

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

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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

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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

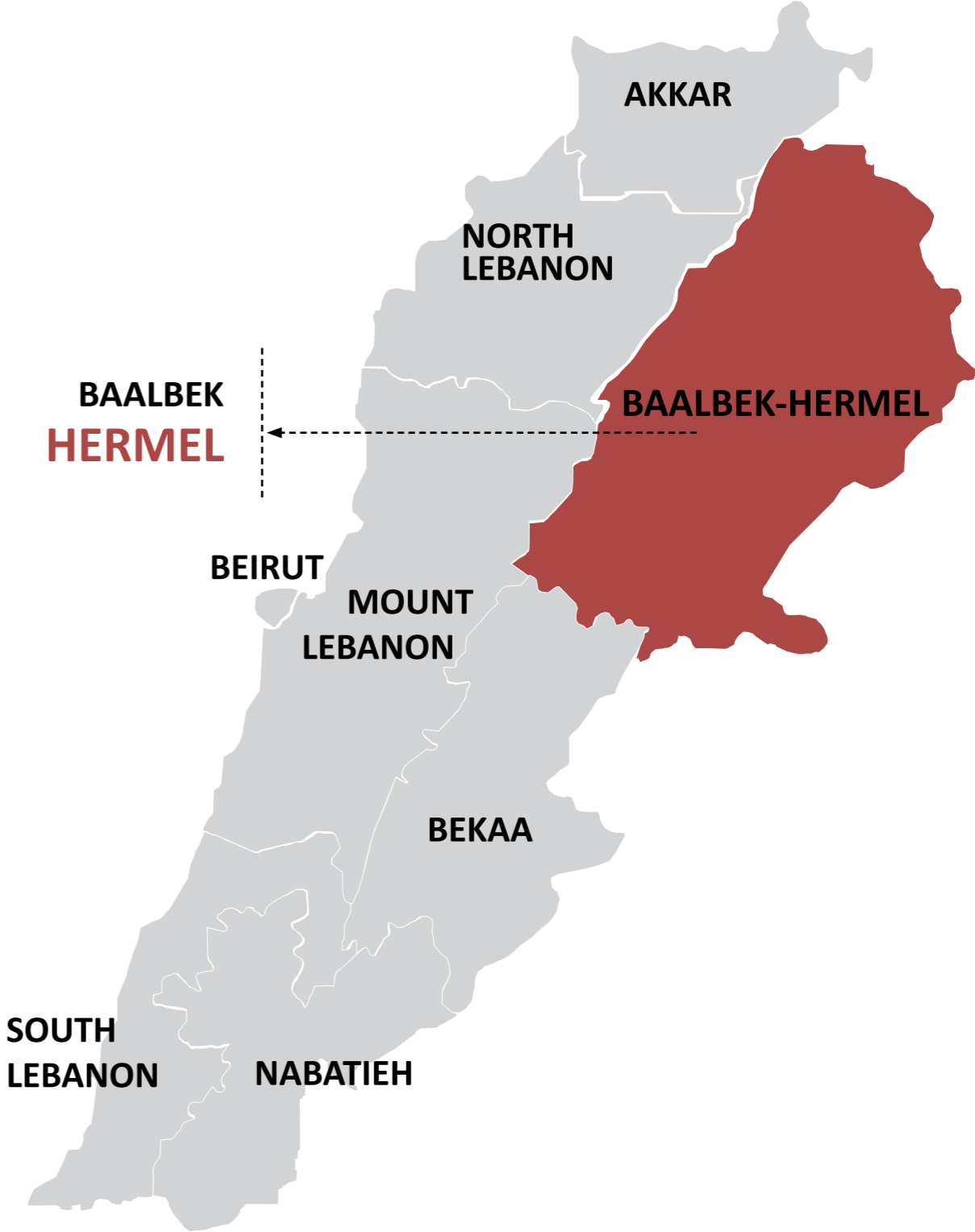
The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities, 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 Hermel, 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 Hermel: who and how many are they?

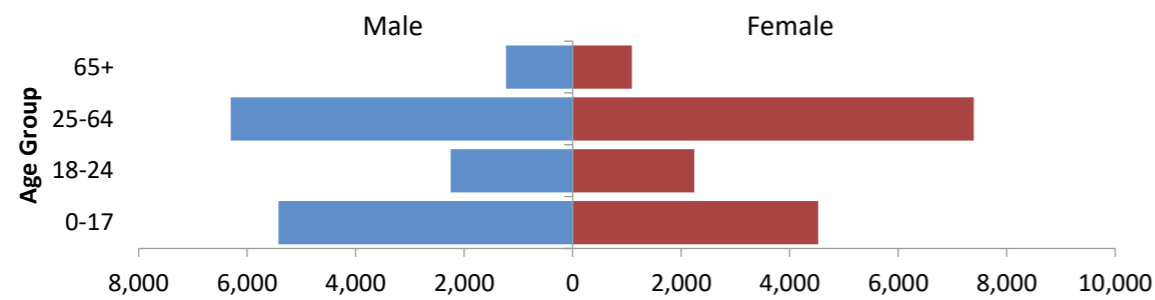
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Hermel had one of the smallest shares of the population in the country, with around 30,500 residents, accounting for only 0.6 per cent of residents of Lebanon. 50.1 per cent of the residents were females and 49.9 per cent males.

represented nearly one third of the total (32.7 per cent), whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 14.8 per cent. The remaining 7.6 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

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

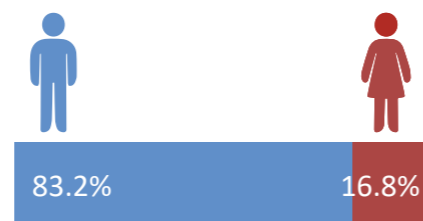
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Hermel was 52.2 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.

