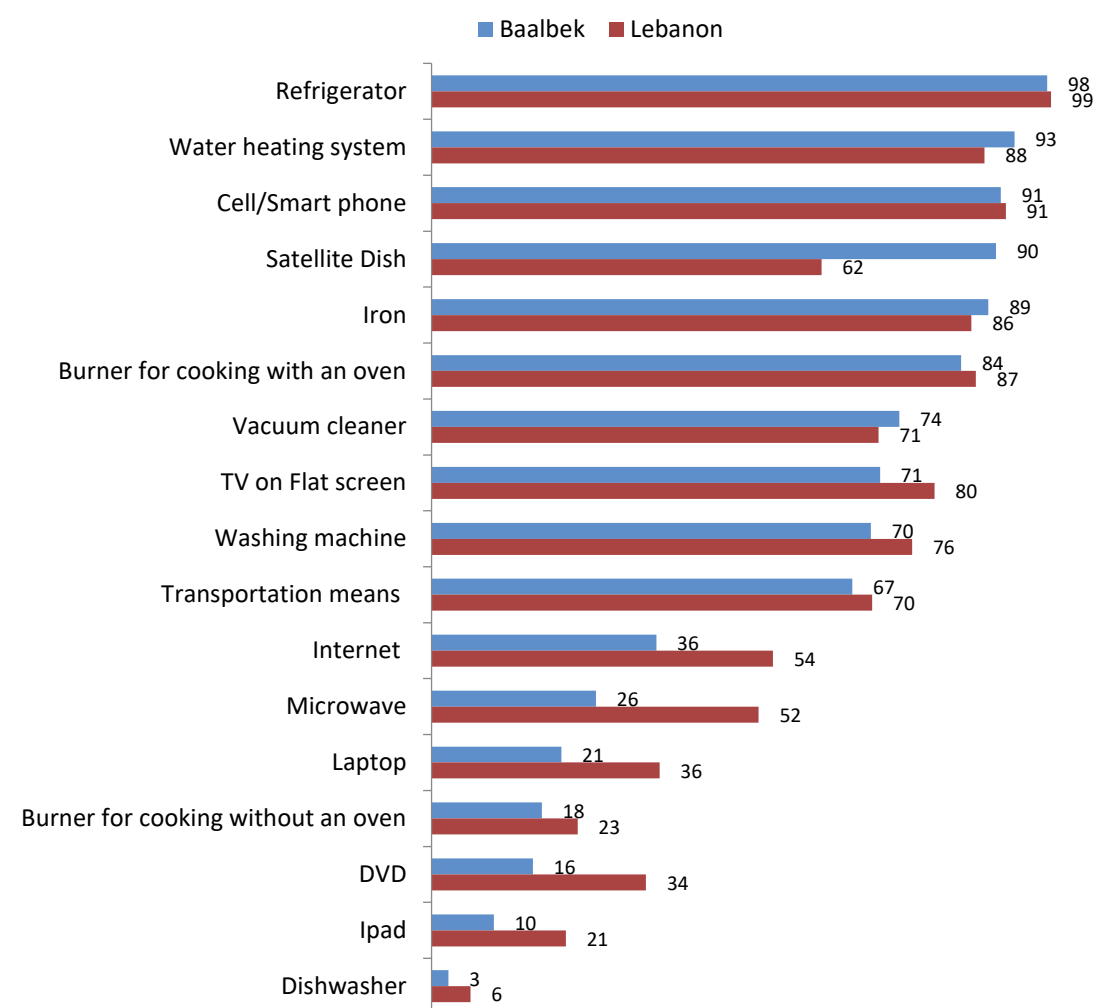
Services	Baalbek		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	264	250	293	300
Electricity	476	420	671	480
Generator	862	720	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	209	180	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	386	300	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	2,567	2,315	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator (98 per cent), 93 per cent had a water heating system, 91 per cent had a cell/smart phone and 90 per cent had a satellite dish at home in Baalbek. 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

