

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

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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).

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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

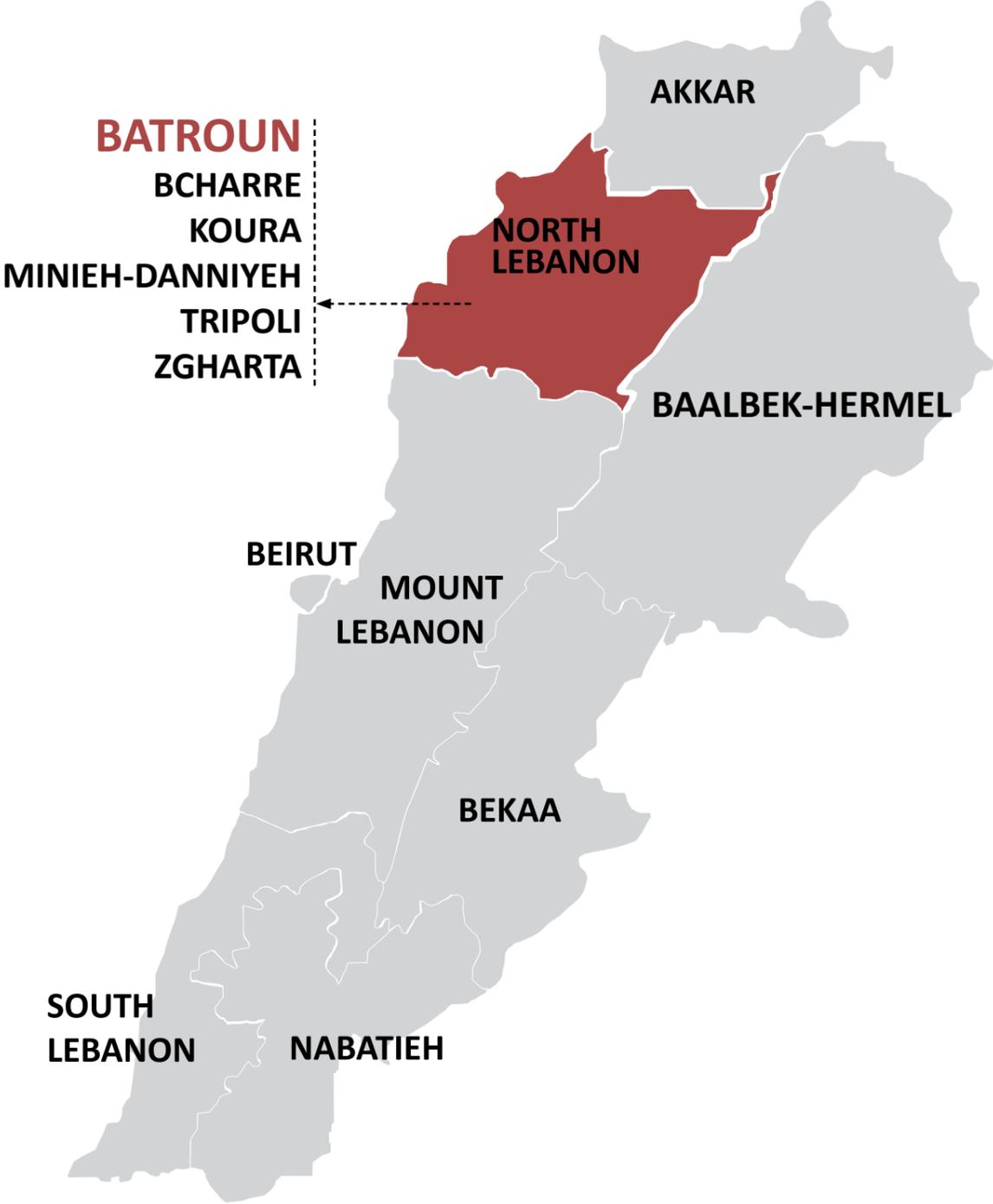
The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities,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

It consists of five chapters highlighting the following aspects:

-  I. Demographics
-  II. Housing
-  III. Education
-  IV. Social and Economic Background
-  V. Labour Force and Employment

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





I. DEMOGRAPHICS

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

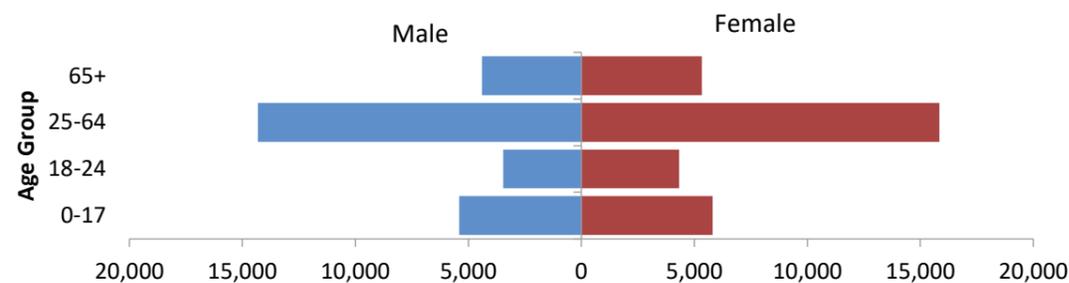
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Batroun hosted 1.2 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 58,900 residents. 53.2 per cent of the residents were females and 46.8 per cent males.

51.2 per cent of the residents in Batroun were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents (0–24 years)

represented 32.3 per cent of the total, while the older residents (65+ years old) represented 16.5 per cent. (Figure 1)

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Batroun was 46.9 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 the lowest.