Figure 1: Residents in Hermel 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 83.2 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 16.8 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

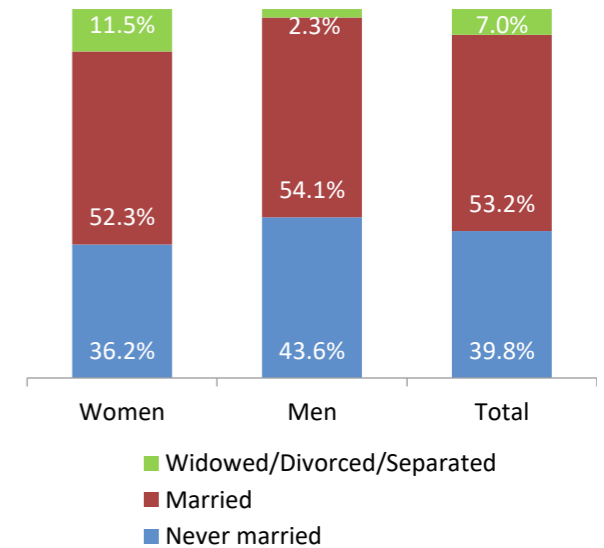
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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 (53.2 per cent) of all residents aged 15 years and above declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 39.8 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (52.3 per cent) was slightly lower than for men (54.1 per cent), and the share of never married women (36.2 per cent) was lower than for men (43.6 per cent). The share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced, or separated (11.5 per cent) was five times higher than for men (2.3 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.

In Hermel, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 26.8 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.



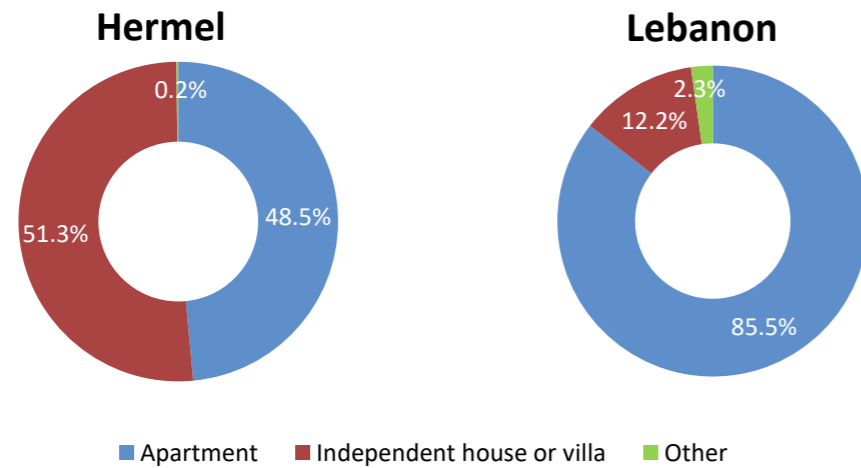
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Hermel live?

51.3 per cent of the primary residences in Hermel are independent houses or villas, whereas 48.5 per cent are apartments. The percentage of apartments at the caza level was considerably lower than that at the

national level. On the other side, the percentage of the independent houses or villas was the highest among all cazas and at least four times higher than the national level. (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

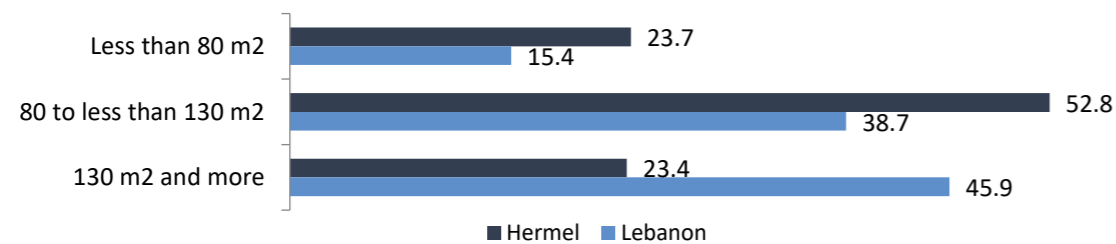


Primary residences by area (m²)

The largest share (52.8 per cent) of primary residences in Hermel was between 80 and 130 square meters compared to 38.7 per cent at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m² and large residences of 130 m² and over comprised an almost equal

share of 23.7 per cent and 23.4 per cent of the total dwellings respectively. Compared to the national level, the share of small residences was relatively higher, whereas the share of large residences was considerably lower in Hermel. (Figure 5)

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

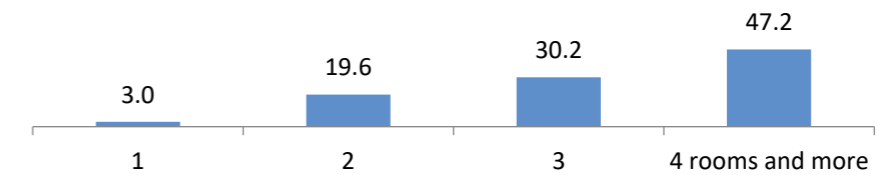


How many rooms does a household have?

