

LABOUR FORCE

and **HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY**
2018-2019 in **CHOUF**



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

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Acknowledgments

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

Official statistics presented in this report are drawn from the findings of the national Labour Force and Households Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS) that was carried out by CAS between 2018 and 2019 with funding from the Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon and the technical cooperation of the Regional Office for Arab States of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

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Dr Maral Tutélian - Guidanian
Director General
Central Administration of Statistics

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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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 Chouf, which is situated in the Governorate of Mount 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

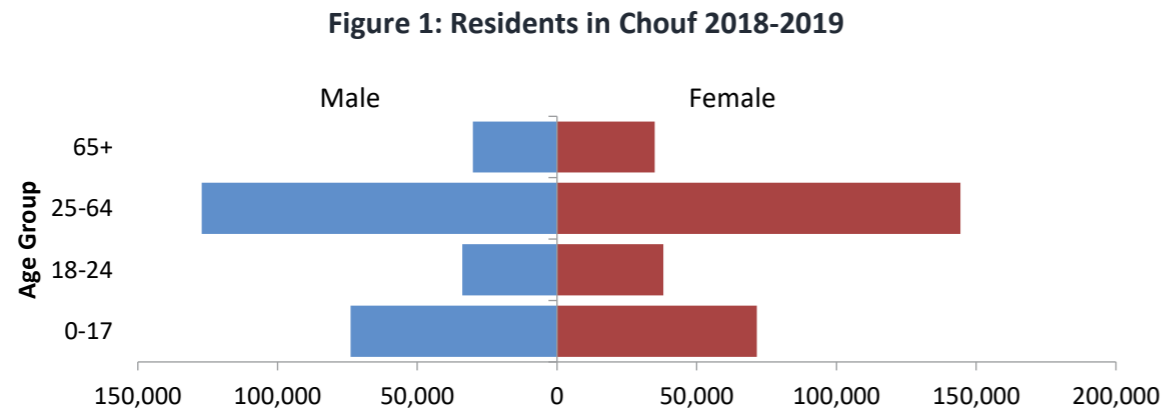
The residents in Chouf: who and how many are they?

The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Chouf hosted 5.7 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 277,000 residents. 50.9 per cent of the residents were females and 49.1 per cent males.

years) represented less than a half of the total (41.4 per cent), while the older residents (65+ years old) represented 10.8 per cent. (Figure 1)

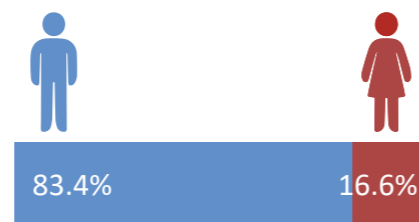
Almost half of the residents of Chouf were found in the age group 25–64 years (47.8 per cent). The younger residents (0–24

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Chouf was 56.8 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 83.4 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 16.6 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

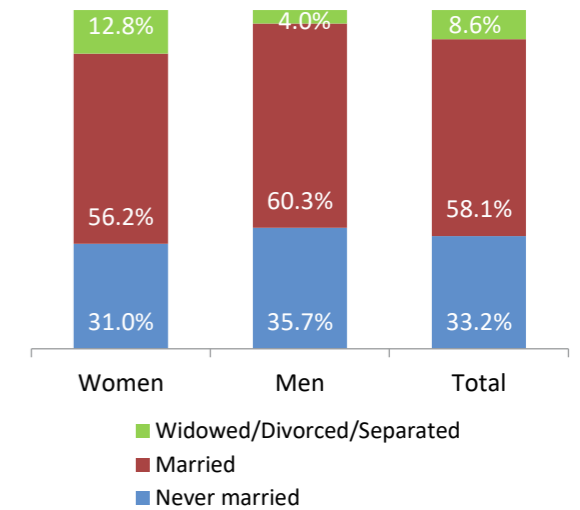
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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 (58.1 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Chouf declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 33.2 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (56.2 per cent) was lower than for men (60.3 per cent), and the share of never married women (31 per cent) was lower than for men (35.7 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (12.8 per cent) was more than three times higher than that of men (4 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 Chouf residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 23.7 years for women and 30.3 years for men. Compared to the national level (25.6 years for women and 30.7 years for men in Lebanon), the results showed an earlier mean age of marriage for women.



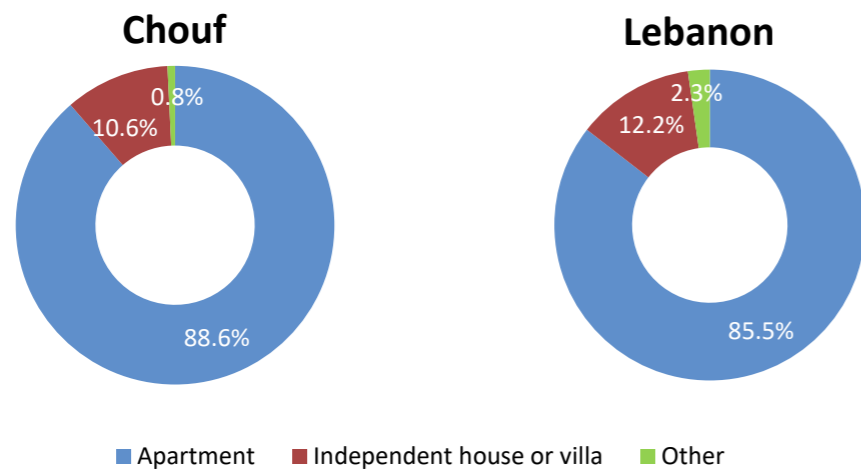
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Chouf live?

The vast majority of primary residences in Chouf were apartments (88.6 per cent) whereas only 10.6 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth

noting that the percentage of apartments at the caza level slightly exceeded that at the national level (85.5 per cent). (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

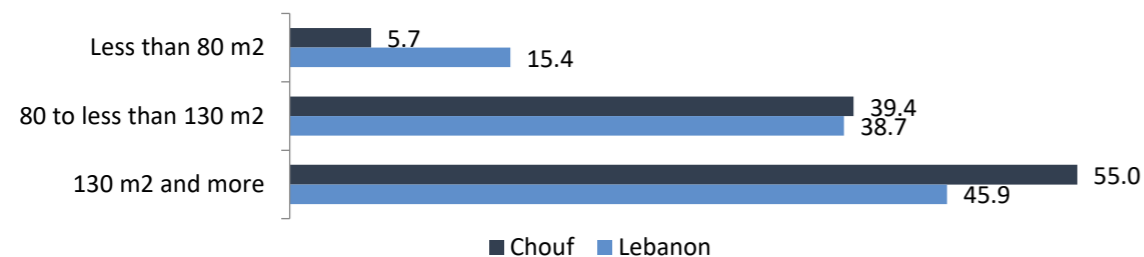


Primary residences by area (m²)