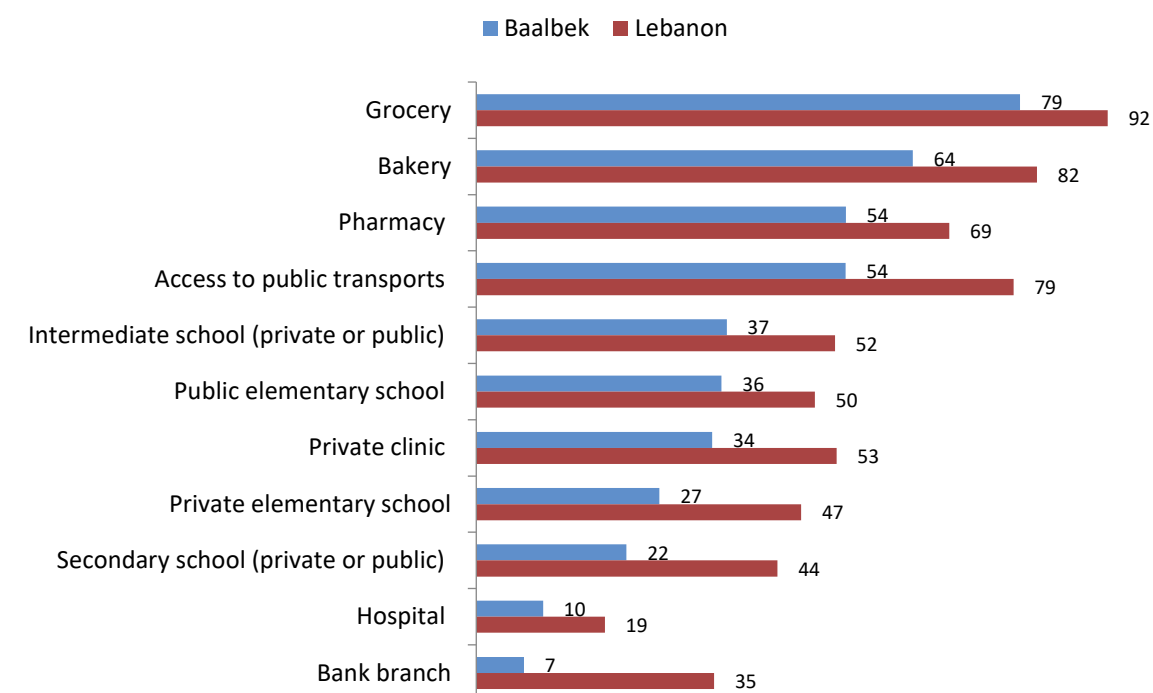
is instructive to note that the proportion of households who had a satellite dish in the caza exceeded considerably that at the country level (62 per cent), whereas the proportions of those who had internet, a microwave, a laptop, a DVD or an Ipad fell remarkably behind the national levels. (Figure 11)

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 (79 per cent) reported having access to at least one grocery store within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals (10 per cent) and bank branches (7 per cent) were the least common services in Baalbek.

It is worth noting that compared to the national level, considerably lower levels of access to all the major services within a 10-minute walk from home was observed in Baalbek.

For instance, the widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 28 percentage points, whereas access to public transports was 25 percentage points less. and to private clinic 19 percentage points less. Additionally, access to elementary, intermediate and secondary schools was remarkably lower in Baalbek than in Lebanon. (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 Baalbek, the GER at the elementary level was 101 per cent while it was 79.8 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 90.3 per cent but decreased to 56.5 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at all levels higher in Baalbek than the national level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Baalbek		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	101.0	90.3	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	105.1	72.7	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	79.8	56.5	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.

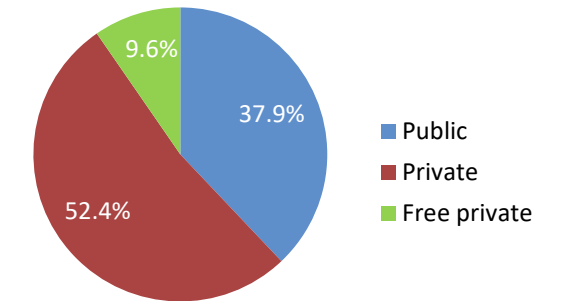
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Baalbek

In Baalbek, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (52.4 per cent), rather than public institutions (37.9 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

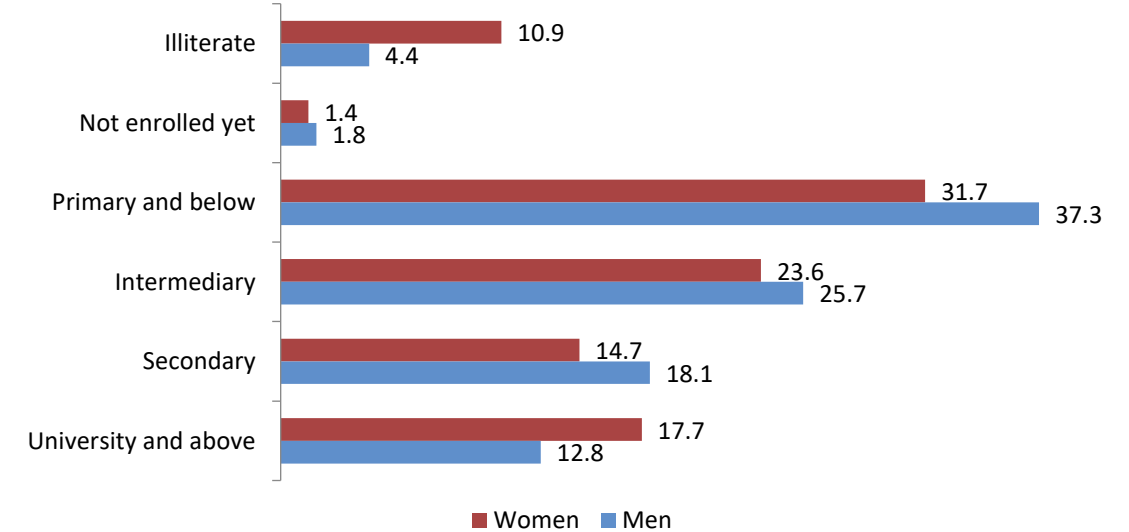
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