Around half of the primary residences had 4 rooms. Nationally, 57.8 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over 30.2 per cent dwellings composed of 3

and 25.1 per cent had 3 rooms. (Figure 6)

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



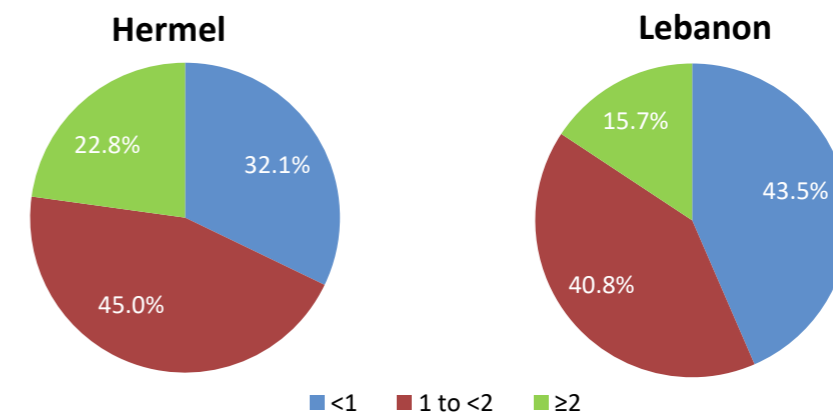
Persons per room

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

for a density between one and two individuals per room, whereas it was markedly lower for a density of less than one individual per room. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 22.8 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be above the national level and one of the highest among all cazas. (Figure 7)

In Hermel, 45 per cent of the households had a density between one and two individuals per room and nearly one third (32.1 per cent) of less than one individual per room. Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was higher

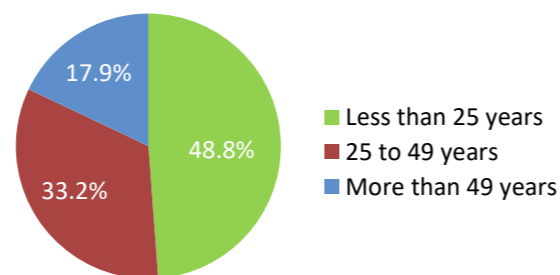
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

Almost half of the dwellings in Hermel were constructed less than 25 years ago (48.8 per cent), a percentage markedly higher than that observed all over Lebanon (33.8 per cent). On the other side, 17.9 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 the highest nationally and the main source of drinking water in Hermel (57.7 per cent) as opposed to almost all the districts in Lebanon, 40 per cent of dwellings still relied on non-piped drinking water and 2.4 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)

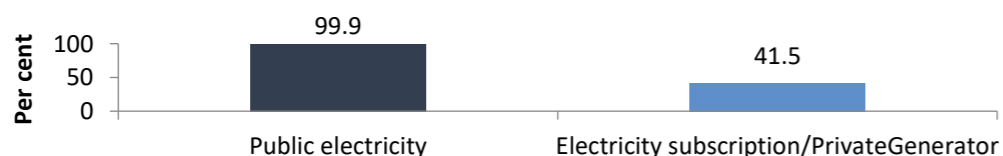
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network (99.9 per cent), whereas only 41.5 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 considerably less prevalent in Hermel (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 Hermel was estimated at approximately 1,980 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (900 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (443 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on public water (232 thousand LBP). These expenses were lower compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses in Hermel were 1,980 thousand LBP, which was substantially 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)

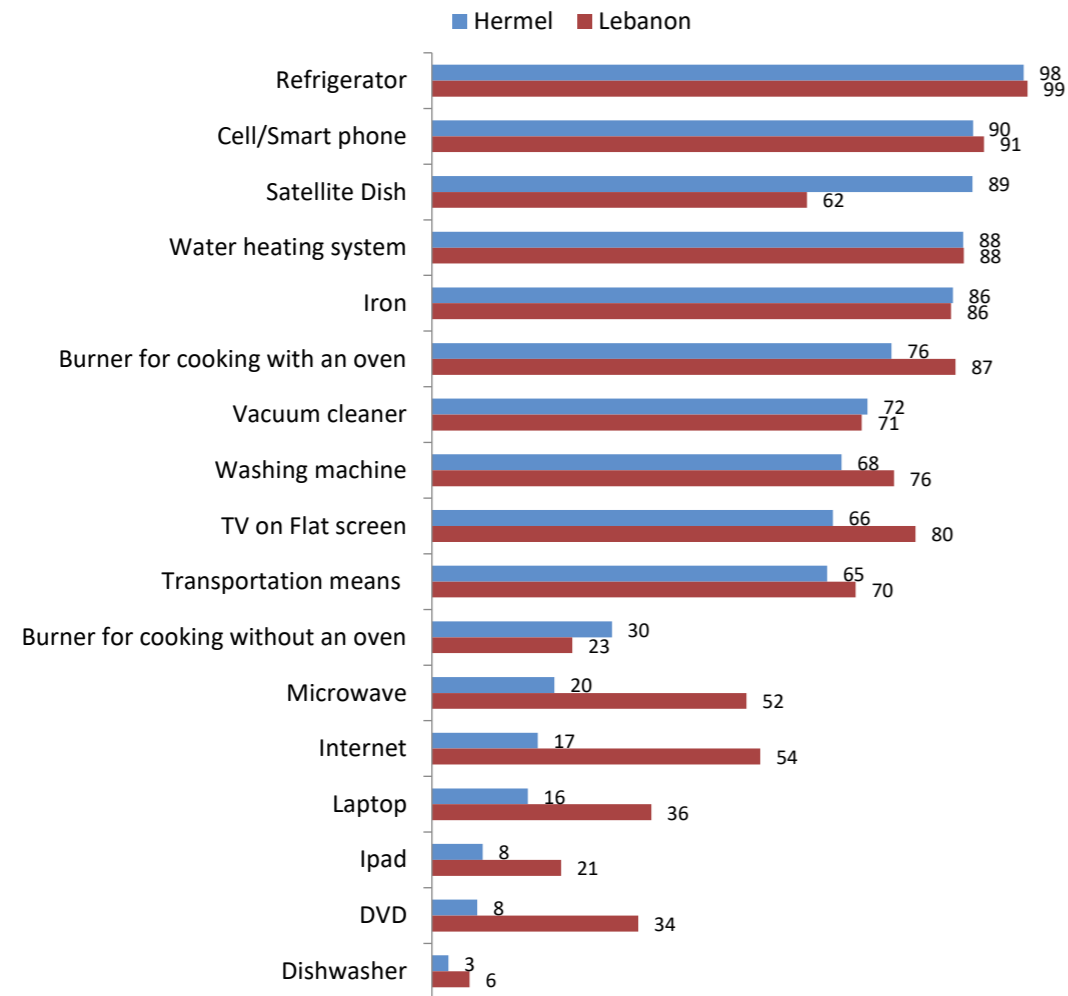
Services	Hermel		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	232	240	293	300
Electricity	443	360	671	480
Generator	900	720	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	240	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	393	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	1,980	1,980	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator (98 per cent) and 90 per cent had a cell/smart phone in Hermel. 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). The results indicate that the ownership level of almost all the major home appliances in Hermel was lower than the national level.