Figure 1: Residents in Batroun 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 83 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 17 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

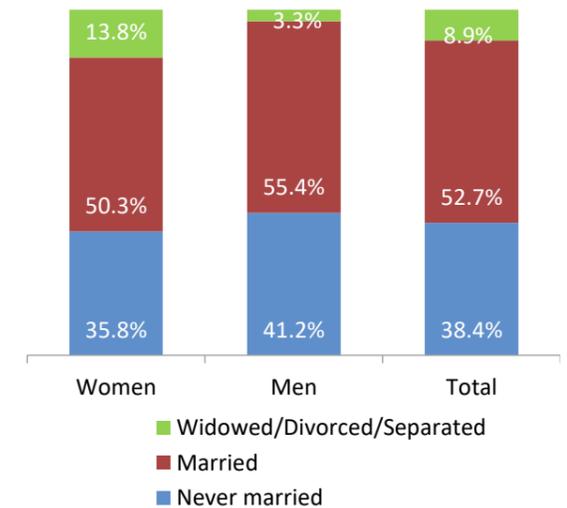
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



³ 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.

Almost half (52.7 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Batroun declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 38.4 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (50.3 per cent) was lower than for men (55.4 per cent), and the share of never married women (35.8 per cent) was lower than for men (41.2 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (13.8 per cent) was nearly four times higher than that of men (3.3 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 Batroun residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 28.4 years for women and 32.4 years for men, a result that showed a delay in the age of marriage with respect to the national level where the mean age of marriage was found to be 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.



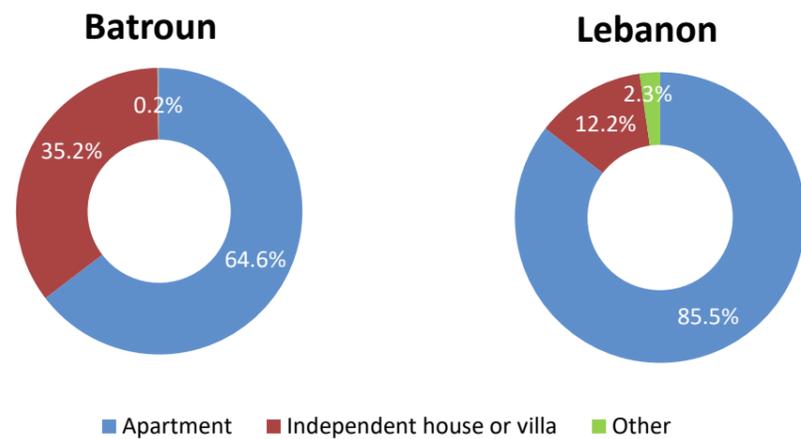
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Batroun live?

64.6 per cent of the primary residences in Batroun are apartments, whereas 35.2 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 substantially higher. (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

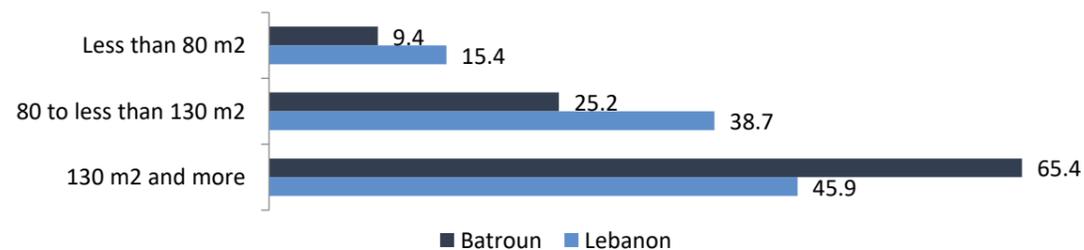


Primary residences by area (m²)

65.4 per cent of primary residences in Batroun were large residences of 130 m² and over, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 9.4 per cent of the dwellings, compared to 15.4 per cent at

the level of the country. Residences between 80 and 130 square meters comprised 25.2 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent at the national level. (Figure 5)

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

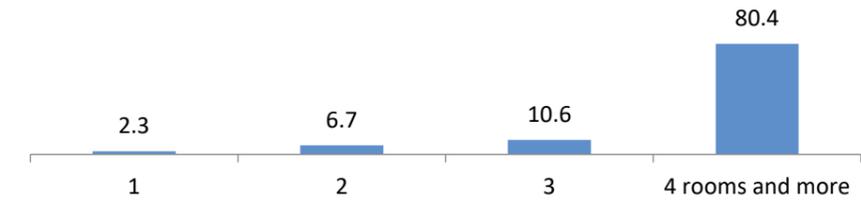


How many rooms does a household have?

The majority of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over (80.4 per cent), followed by only 10.6 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 (%)



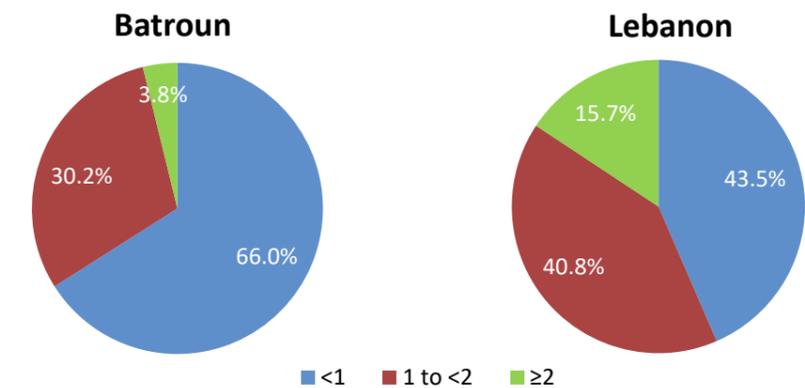
Persons per room

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

national level, the distribution of households was higher for the first group of density, whereas it was lower for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented only 3.8 per cent of the households, a proportion markedly below the national level. (Figure 7)

In Batroun, 66 per cent of the households had a density of less than one individual per room and 30.2 per cent between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the

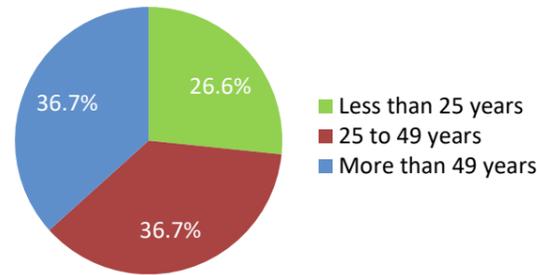
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