For 34.4 per cent of the residents aged 3 years and above in the caza, the highest attainment was a "primary and below" level⁴ and 15.4 per cent had attained a university-level education or above – higher for women (17.7 per cent) than for men (12.8 per cent). Although the illiterate

residents 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 (10.9 per cent for women and 4.4 per cent for men). (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. 41.7 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 1.2 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women

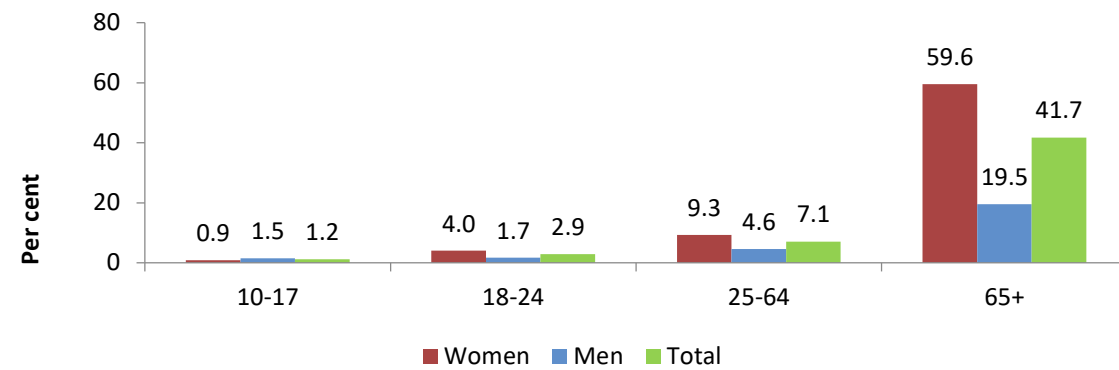
aged 18 years and above were more likely to be illiterate than men; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 40.1 percentage points (59.6 per cent for women and 19.5 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



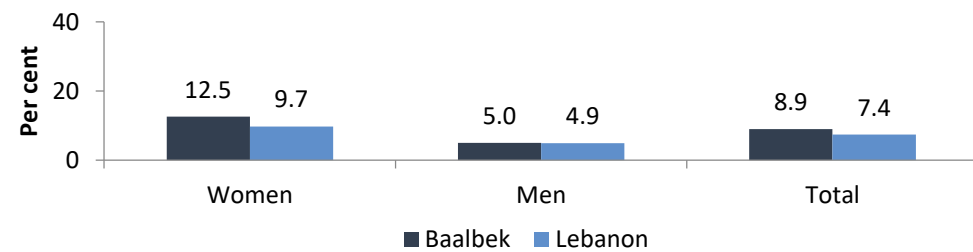
Baalbek district

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



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Baalbek was reported to be higher (8.9 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (12.5 per cent) than for men (5 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

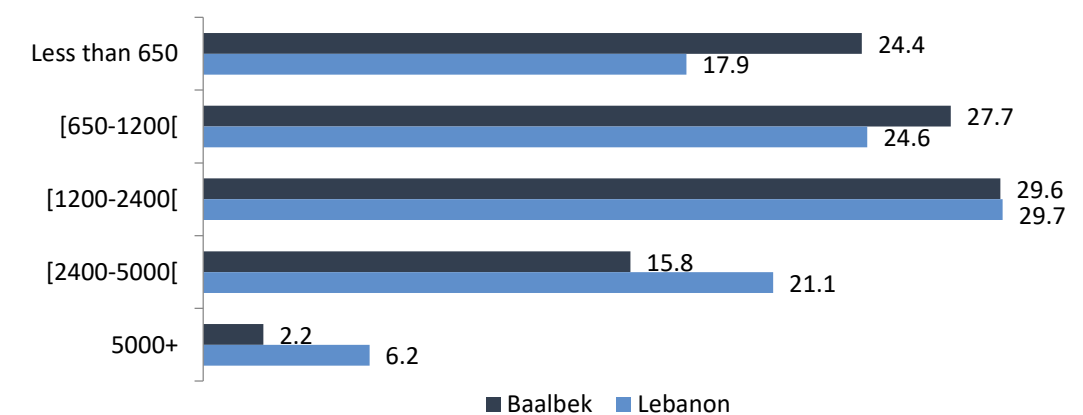
How much do households earn in total?