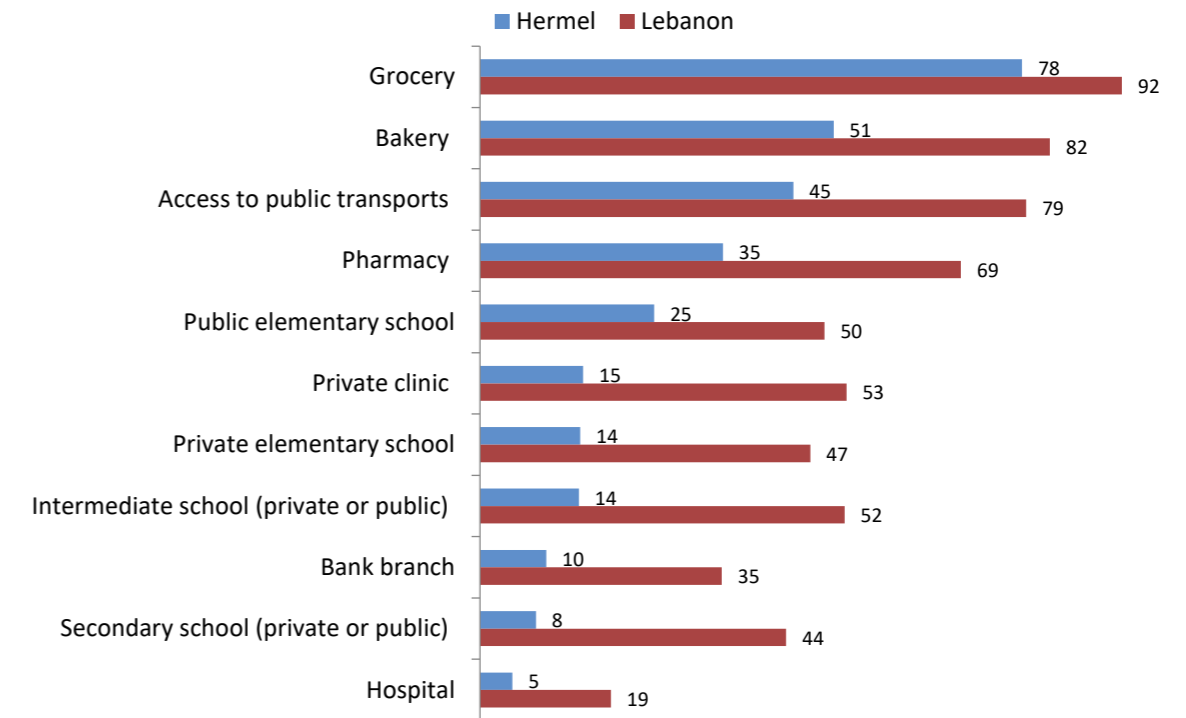
The proportion of households who had a satellite dish in the caza (89 per cent) exceeded considerably that at the country level (62 per cent), whereas the proportions of those who had a burner for cooking with an oven, a Flat screen TV, a microwave, internet, a laptop, an Ipad or a DVD fell remarkably 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 majority of primary residences (78 per cent) reported having access to at least one grocery store within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals (5 per cent) and secondary schools (8 per cent) were the least common services in Hermel.

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 Hermel.

For instance, access to private clinic was 38 percentage points less, to public transports or pharmacy 34 percentage points less and to bakery 31 percentage points less. The widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 25 percentage points. Additionally, access to elementary, intermediate and secondary schools was considerably lower in Hermel 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 the elementary and secondary levels. In Hermel, the GER at the elementary level was 101.9 per cent while it was 75.3 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 92.5 per cent but decreased to 46.5 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at the elementary and intermediate levels higher in Hermel than the national level, but lower at the secondary level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Hermel		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	101.9	92.5	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	128.9	74.6	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	75.3	46.5	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.

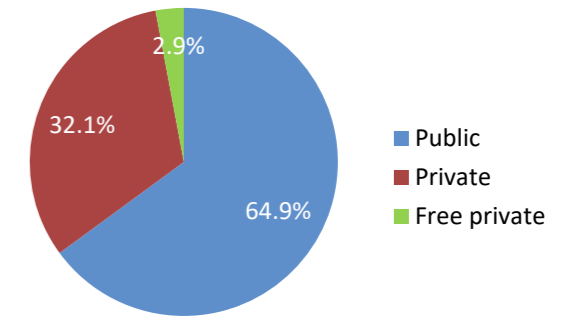
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Hermel

In Hermel, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in public educational institutions (64.9 per cent), rather than private institutions (32.1 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in public institutions was lower (46.5 per cent); however, the enrolment in private institutions was higher (47.8 per cent). (Figure 13)