In Chouf, 55 per cent of primary residences were 130 square meters and more compared to 45.9 per cent at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 5.7 per cent of the

dwellings compared to 15.4 per cent at the level of the country. Residences between 80 to less than 130 m² comprised 39.4 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

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

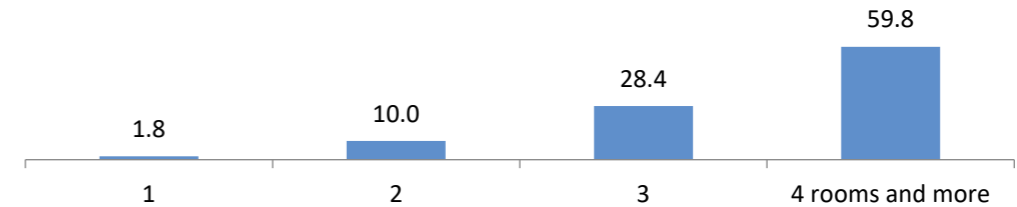


How many rooms does a household have?

59.8 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over in Chouf, followed by 28.4 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 (%)



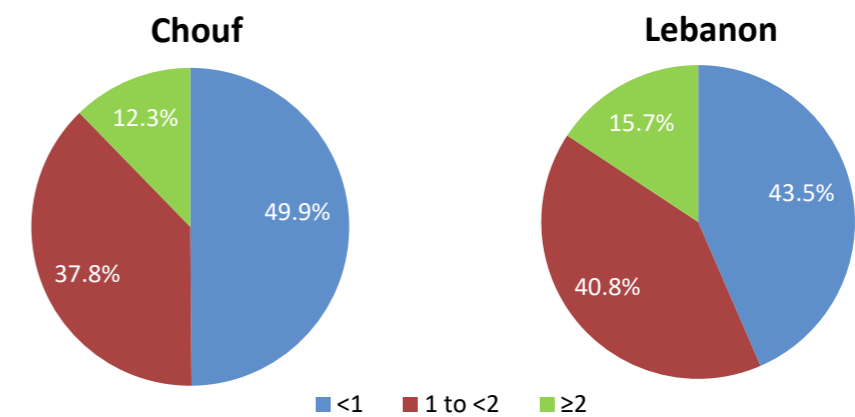
Persons per room

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

distribution of households was higher for the first group of density whereas it was slightly lower for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 12.3 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be lower than the national level. (Figure 7)

In Chouf, half of the households had a density of less than one individual per room (49.9 per cent) and 37.8 per cent between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the national level, the

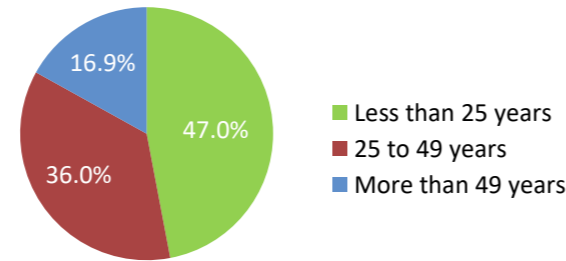
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

About half of the dwellings in Chouf (47 per cent) were constructed less than 25 years ago, a percentage remarkably higher than that observed all over Lebanon (33.8 per cent). In contrast, the proportion of primary residences that were constructed more than 49 years ago (16.9 per cent) was markedly lower than the national level (31.8 per cent). (Figure 8)

Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence

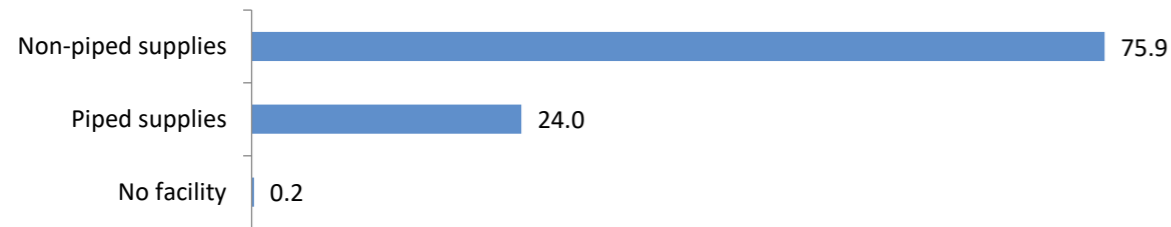


Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply (75.9 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Chouf as well as in Lebanon as a whole (76.9 per cent). For only 24 per cent of households,

drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence and 0.2 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility. (Figure 9)

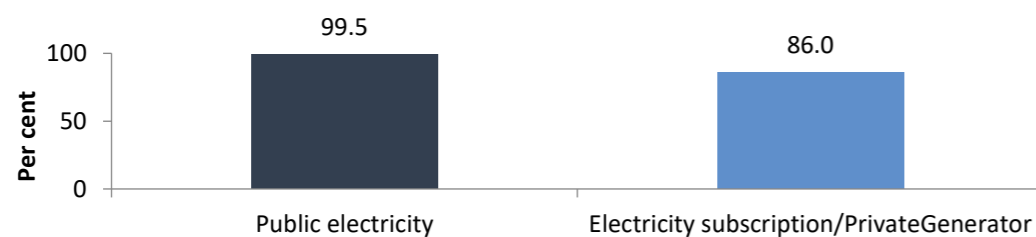
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Connection to the public electricity network was the most common in the caza (99.5 per cent), whereas 86 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 Chouf was estimated at approximately 2,580 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (764 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (589 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (231 thousand LBP).

These expenses were lower compared to the ones observed at the national level, except for satellite/dish where the expenses at both levels were the same. The median annual expenses in Chouf were 2,220 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	Chouf		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	283	300	293	300
Electricity	589	480	671	480
Generator	764	720	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	231	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	427	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	2,580	2,220	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator, about 92 per cent had a burner for cooking with an oven, 91 per cent had a cell/smart phone and 90 per cent had a water heating system in Chouf. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (4 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 at home (89 per cent) exceeded considerably that at the country level (62 per cent). Also, 42 per cent of the households in Chouf had a burner for cooking without an oven, compared to 23 per cent in the whole of Lebanon. (Figure 11)

Figure 11: Home appliances types and means of transportation (%)