The proportion of the dwellings constructed between 25 to 49 years ago and those constructed more than 49 years were identical (36.7 per cent). At the national level, 34.4 per cent of all dwellings were constructed between 25 to 49 years ago, and 31.8 per cent were constructed more than 49 years ago. On the other side, 26.6 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

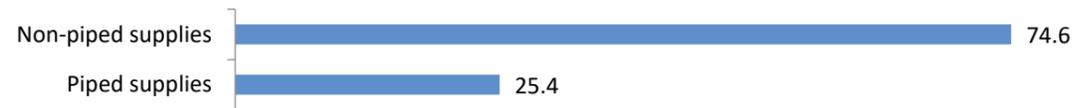


Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

For only 25.4 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence. Non-piped

water supply represented 74.6 per cent in Batroun. Almost similar results were observed at the country level. (Figure 9)

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



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network, whereas 83.6 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 both sources of electricity. (Figure 10)

Figure 10: Sources of electricity in primary residences



Cost associated with residence

The average yearly expenditure on services for main dwellings in Batroun was estimated at approximately 3,121 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,253 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (665 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on satellite/dish (223 thousand LBP). Compared to the national level, these expenses were higher for generators, and almost equal for electricity and satellite/dish. The median annual expenses in Batroun were 2,776 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)

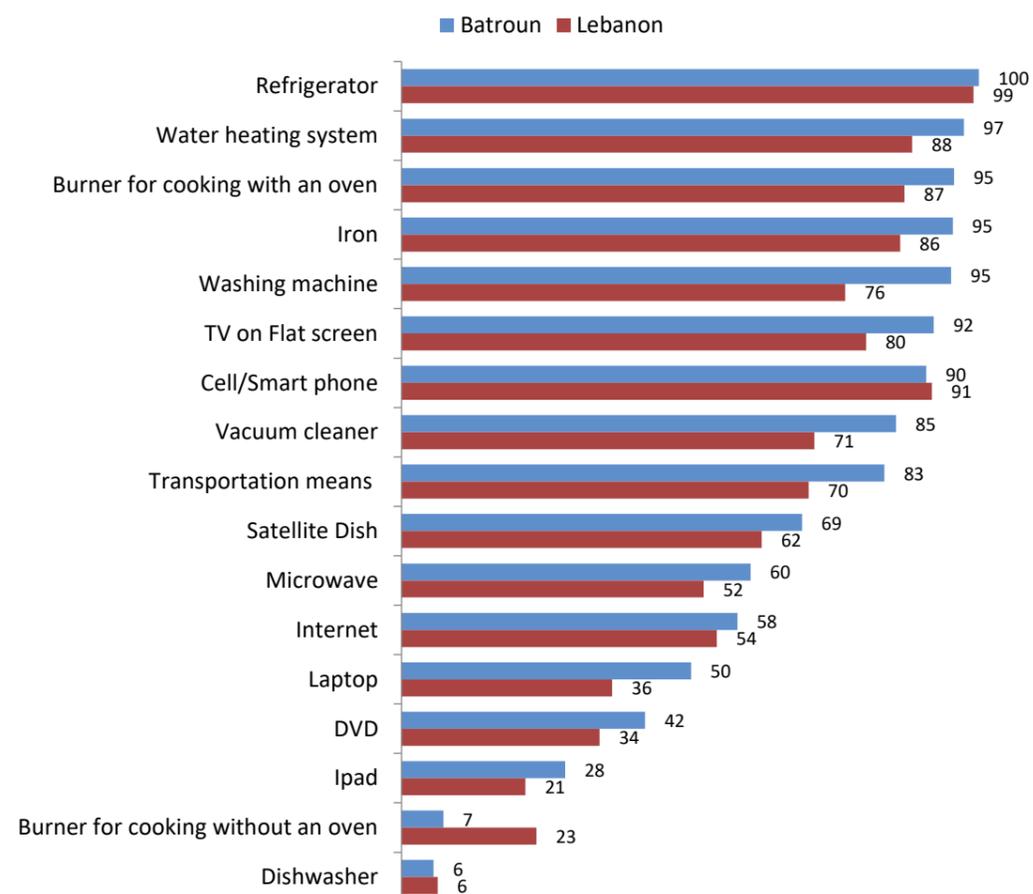
Services	Batroun		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	282	280	293	300
Electricity	665	528	671	480
Generator	1,253	1,140	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	223	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	407	312	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,121	2,776	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

The results indicate that the ownership level of almost all the major home appliances in Batroun was higher than the national level. Dishwashers were the least common in Batroun and in the whole of Lebanon. It is instructive to note that the proportions of households who had a washing machine, a flat screen TV, a vacuum cleaner, transportation means and a laptop in the