29.6 per cent of households in Baalbek 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 27.7 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP, which is greater than the percentage of households falling within the same income range at the country level (24.6 per cent). Additionally, 24.4 per cent

of households in Baalbek earned an income less than 650 thousand LBP, and only 2.2 per cent of households earned 5 million LBP or more.

Compared to the national level, it is interesting to note that households in Baalbek were more likely to have earnings of less than 1,200 thousand LBP, whereas they were less likely to earn 2,400 thousand LBP or more. (Figure 16)

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

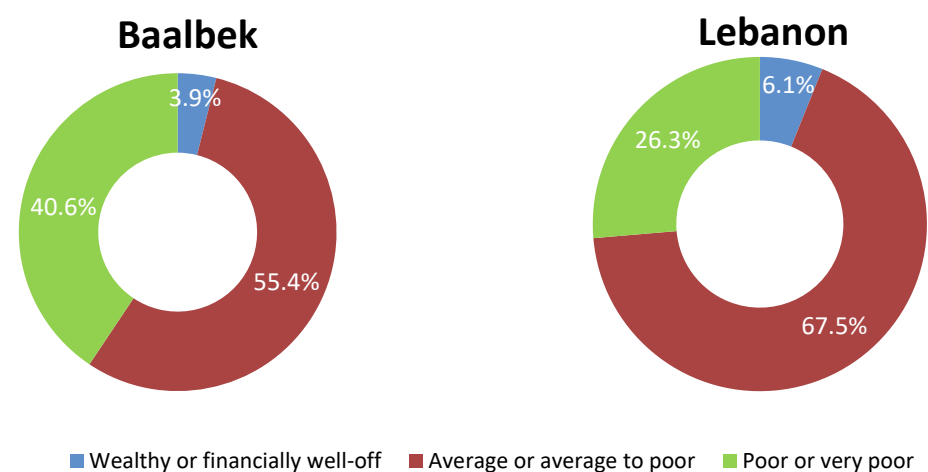


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 55.4 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 40.6 per cent as "poor or very poor" and 3.9 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, the proportion of households who classified themselves as "average or average to poor" was remarkably higher (67.5 per cent), the

proportion of those who declared they are "poor or very poor" was markedly lower (26.3 per cent), whereas the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was higher (6.1 per cent in Lebanon). It is worth noting that Baalbek hosted one of the highest shares nationally of "poor or very poor" households from their own point of view. (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

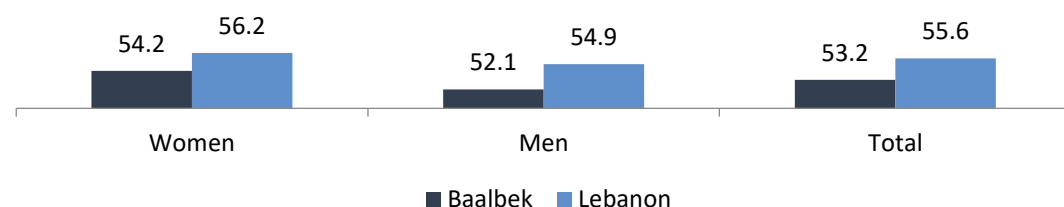


Health Coverage⁵

Only 53.2 per cent of the total residents in Baalbek were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly higher health coverage was found for women (54.2 per cent) than for men (52.1 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)

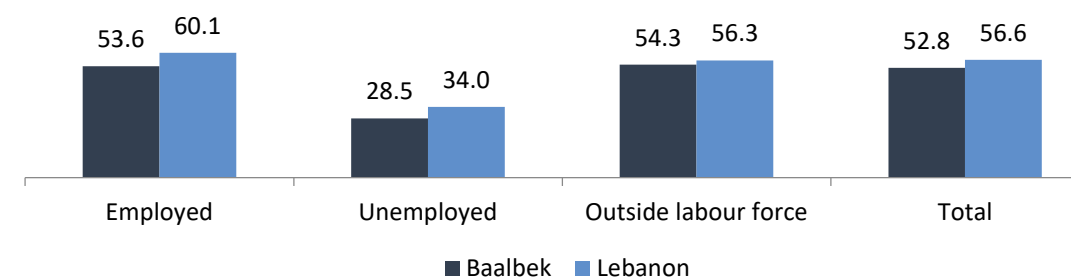
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Baalbek, nearly half of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage (52.8 per cent), whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was slightly higher (56.6 per cent). The proportions of employed, unemployed and residents outside the

labour force who were covered in Baalbek (53.6 per cent, 28.5 per cent and 54.3 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)