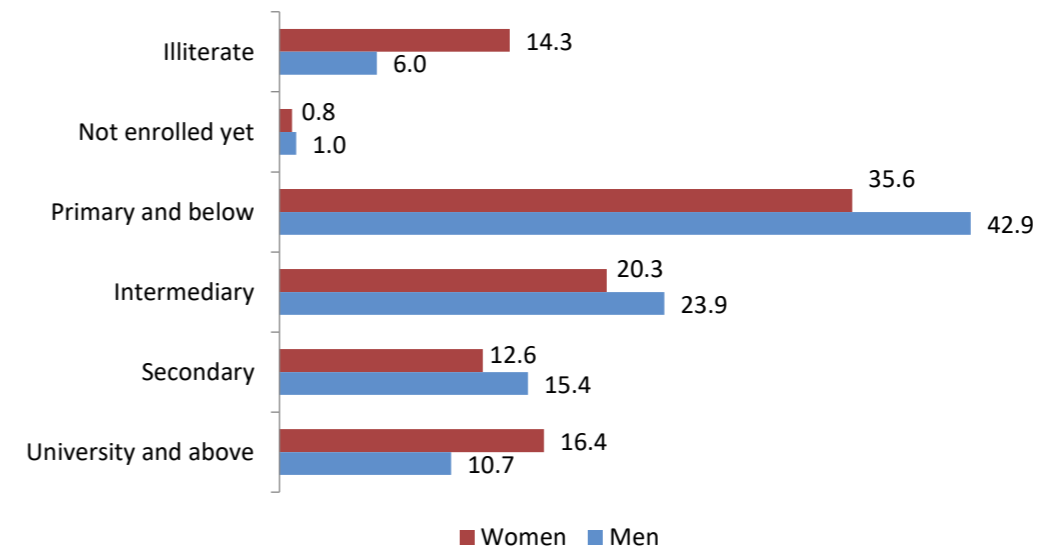
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



For 39.2 per cent of the residents aged 3 years and above in the caza, the highest attainment was a "primary and 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 (14.3 per cent for women and 6 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. 45 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 1.3 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women of all ages

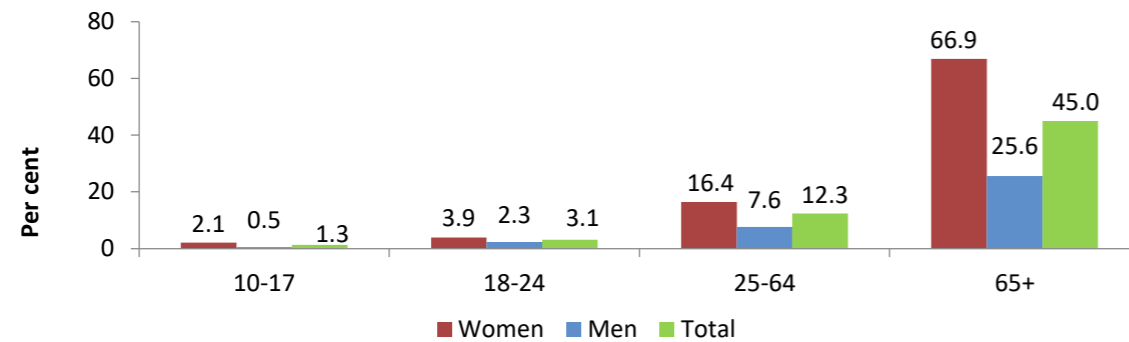
were more likely to be illiterate than men; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 41.3 percentage points (66.9 per cent for women and 25.6 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



Hermel district

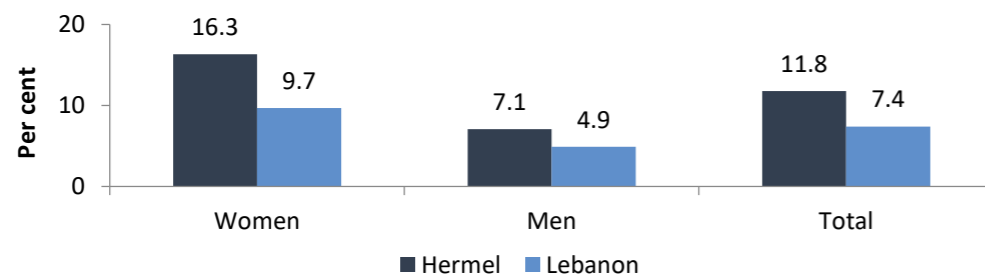
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



At the caza level, Hermel had one of the highest illiteracy rates among residents aged 10 years and above (11.8 per cent). It was reported to be noticeably higher than the national rate of 7.4 per cent. Additionally, the illiteracy rate was found to

be higher for women (16.3 per cent) than for men (7.1 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

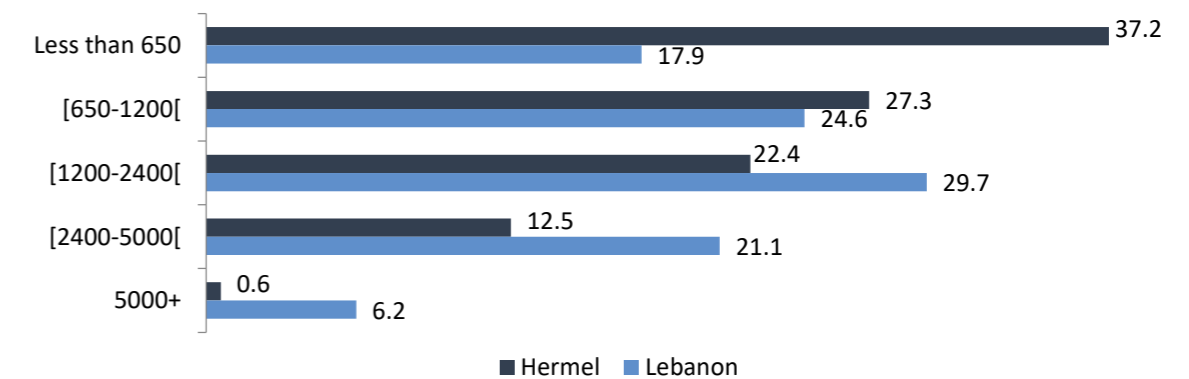
How much do households earn in total?