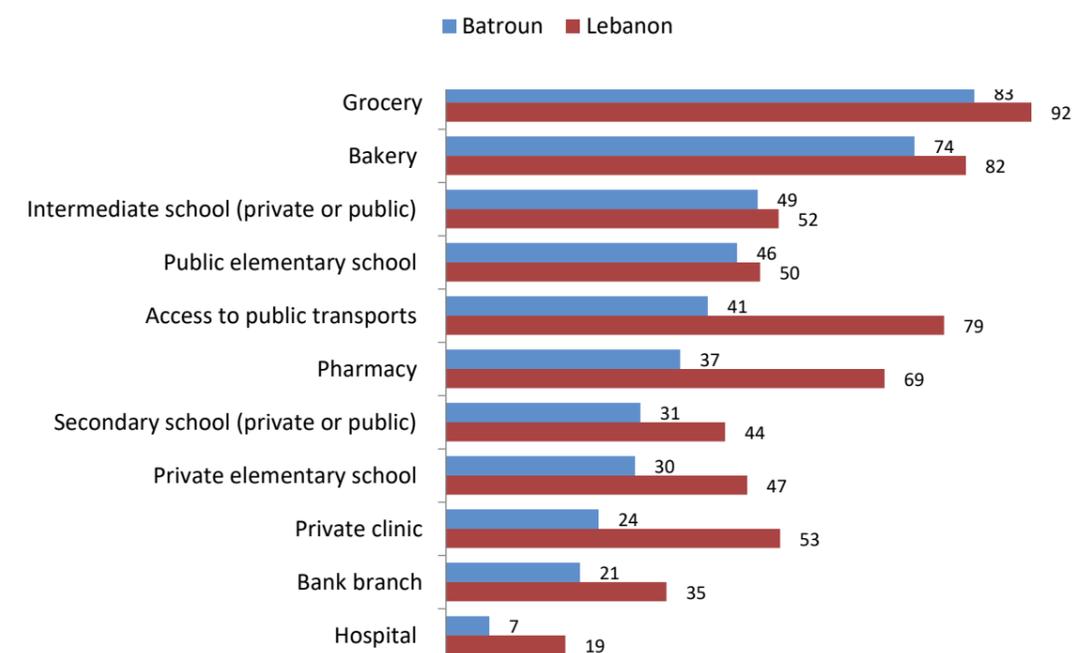
caza exceeded remarkably those reached at the country level. The proportion of households who had a burner for cooking without an oven fell considerably behind the national level. Yet this is compensated for by the higher percentage of households in the caza who had a burner for cooking with an oven compared to the national level. (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 reported having access to at least one grocery store (83 per cent) and a bakery (74 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Private clinics (24 per cent), bank branches (21 per cent) and hospitals (7 per cent) were the least common services in Batroun.

In comparison with the national level, access to all the major services was lower in Batroun. For instance, public transports was 38 percentage points less and access to pharmacies was 32 percentage points less.

Moreover, about one third lived within reach of a secondary school or a private elementary school (31 percent and 30 percent respectively), and 24 per cent of all households had access to a private clinic compared to 53 per cent at the national level.

It is also worth noting that compared to the national level, the widespread of bank branches was 14 percentage points less and access to hospitals was almost three times as lower (7 per cent in Batroun compared to 19 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 12)



III. EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate

Both Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) decreased with level. In Batroun, the GER at the elementary level was 99.5 per cent while it was 96.5 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 93.5 per cent but decreased to 75.3 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at all levels higher in Batroun than the national level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Batroun		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Rate	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Rate
Elementary level	99.5	93.5	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	99.4	80.3	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	96.5	75.3	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.

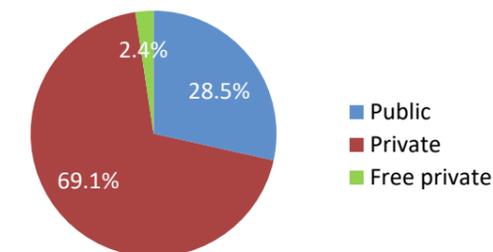
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Batroun

In Batroun, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (69.1 per cent), rather than public institutions (28.5 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was considerably lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was remarkably higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

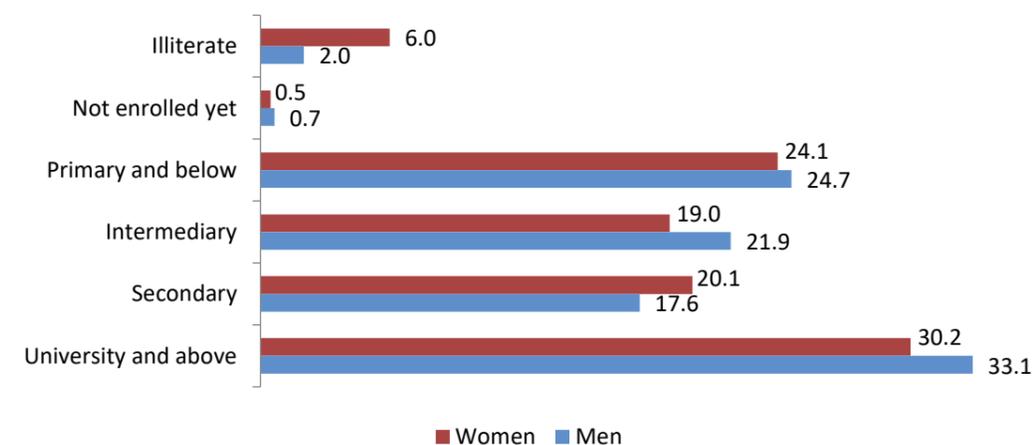
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



Interestingly, for 31.6 per cent of the residents aged 3 years and above in the caza, the highest attainment was a university-level education or above - slightly higher for males (33.1 per cent) than for females (30.2 per cent). 24.4 per cent of all caza residents had attained a "primary and below"

below" level⁴. 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 (6 per cent for women and 2 per cent for men). (Figure 14)

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



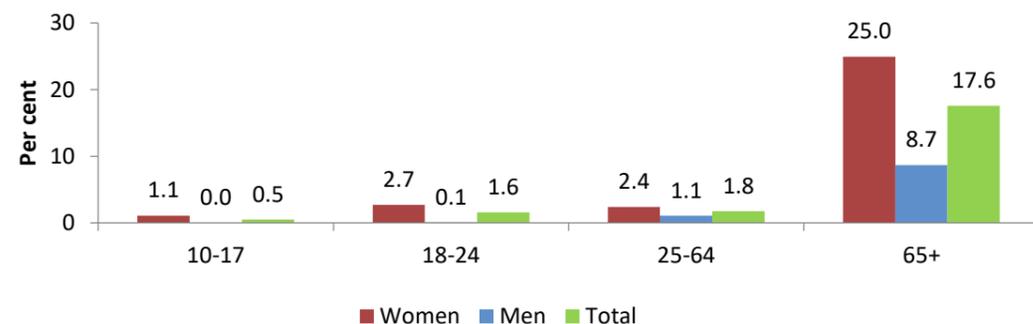
The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 17.6 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, only 0.5 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is instructive to note that

women of all age groups were more likely to be illiterate than men. Gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 16.3 percentage points (25 per cent for women and 8.7 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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