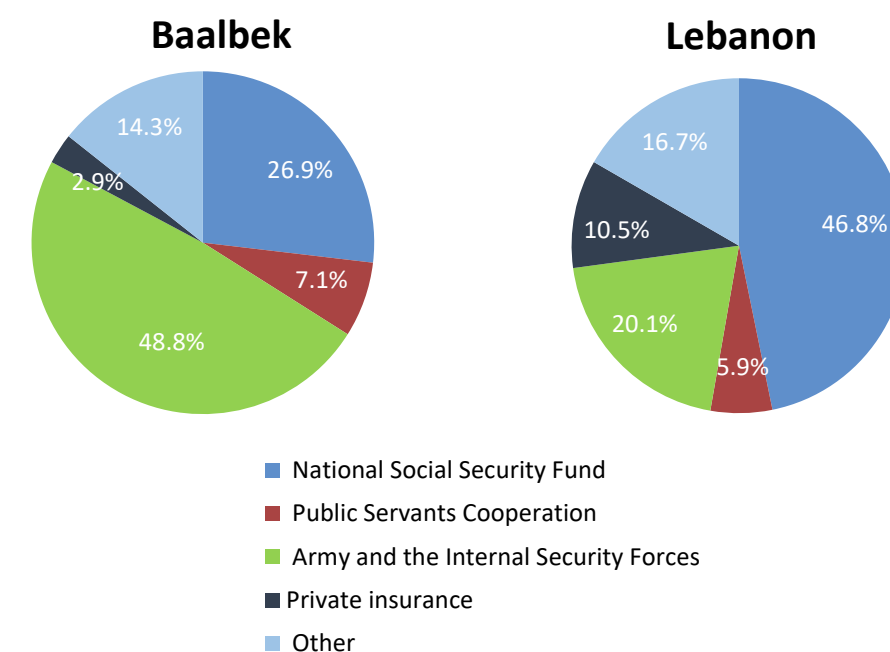
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Baalbek was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 48.8 per cent of the insured population, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶ (26.9 per cent). Interestingly, the distribution of residents by source of insurance in Baalbek 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 slightly greater in Baalbek (7.1 per cent) than in the whole of Lebanon (5.9 per cent), whereas private insurance was significantly less common (2.9 per cent in Baalbek compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

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



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

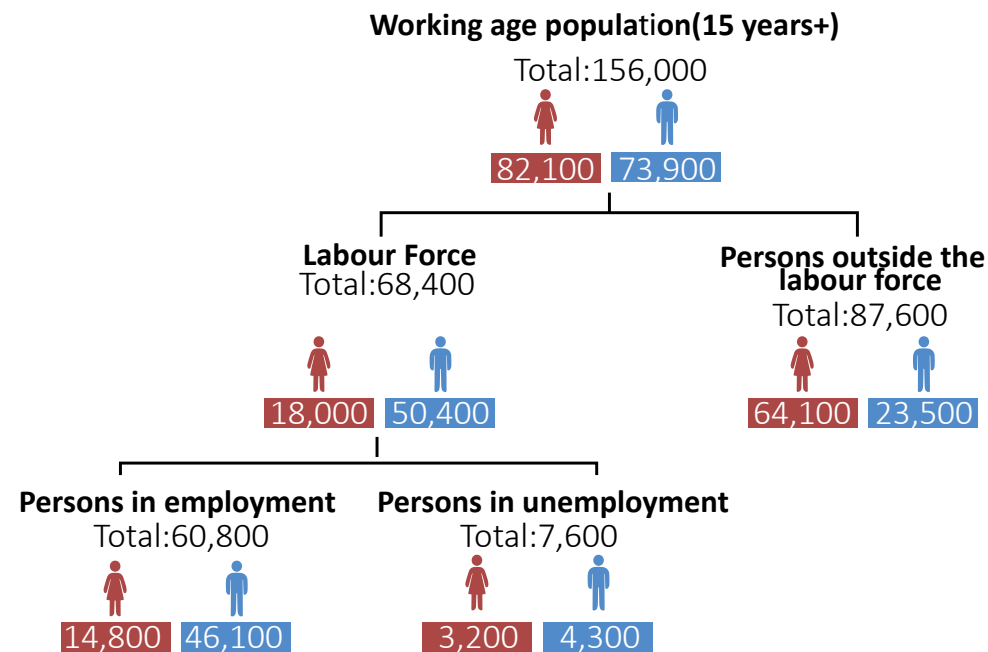
⁶Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 156,000 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Baalbek in 2018–19, about 68,400 people were in the labour force, either employed (60,800) or unemployed (7,600). The remaining 87,600 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