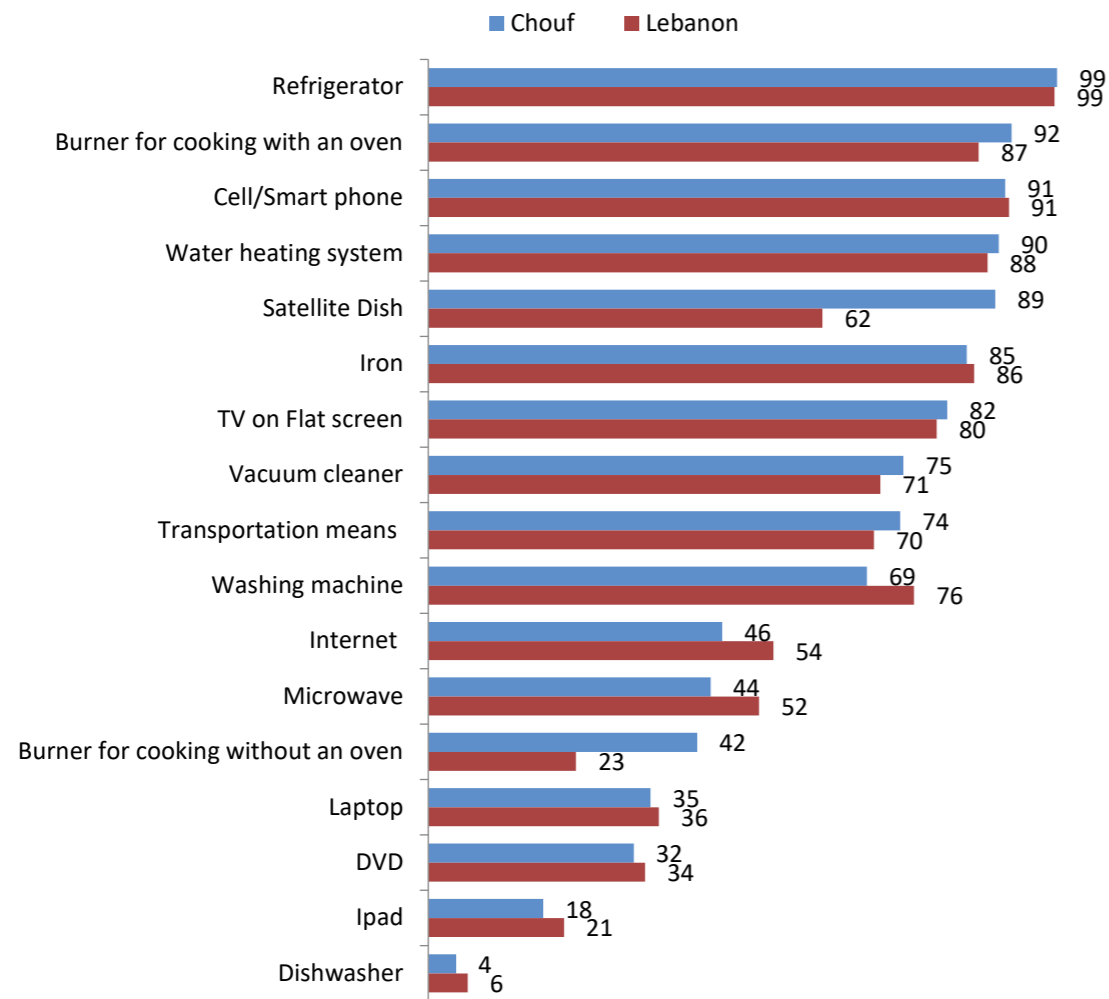
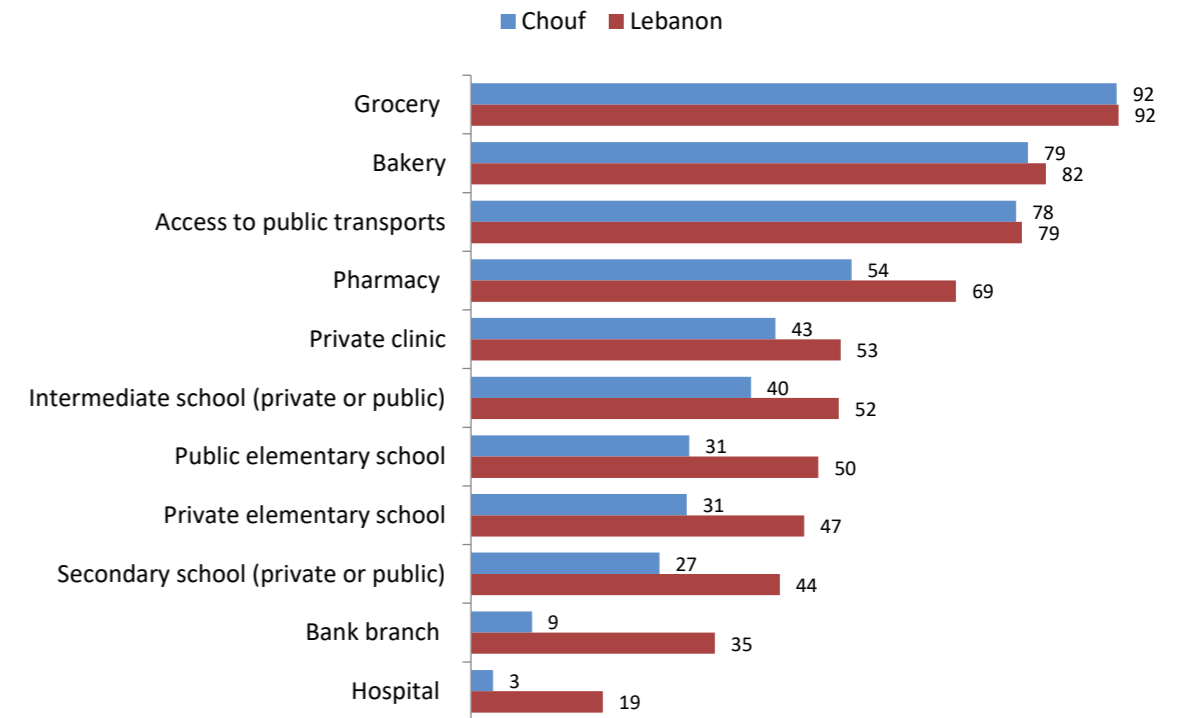


Figure 12: Access to services (%)



Note: The internet does not include Cable/ADSL/3G or 4G.

Access to basic services

The vast majority of the households in Chouf reported having access to at least one grocery store (92 per cent), a bakery (79 per cent), and public transports (78 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home.

On the other side, access to all the remaining major services was remarkably lower in Chouf compared to the national level. For instance, 54 per cent of all dwellings lived within reach of a pharmacy compared to a national percentage of 69 per

cent; and 27 per cent of all households lived within reach of a secondary school compared to 44 per cent nationally.

Bank branches and hospitals were the least common in Chouf (9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively): the widespread of bank branches was 26 percentage points less and the proportion of hospitals was approximately six times lower (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 Chouf, the GER at the elementary level was 97.7 per cent while it was 78.4 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 88.1 per cent but decreased to 58.1 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the net enrolment rate was at all levels slightly higher in Chouf than the national level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Chouf		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	97.7	88.1	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	91.6	68.0	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	78.4	58.1	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.