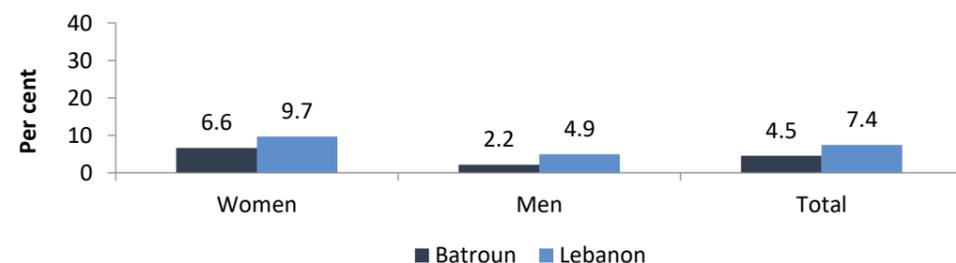


Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Batroun was reported to be lower (4.5 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (6.6 per cent) than for men (2.2 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

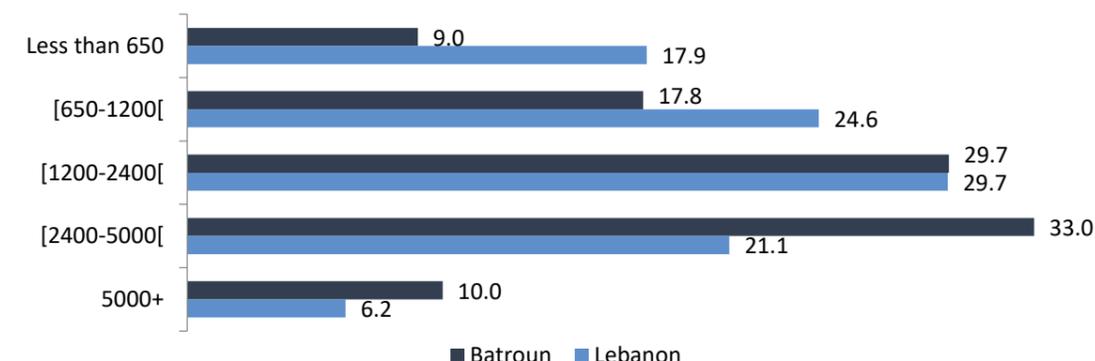
How much do households earn in total?

33 per cent of the households in Batroun had a total income from all sources between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion that was greater than the one observed at the national level. That was followed by 29.7 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP, and 17.8 per cent of households who earned between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP. In contrast, households

in Batroun were less likely to earn an income of less than 650 thousand LBP (9 per cent) or more than 5 million LBP (10 per cent) compared to the other income categories.

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

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



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

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 88 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 6.5 per cent as "wealthy or financially well-off" and only 5.5 per cent declared they are "poor or very poor". Nationally, the proportion of households who classified themselves as "average or average to poor" was relatively lower (67.5 per cent), the proportion of

those who declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off" was nearly the same (6.1 per cent in Lebanon), whereas the proportion of those who considered themselves "poor or very poor" was substantially higher (26.3 per cent). It is worth noting that Batroun hosted the lowest share nationally of "poor or very poor" households from their own point of view. (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

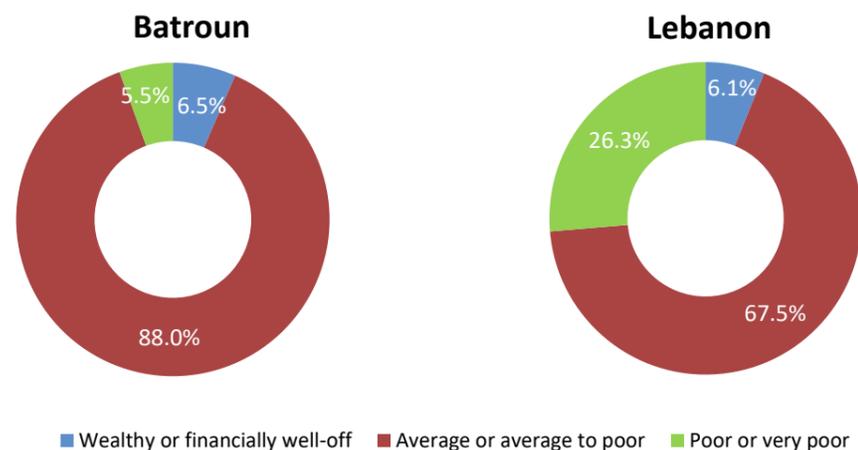
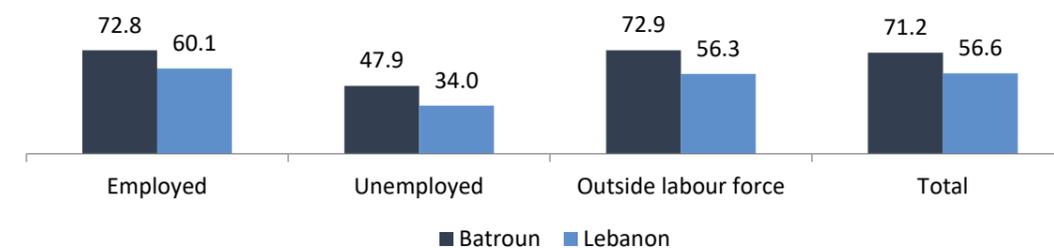