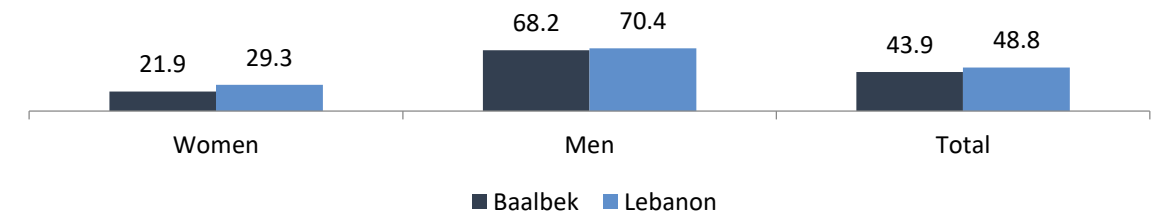
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour participation rate⁷ in Baalbek was 43.9 per cent, which was lower than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level, still more accentuated than the national level. Men's participation rates (68.2 per cent in Baalbek and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (21.9 per cent in Baalbek and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching differences of 46.3 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

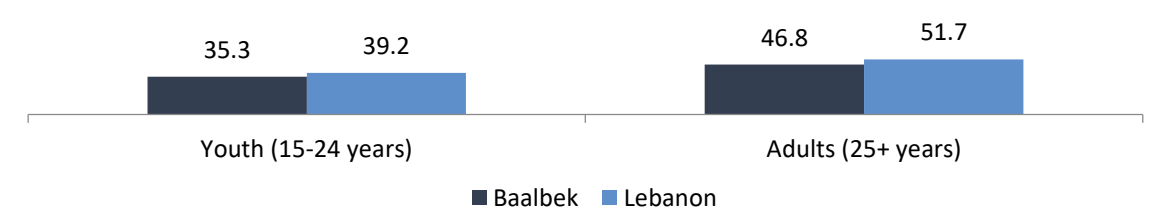
⁸In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

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 46.8 per cent compared to 35.3 per cent in Baalbek, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

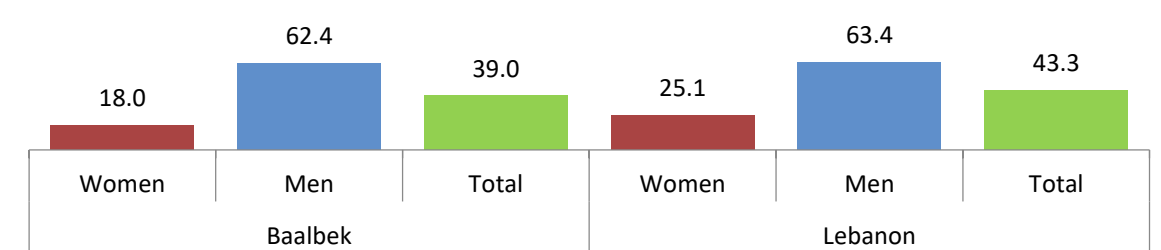
Figure 22: Labour force participation rate among youth and adults (%)



The employment-to-population ratio in Baalbek (39 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. The employment-to-population ratio reached 18 per cent for women and 62.4 per cent for

men aged 15 years and above in Baalbek, marking a gender gap of 44.4 percentage-point difference. In Lebanon, a quarter of women (25.1 per cent) and more than a half of men (63.4 per cent of men) were employed with a gender gap of 38.3 percentage-point difference. (Figure 23)

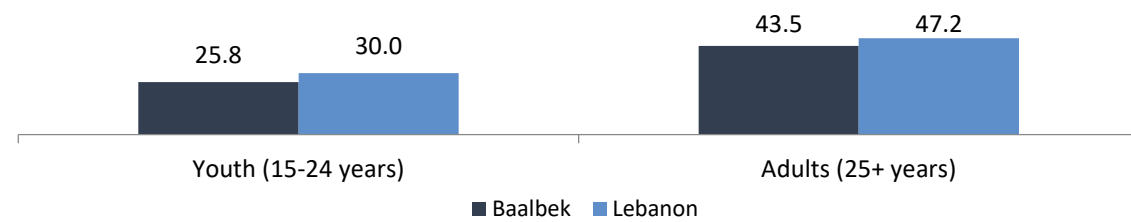
Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%)



The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Baalbek (25.8 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (43.5 per cent). It is worth noting that

these ratios were lower than those marked at the national level. In Baalbek, the gap between the two age groups marked a difference of 17.7 percentage points. (Figure 24)