Hermel recorded the highest share of households with income less than 650 thousand LBP in the month preceding the survey (37.2 per cent). That was followed by 27.3 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP. Additionally, 22.4 per cent of households in Hermel earned an income between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP. Compared to the other income categories, households in Hermel were less

likely to earn a total income between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP, whereas only 0.6 per cent of households earned 5 million LBP or more.

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

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

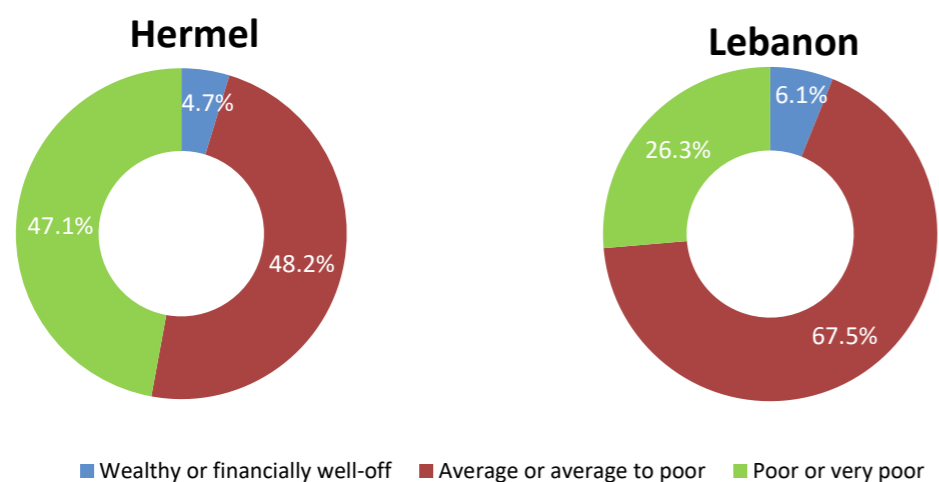


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 48.2 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 47.1 per cent as "poor or very poor" and only 4.7 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 markedly higher (67.5 per cent), the proportion of

those who declared they are "poor or very poor" was considerably 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 Hermel hosted one of the highest shares nationally of "poor or very poor" households from their own point of view. (Figure 17)

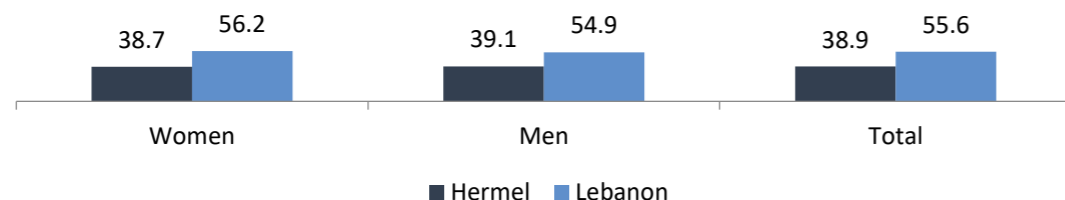
Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households



Health Coverage⁵

Hermel had one of the lowest health coverage across Lebanon, with only 38.9 per cent of its residents covered by at least one type of health insurance, and nearly an equal health coverage for women and men (38.7 per cent and 39.1 per cent respectively). At the national level, the results show a remarkably higher health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent) (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

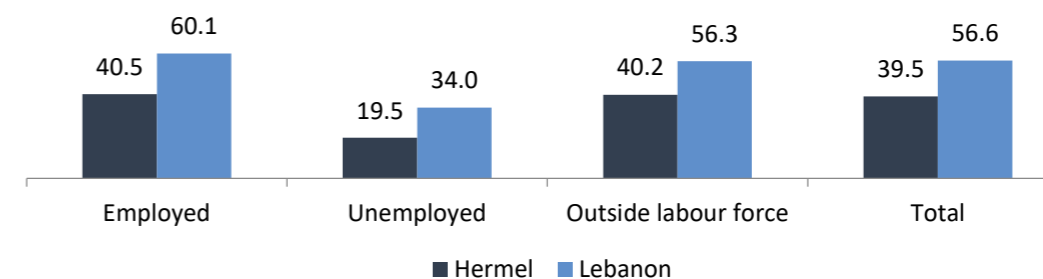
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Hermel, only 39.5 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 higher (56.6 per cent). The proportions of employed, unemployed and residents outside the labour force who were covered in Hermel (40.5 per cent, 19.5 per cent and 40.2 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)