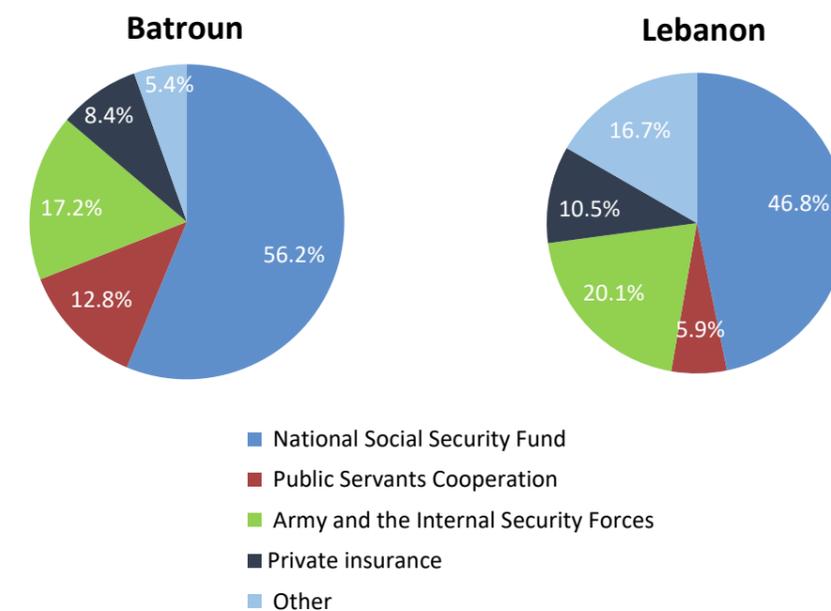
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Batroun was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 56.2 per cent of the insured population, followed by the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces (17.2 per cent). The coverage of the

Public Servants Cooperation was noticeably greater in Batroun (12.8 per cent) compared to the whole of Lebanon (5.9 per cent), whereas private insurance was slightly lower (8.4 per cent in Batroun compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

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



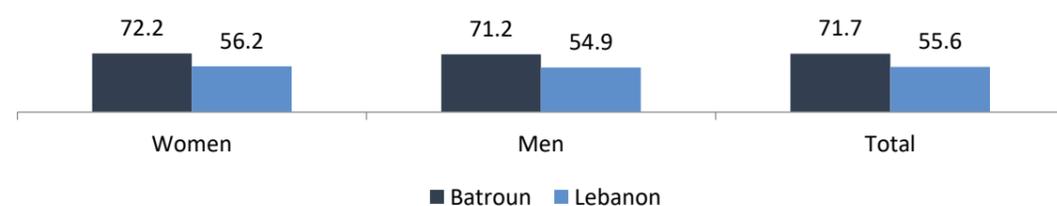
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.

Health Coverage⁵

Interestingly, 71.7 per cent of the total residents in Batroun were covered by at least one type of health insurance: this percentage was one of the highest compared to the other cazas. A slightly higher health coverage was found for

women (72.2 per cent) than for men (71.2 per cent). At the national level, the results show a remarkably lower health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Batroun, 71.2 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 markedly lower (56.6 per cent). The proportions of employed, unemployed and residents outside the

labour force who were covered in Batroun (72.8 per cent, 47.9 per cent and 72.9 per cent respectively) were all greater than those observed at the national level. It is worth noting that unemployed residents were the least covered in the district. (Figure 19)

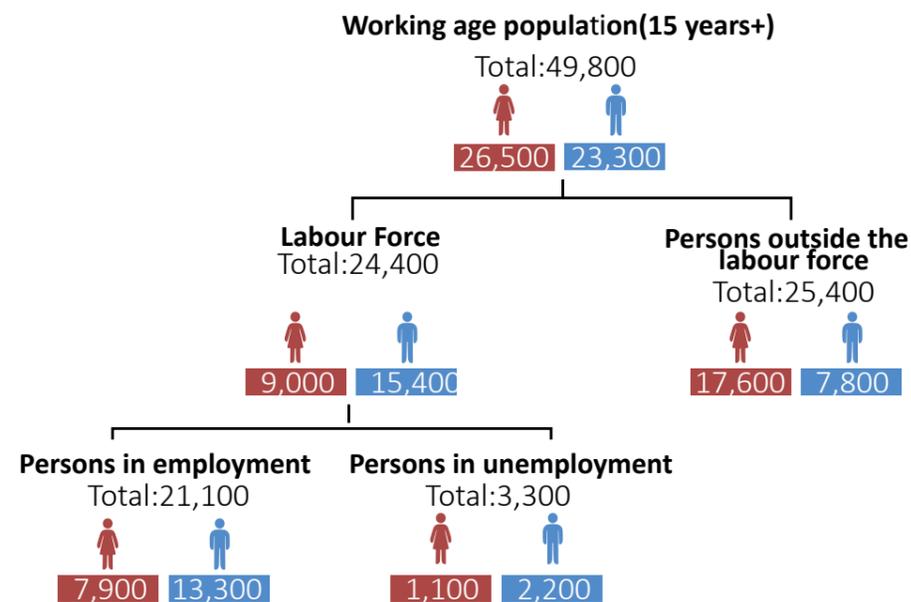
⁵ In this section, all the figures exclude the domestic workers.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 49,800 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Batroun in 2018–19, about 24,400 people were in the labour force, either employed (21,100) or unemployed (3,300). The remaining 25,400 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.

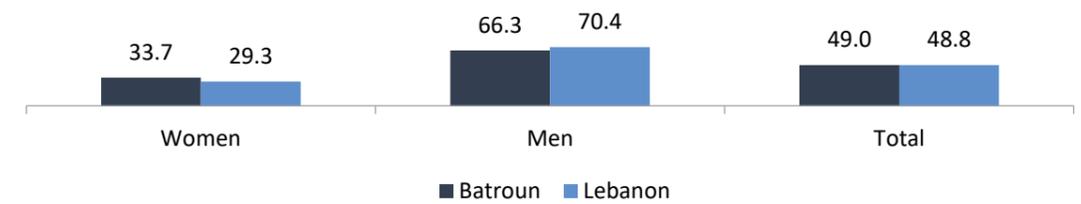
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour participation rate⁷ in Batroun was 49 per cent, which was almost equal to the national rate. Gender disparity was high at the district level, still less accentuated than the national level. Men's participation rates (66.3 per cent in Batroun compared to 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (33.7 in Batroun and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 32.6 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