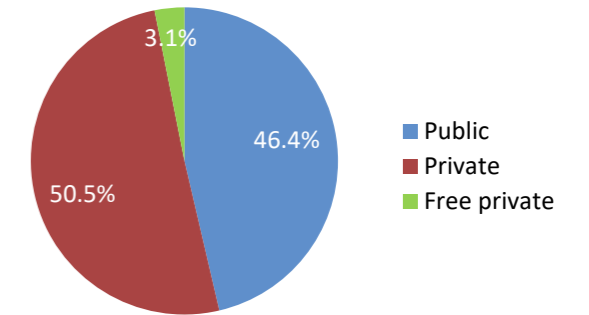
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Chouf

In Chouf, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (50.5 per cent), rather than public institutions (46.4 per cent). At the national level, almost identical results were found for the enrolment in public institutions (46.5 per cent); however, the enrolment in private institutions was slightly lower (47.8 per cent). (Figure 13)

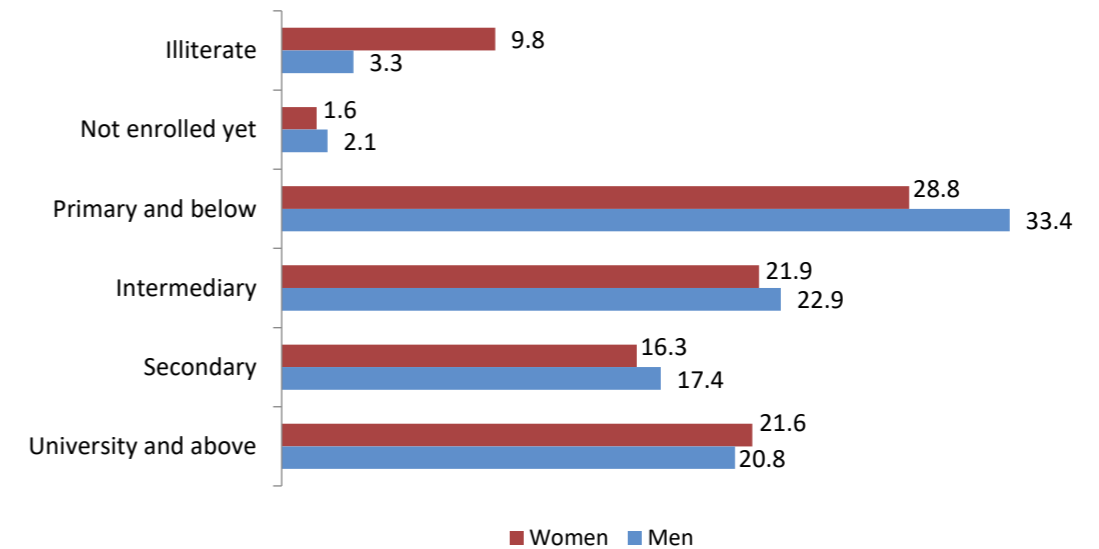
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "primary and below" level⁴ (31 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a slightly higher proportion for males than females (33.4 per cent and 28.8 per cent respectively). Although the illiterate residents aged 3 years and above were twice as high among females (8.7 per cent) as among males (4.4 per cent) at the national level, gender discrepancies were

more observed at the caza level, where the proportion of illiterate women (9.8 per cent) was three times as high as that of men (3.3 per cent). This result may be explained by the fact that the proportion of elderly women aged 65+ years is greater than that of men. Furthermore, the survey results show that the illiteracy rate among the elderly is greater. (Figure 14)

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



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



Chouf district

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

How much do households earn in total?

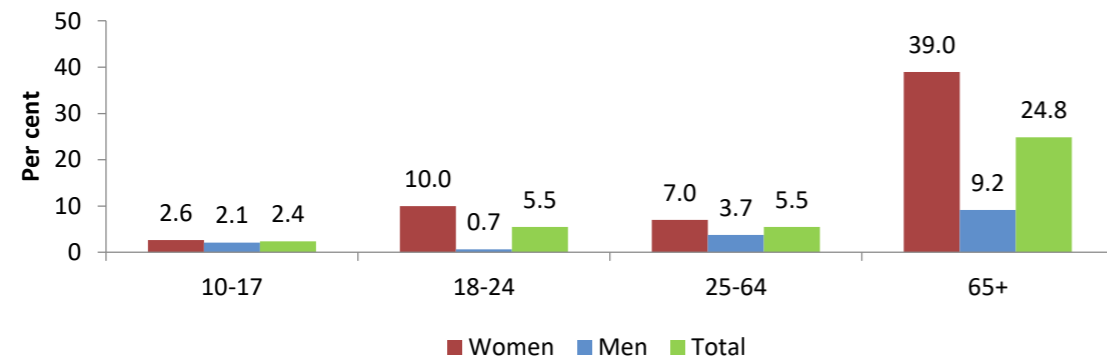
Almost one third of households in Chouf (34.1 per cent) had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion slightly higher than that observed at the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by almost an equal distribution of households at the caza level

who had earnings between [2400-5000[and [650-1200[thousand LBP income ranges (21.2 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively), and less than 650 thousand LBP (18.8 per cent). In contrast, earning a total income of 5 million LBP or more in Chouf was not very common (only 4.4 per cent). (Figure 16)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 24.8 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 2.4 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; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 29.8 percentage points (39 per cent for women and 9.2 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 Chouf was reported to be nearly at the same level (7.5 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be three times

higher for women (11 per cent) than for men (3.7 per cent) in the district, whereas it was twice higher for women (9.7 per cent) than for men (4.9 per cent) in the whole of Lebanon. (Figure 15b)