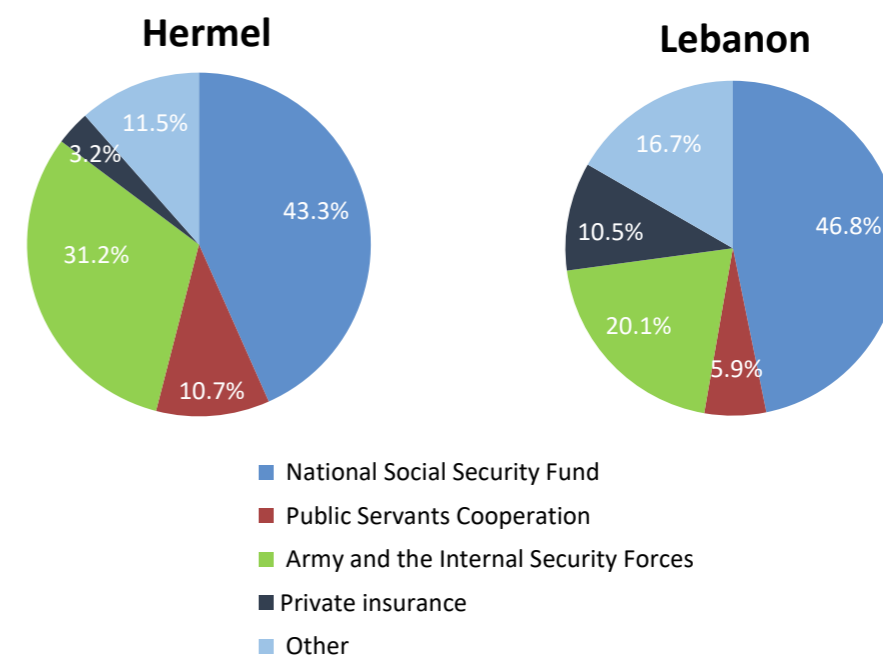
⁵In this section, all the figures exclude the domestic workers.

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



The main source of health coverage in Hermel was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 43.3 per cent of the insured population, followed by the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces (31.2 per cent). The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was greater in Hermel (10.7 per cent) than in the whole of Lebanon (5.9 per cent), whereas private insurance was significantly less common (3.2 per cent in Hermel compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

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



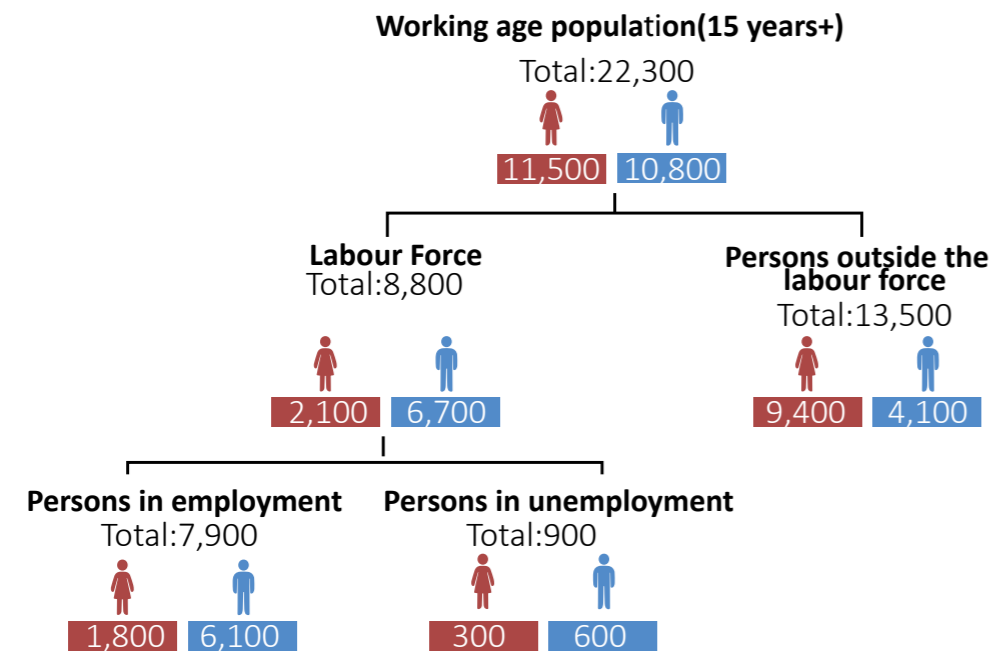
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 22,300 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Hermel in 2018–19, about 8,800 people were in the labour force, either employed (7,900) or unemployed (900). The remaining 13,500 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.

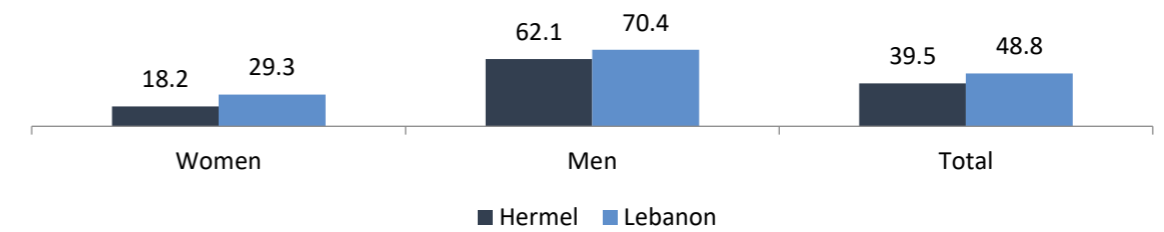
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour participation rate⁷ in Hermel was one of the lowest among all cazas (39.5 per cent). It was found to be significantly 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 (62.1 per cent in Hermel and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (18.2 per cent in Hermel and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 43.9 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

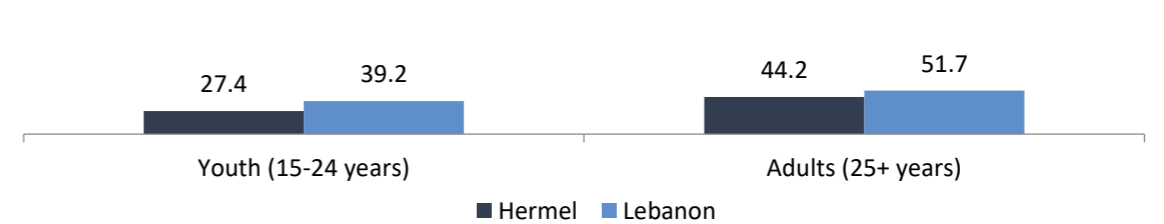
⁸In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