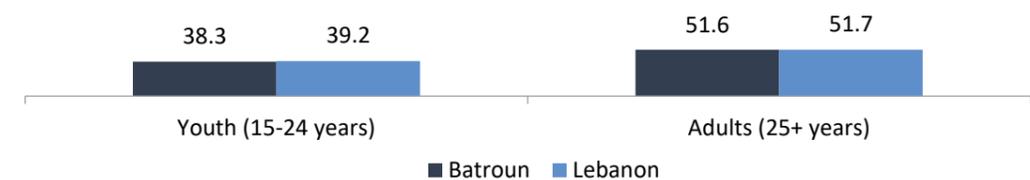
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



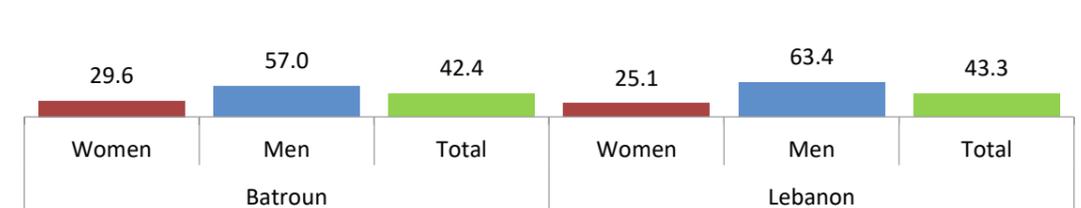
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 51.6 per cent compared to 38.3 per cent in Batroun. Similar results were found at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



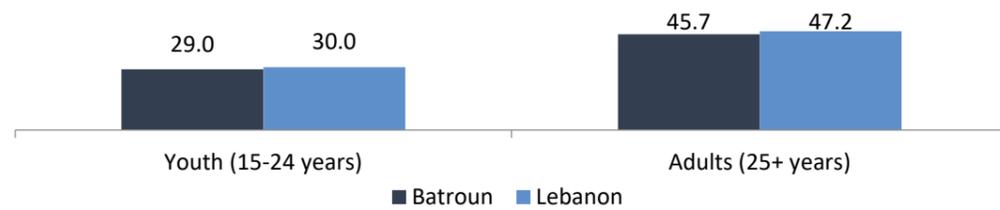
The employment-to-population ratio in Batroun (42.4 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. The employment-to-population ratio reached 29.6 per cent for women and 57 per cent for men aged 15 years and above in Batroun, marking a gender gap of 27.4 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 Batroun (29 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (45.7 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were almost equal to those marked at the national level. The gap between the two age groups reached a difference of 16.7 percentage points in Batroun. (Figure 24)

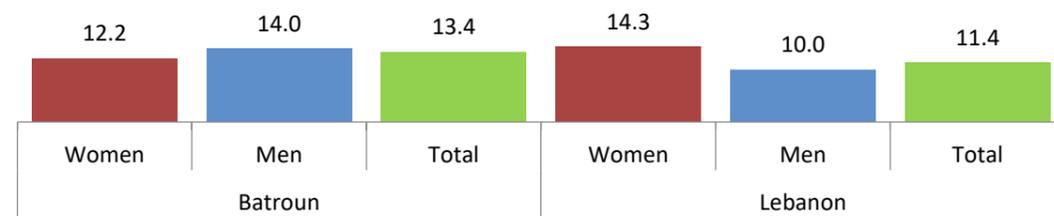
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Batroun (13.4 per cent) exceeded 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 Batroun where the unemployment rate was 12.2 per cent for

women and 14 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was lower in Batroun (1.8 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

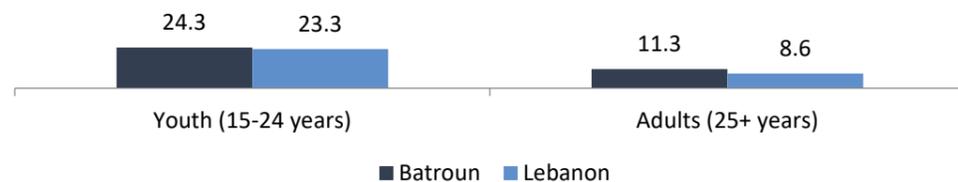
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 11.3 per cent and 24.3 per cent respectively in Batroun, 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 percentage points in Batroun and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

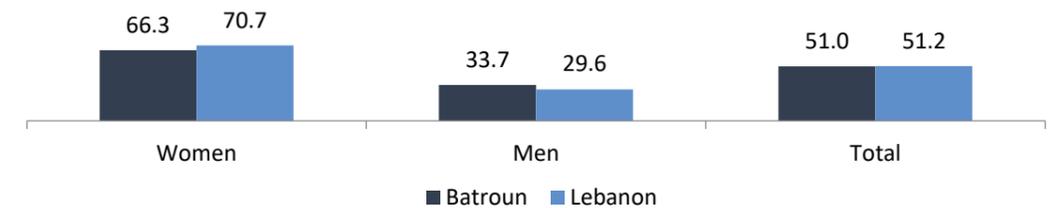


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Batroun (51 per cent) was

nearly the same as that of Lebanon. 66.3 per cent of women and 33.7 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 + (%)