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

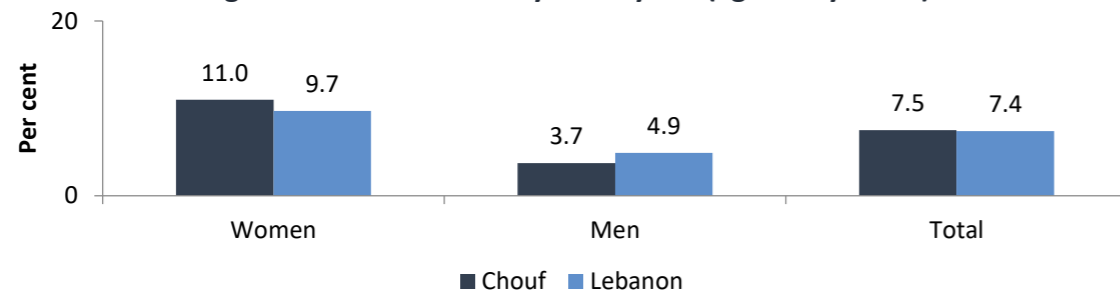
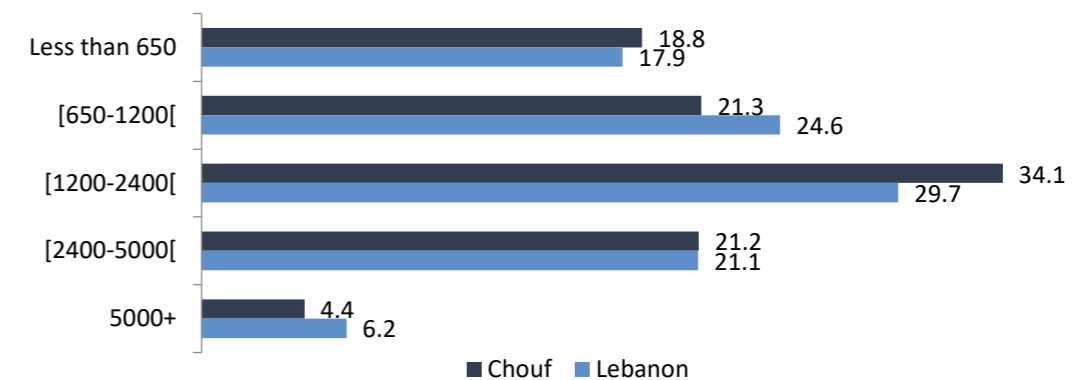


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)



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

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 70.6 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 24.2 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 5.2 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, although the

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

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

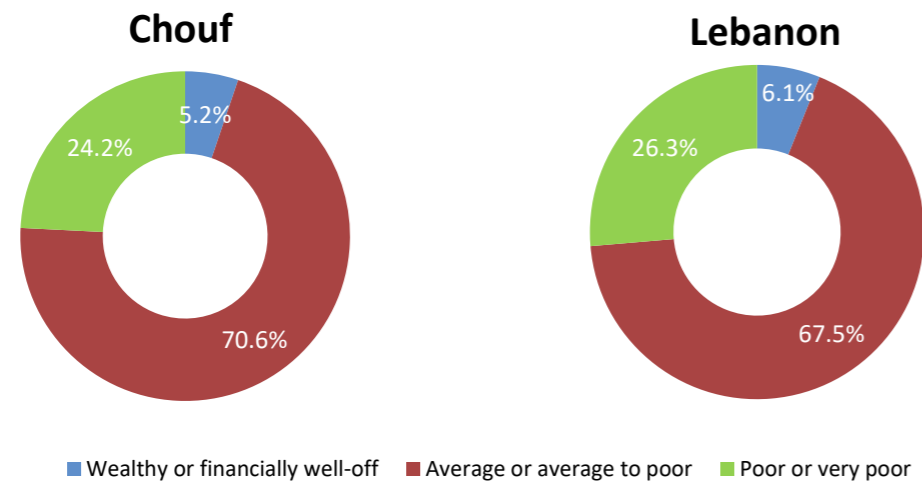
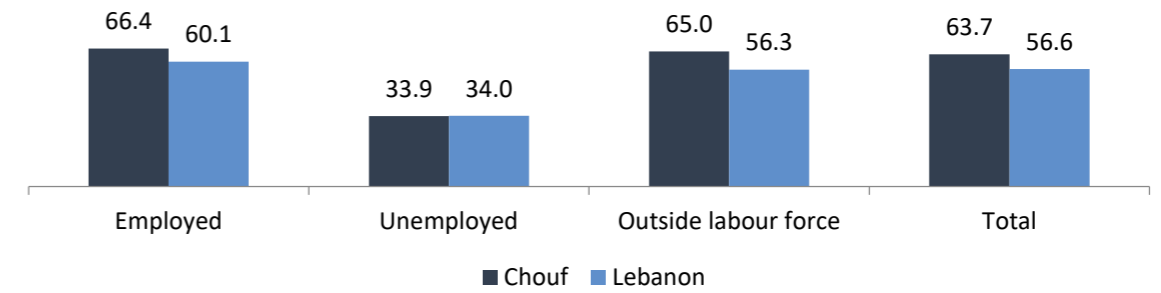


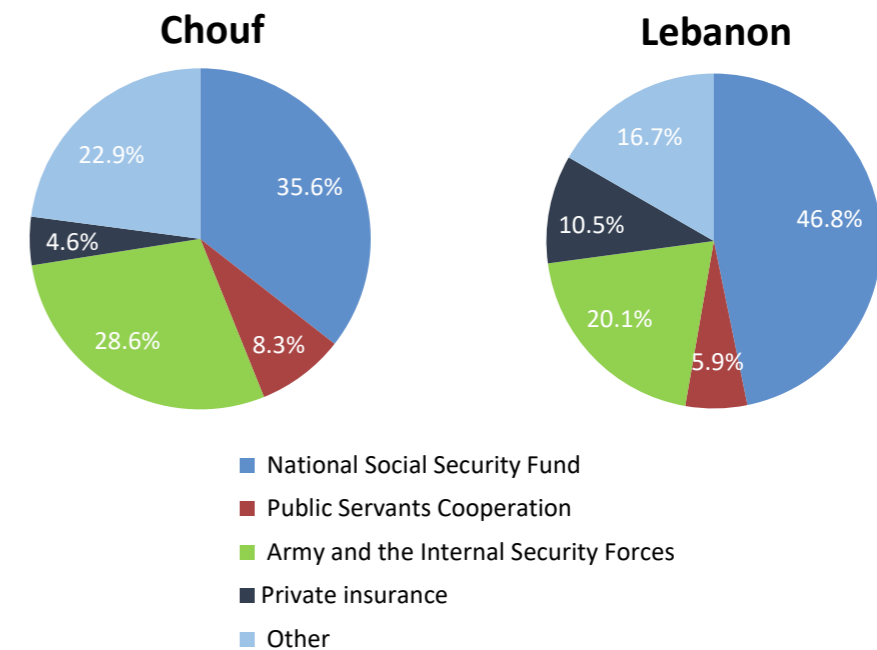
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Chouf was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 35.6 per cent of the insured population, followed by the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces (28.6 per cent). On the other side,

private insurance was the lowest source of health coverage at the district level (4.6 per cent) and almost half of the proportion registered at the country level (10.5 per cent). (Figure 20)