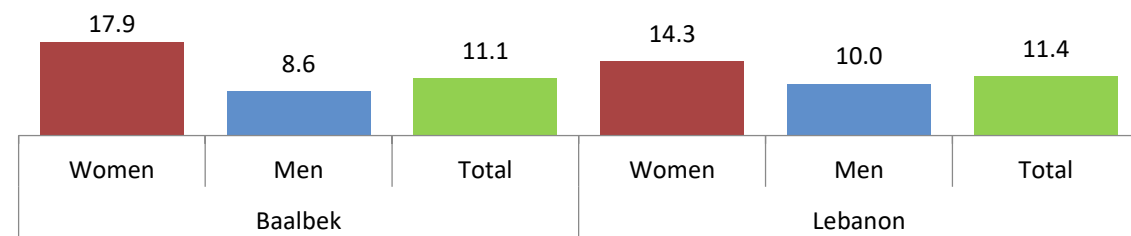
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Baalbek (11.1 per cent) was nearly equal to that of Lebanon (11.4 per cent). Differences at the country level were observed between men (10 per cent) and women (14.3 per cent), yet the gap was larger in Baalbek where the unemployment rate was 8.6 per cent for

men and 17.9 per cent for women. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was higher in Baalbek (9.3 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

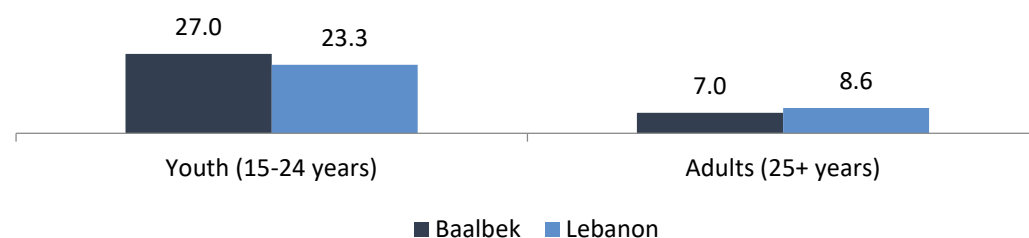
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 7 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in Baalbek, 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 20 percentage points in Baalbek and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

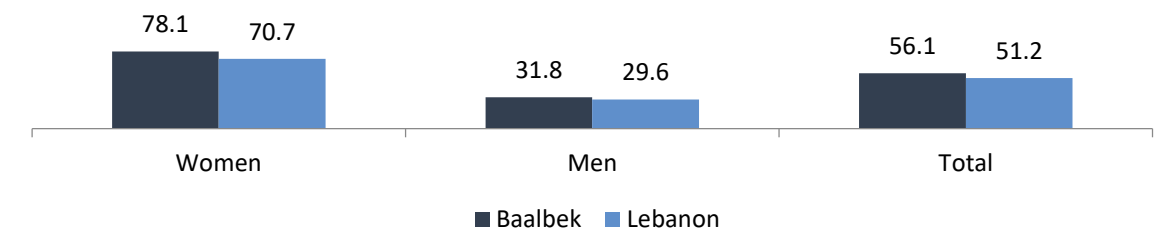


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- neither working nor looking for any job- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Baalbek (56.1 per cent), exceeded that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent).

78.1 per cent of women and 31.8 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 + (%)

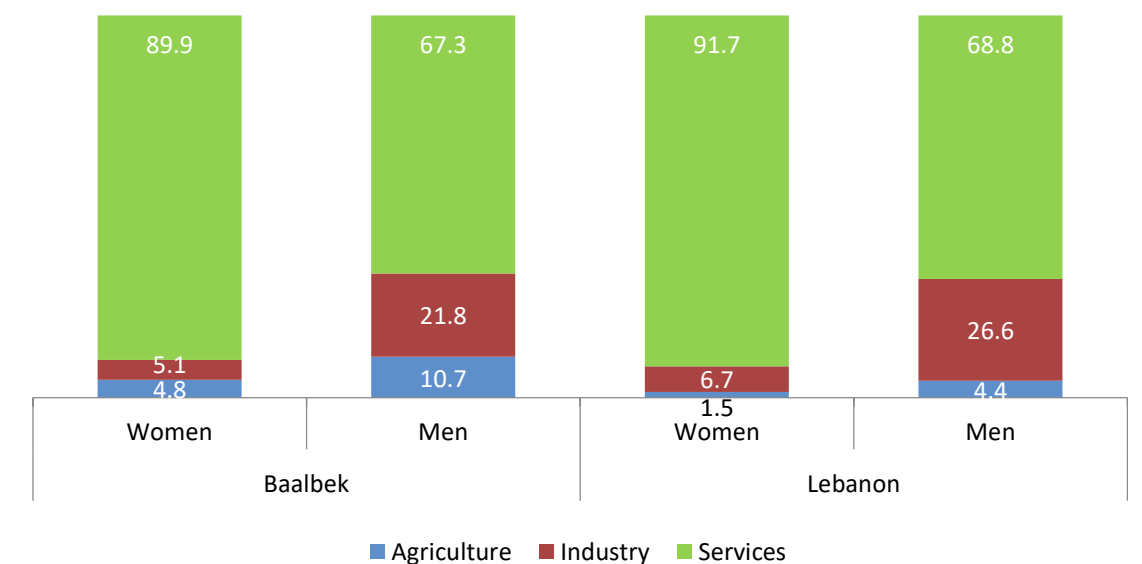


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 89.9 per cent and 67.3 per cent in Baalbek, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 22.6 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 21.8 per cent of working men and 5.1 per cent of working women

were employed in industry in Baalbek, compared to 26.6 per cent of working men and 6.7 per cent of working women in the whole of Lebanon. Compared with the national level, employment in agriculture in Baalbek was greater by 6.3 percentage points for working men and by 3.3 percentage points for working women. (Figure 28)