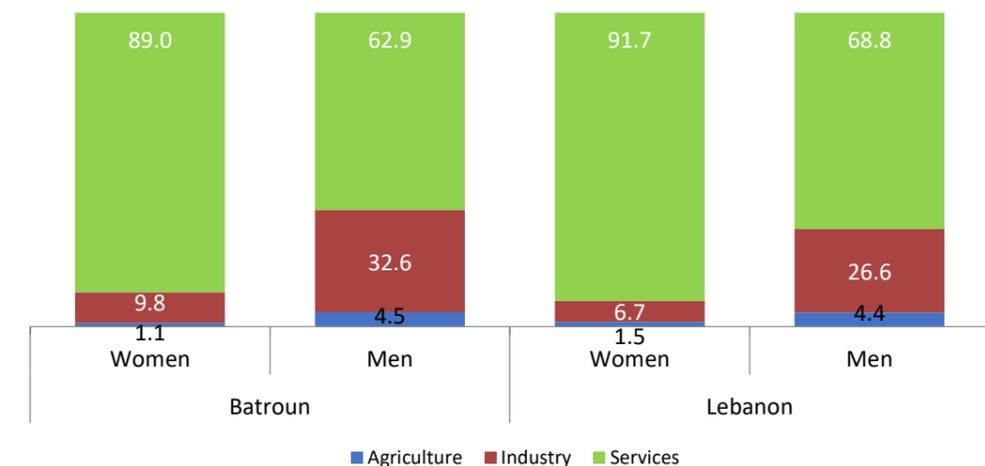


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 89 per cent and 62.9 per cent in Batroun, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 26.1 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 32.6 per cent of working men and 9.8 per cent of working women

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

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)

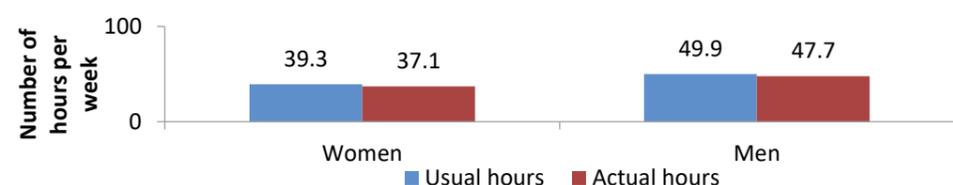


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 47.7 for men and 37.1 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)

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



Note: Excludes domestic workers

What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

informal jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found to be below the national level (54.9 per cent), and 28.4 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was lower compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was less prevalent in Batroun (12.8 per cent) compared to that in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

The results show that 41.2 per cent of the employed population in Batroun held

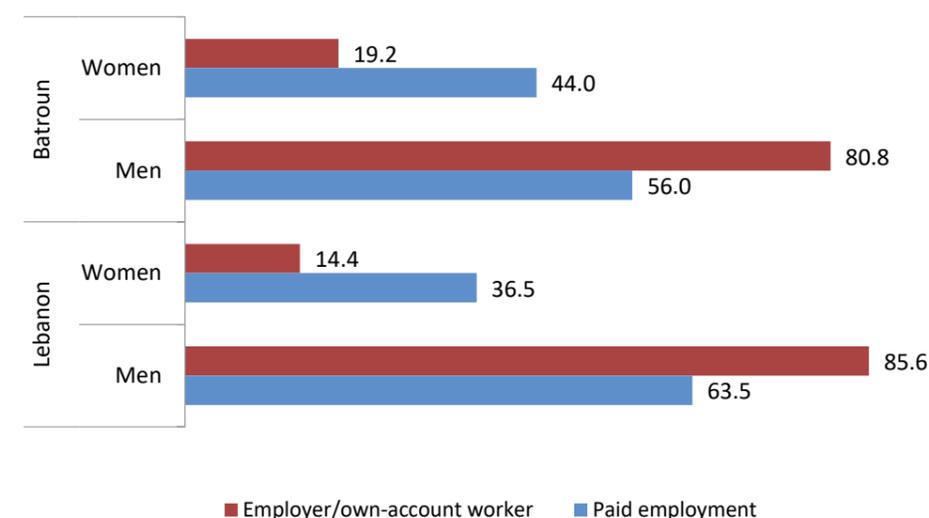
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Batroun			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	28.4	12.8	41.2	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0	58.8	58.8	0	45.0	45.1
Total	28.4	71.6	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 Batroun were men (80.8 per cent), a proportion that was slightly below

the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment fell behind the one observed at the national level (56 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

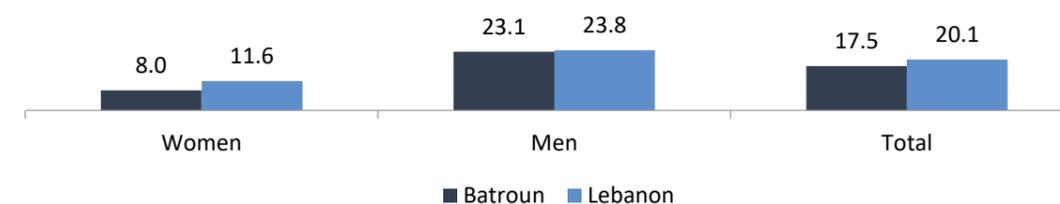


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Batroun, vulnerable employment was reported to be slightly lower than that observed at the country level (17.5 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it

was remarkably more prevalent among men (23.1 per cent) than among women (8 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



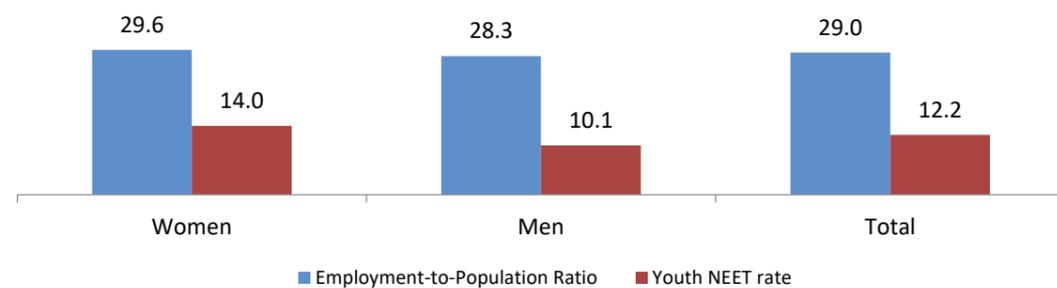
DID YOU KNOW ?

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 - (12.2 per cent) in Batroun was markedly lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (29 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 (14 per cent) was higher than that of men (10.1 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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