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

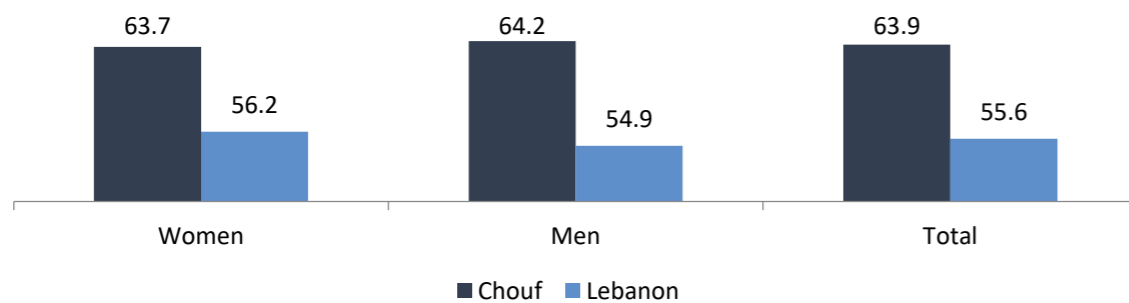


Health Coverage⁵

Interestingly, health coverage was found to be more prevalent in Chouf than in Lebanon as a whole. At the district level, 63.9 per cent of the total residents were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly lower health coverage was found for

women (63.7 per cent) than for men (64.2 per cent). At the national level, the results show a relatively lower health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Chouf, 63.7 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 lower (56.6 per cent). The proportion of unemployed residents who were covered (33.9 per cent) was nearly the same as the

national level (34 per cent). Both proportions of "employed" and residents "outside the labour force" who were covered in Chouf (66.4 per cent and 65 per cent respectively) were higher than those observed at the national level (60.1 per cent and 56.3 per cent respectively). (Figure 19)

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

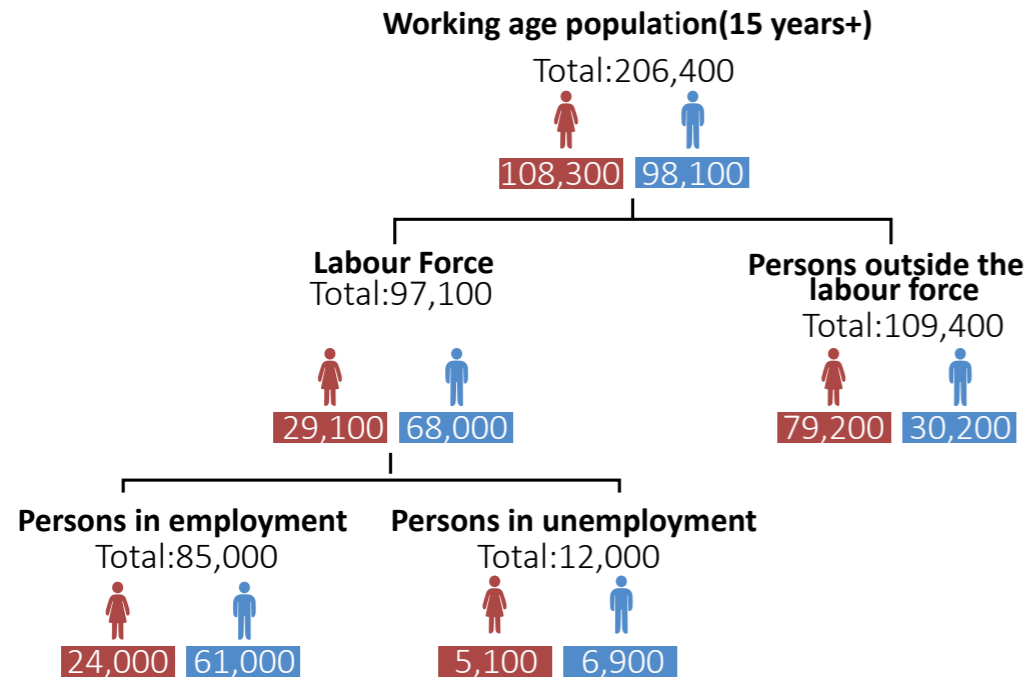
⁶Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 206,400 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Chouf in 2018–19, about 97,100 people were in the labour force, either employed (85,000) or unemployed (12,000). The remaining 109,400 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

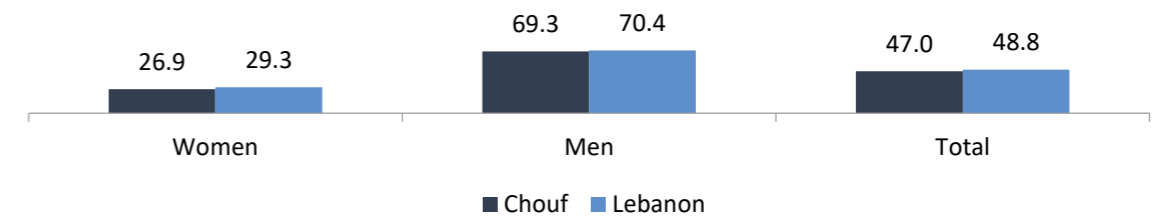
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Chouf was 47 per cent, which was lower than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level and nearly the same as the national level. Men’s participation rates (69.3 per cent in Chouf and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (26.9 per cent in Chouf and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching differences of 42.4 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

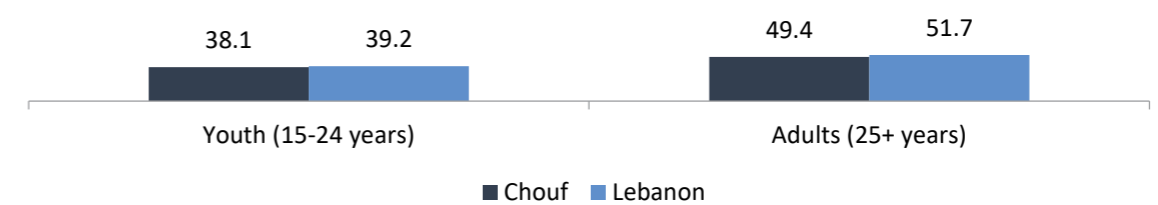
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



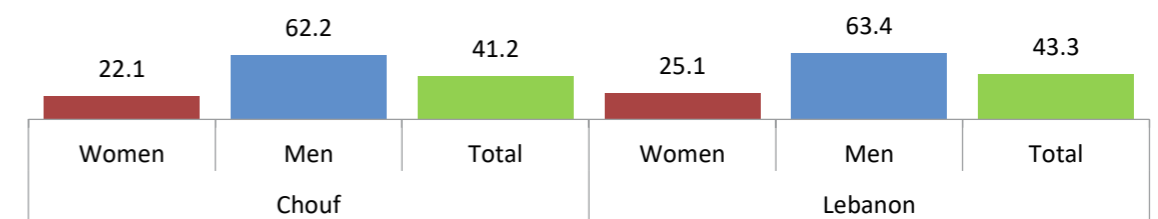
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 49.4 per cent compared to 38.1 per cent in Chouf, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