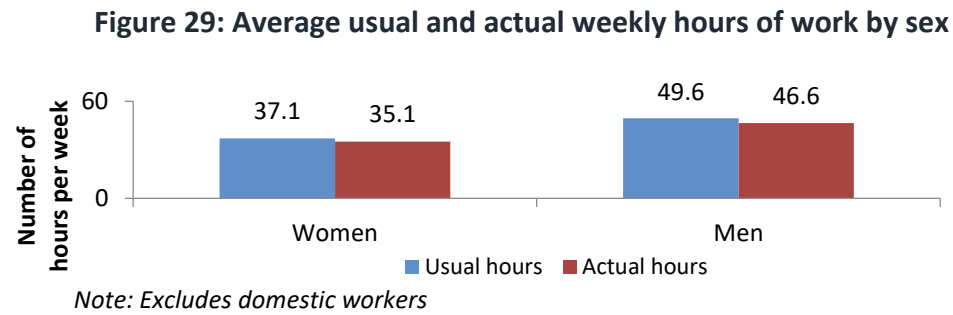
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)



... 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 46.6 for men and 35.1 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)



What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

per cent), a result that was found to be close to the national level (54.9 per cent), and 36.8 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was slightly higher compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). In contrary, the proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was less prevalent in Baalbek (17.2 per cent) compared to that in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

The results show that more than half of the employed population in Baalbek held informal jobs at their main occupation (54

Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Baalbek			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	36.8	17.2	54.0	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	46.0	46.0	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	36.8	63.2	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 Baalbek were men (88.9 per

cent), a proportion slightly higher than the national level (85.6 per cent). Additionally, men's share in paid employment was higher in Baalbek than in Lebanon (68.1 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

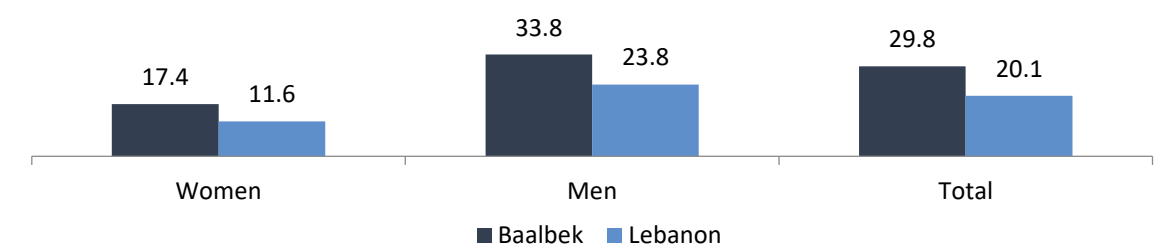


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Baalbek, vulnerable employment was reported to be remarkably higher than that observed at the country level (29.8 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). It was also markedly higher for men in Baalbek

compared to the whole of Lebanon. Moreover, vulnerable employment was almost twice as prevalent among men (33.8 per cent) than women (17.4 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



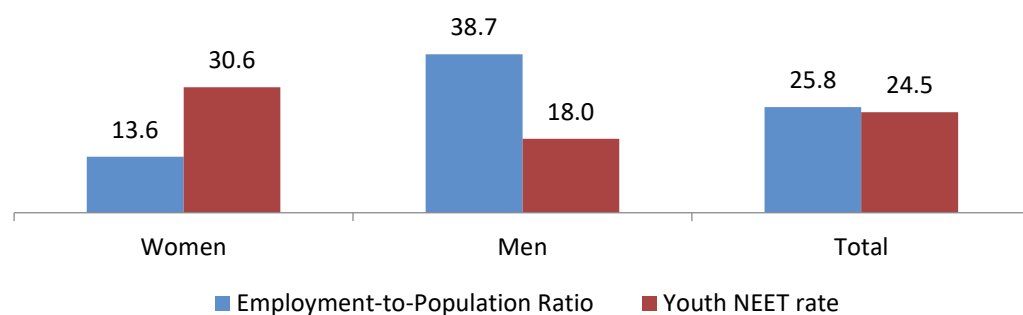
DID YOU KNOW ?

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 - (24.5 per cent) in Baalbek was slightly lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (25.8 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 in Baalbek (30.6 per cent) was markedly higher than that of men (18 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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