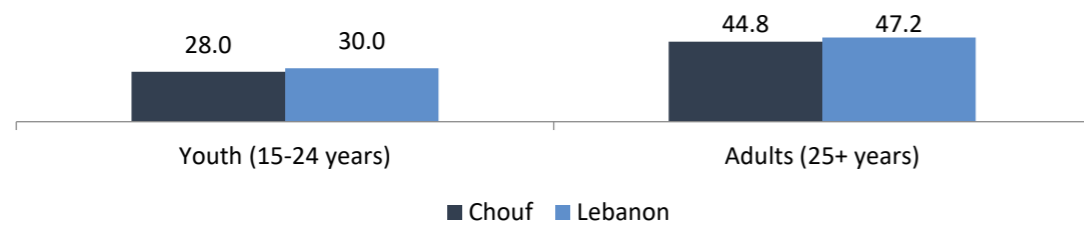
The employment-to-population ratio in Chouf (41.2 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 22.1 per cent of women and 62.2 per cent of men were employed in Chouf with a gender gap of 40.1 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 points. (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 Chouf (28 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (44.8 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were slightly lower than those marked at the national level. (Figure 24)

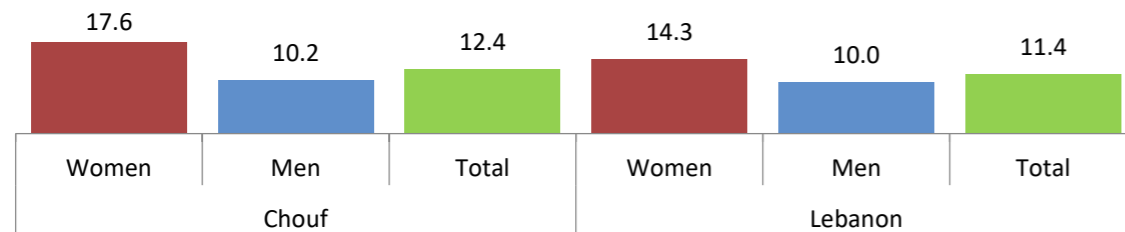
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Chouf (12.4 per cent) was higher compared 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 higher in Chouf where the

unemployment rate was 17.6 per cent for women and 10.2 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was more significant in Chouf (7.4 percentage points) than in the whole of Lebanon (4.3 percentage points). (Figure 25)

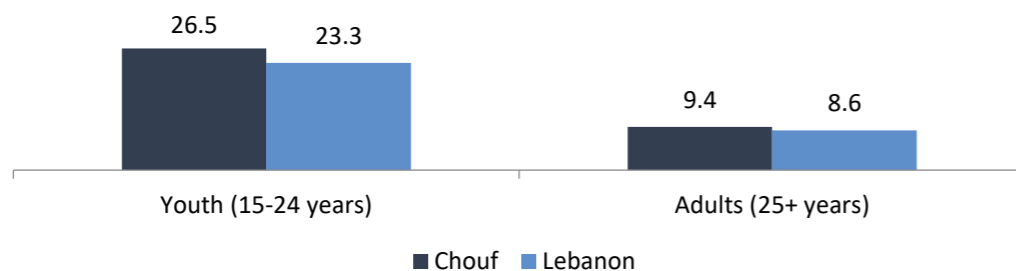
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 9.4 per cent and 26.5 per cent respectively in Chouf, 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 17.1 percentage points in Chouf and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

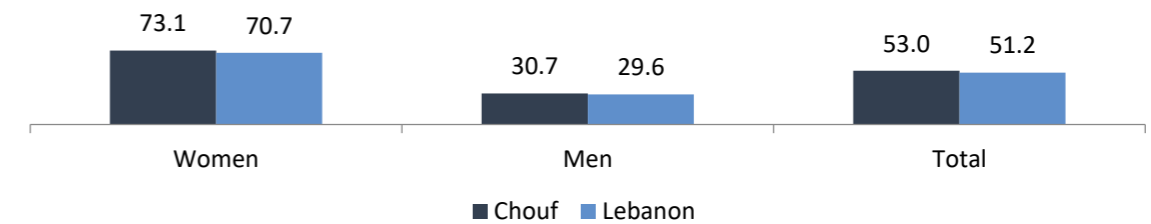


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Chouf (53 per cent), exceeded

that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent). 73.1 per cent of women and 30.7 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 + (%)

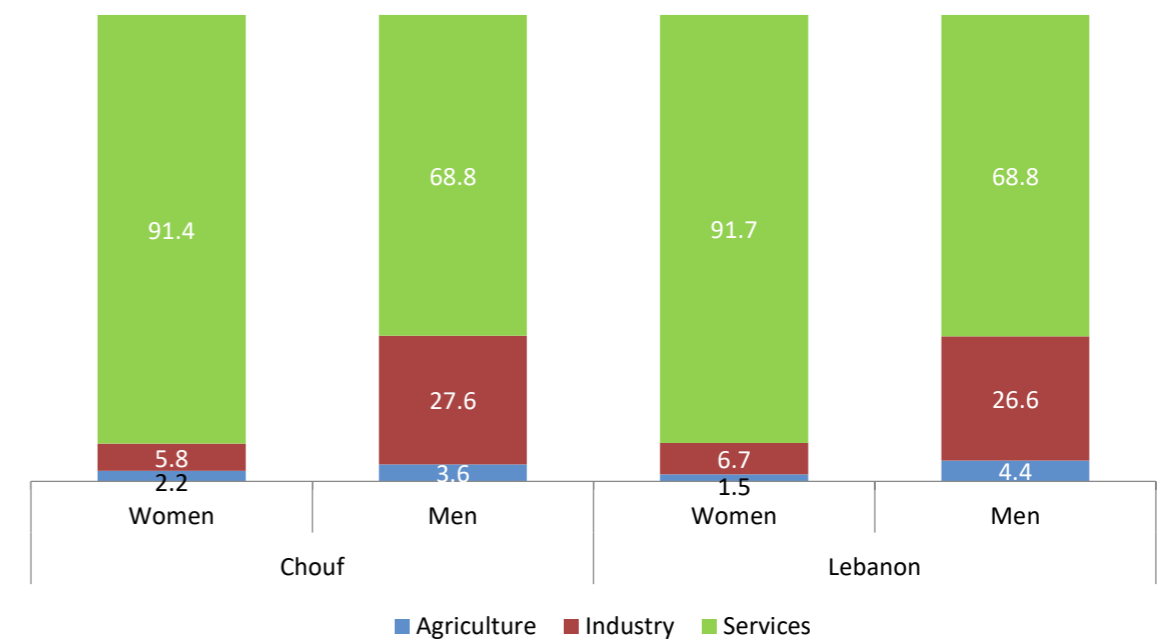


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 91.4 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Chouf, 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 27.6 per cent of working

men and 5.8 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Chouf, 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 the lowest among all the economic sectors at the national and district levels. (Figure 28)

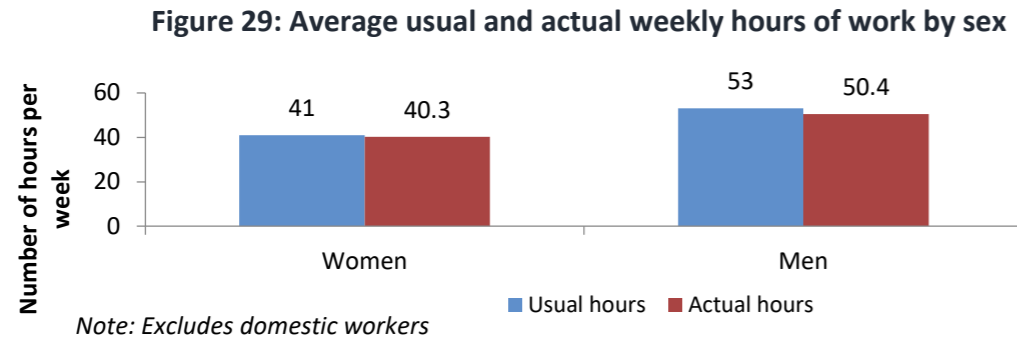
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)



... 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 50.4 for men and 40.3 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.

The results show that nearly half of the employed population in Chouf held informal jobs at their main occupation (51.3 per

cent), a result that was found to be slightly lower than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 33.1 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was slightly lower compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was slightly lower in Chouf than in the whole of Lebanon (18.1 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

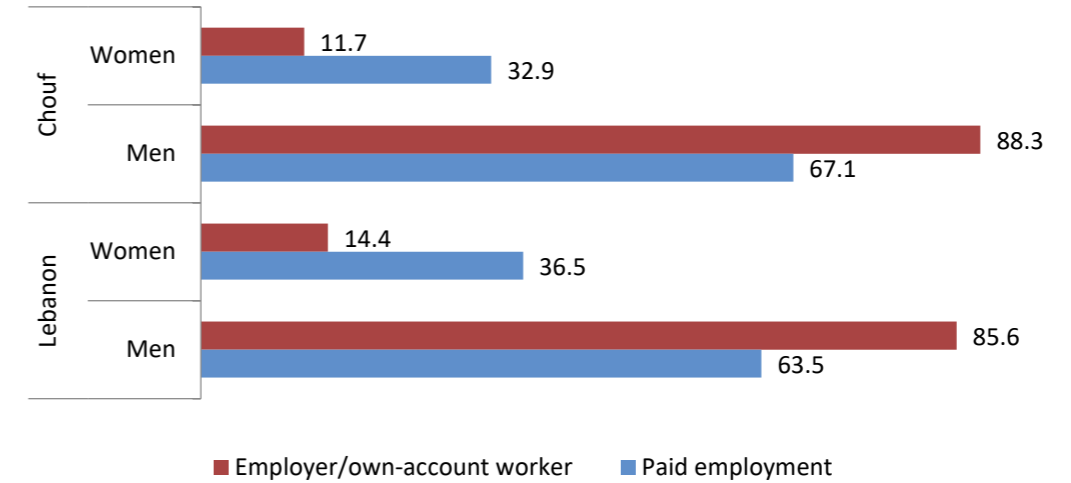
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Chouf			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	33.1	18.1	51.3	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	48.7	48.7	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	33.2	66.9	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent for paid employment than "employer/own-account worker". The majority of employers or own-account workers in Chouf were men (88.3 per cent), a proportion that was greater than that

attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). On the other side, men's share in paid employment was higher in Chouf compared to the national level (67.1 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

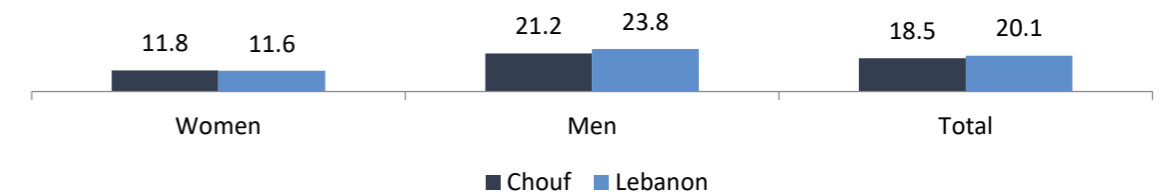


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Chouf, vulnerable employment was reported to be slightly lower than that observed at the country level (18.5 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it

was more prevalent among men (21.2 per cent) than among women (11.8 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



DID YOU KNOW ?

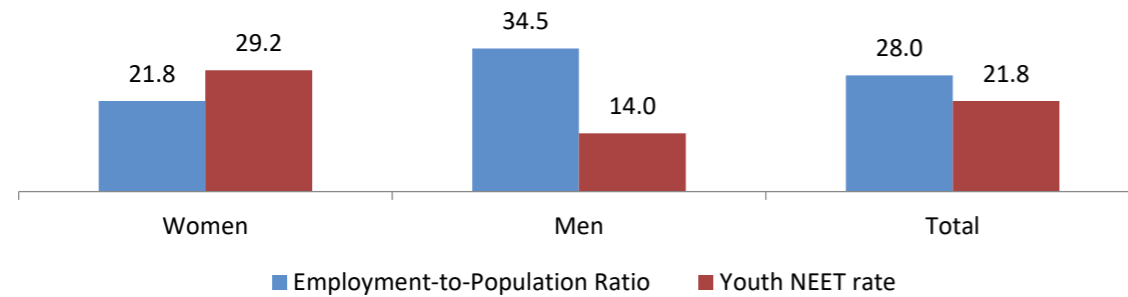
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements 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* - (21.8 per cent) in Chouf was lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (28 per cent). Similar results were found at the country level (21.8 per cent for the youth

NEET rate and 30 per cent for the youth employment-to-population ratio). Moreover, women's NEET rate in Chouf (29.2 per cent) was nearly twice as high as that of men (14 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.

The contributions of the following team are gratefully noted:

Supervision:

Dr Francois Farah | International Expert on population, development, and social policy (UNDP)

Report drafting:

Haifa Hussein | Economist (CAS)

Data Preparation and Tabulations:

Mayssaa Daher and Ali Hamieh | Math Statisticians (CAS)

Report review:

Francois Farah, Kawthar Dara, Lea Bou Fadel (UNDP)

Mayssaa Daher, Amina Bassbouss (CAS)

Table drawing:

Haifa Hussein

Amina Bassbouss, Alia Sayyed Ali, Ali Khreiss, Younes Kojok | Assistant Statisticians (CAS)

Report Design:

Loyal Attieh (UNDP)

Central Administration of Statistics
Atwe building, Boulevard Camille Chamoun
Beirut, Lebanon
Phone: +9615462880 | www.cas.gov.lb