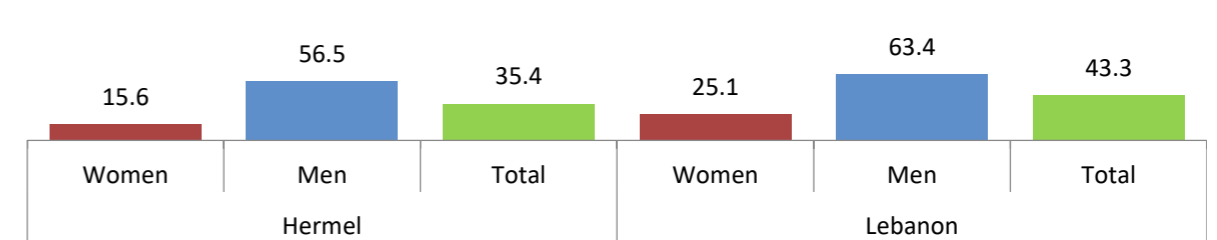
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 44.2 per cent compared to 27.4 per cent in Hermel, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



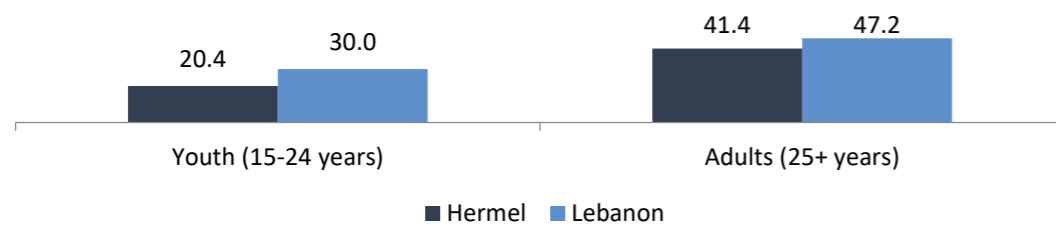
The employment-to-population ratio in Hermel (35.4 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. The employment-to-population ratio reached 15.6 per cent for women and 56.5 per cent for men aged 15 years and above in Hermel, marking a gender gap of 40.9 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 (%)



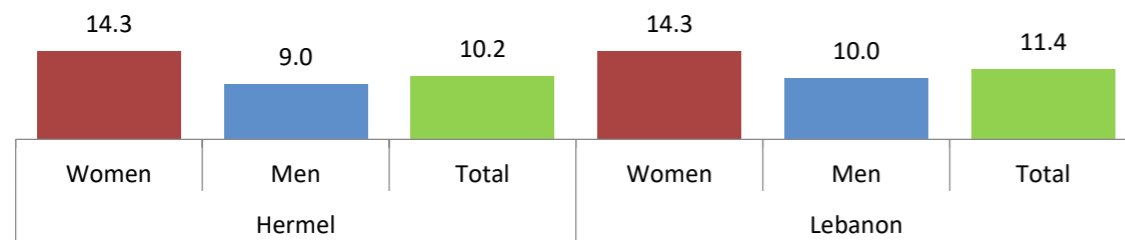
The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Hermel (20.4 per cent) was considerably lower than that of the adults (41.4 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were lower than those marked at the national level. The gap between the two age groups was more significant at the caza level (21 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

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



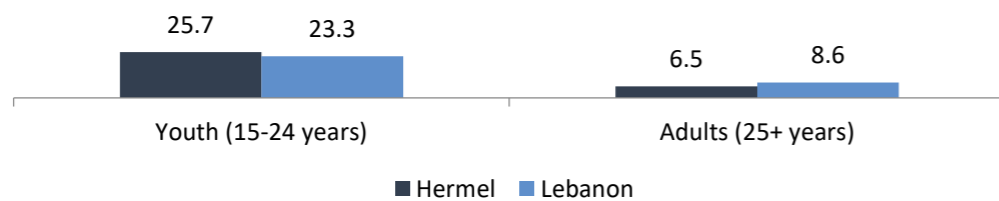
The overall unemployment rate⁹ in Hermel (10.2 per cent) were lower for men in Hermel than in Lebanon and equal for women (11.4 per cent). Unemployment rates by sex (Figure 25)

Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 6.5 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively in Hermel, 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 19.2 percentage points in Hermel and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

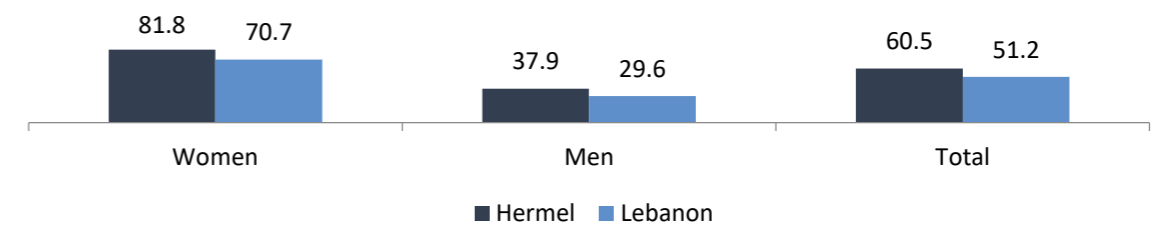
Figure 26: Unemployment rate among youth and adults (%)



The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- neither working nor looking for any job- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Hermel (60.5 per cent) exceeded noticeably that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent) and was one of the highest among all cazas. 81.8 per cent of women and 37.9 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)

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

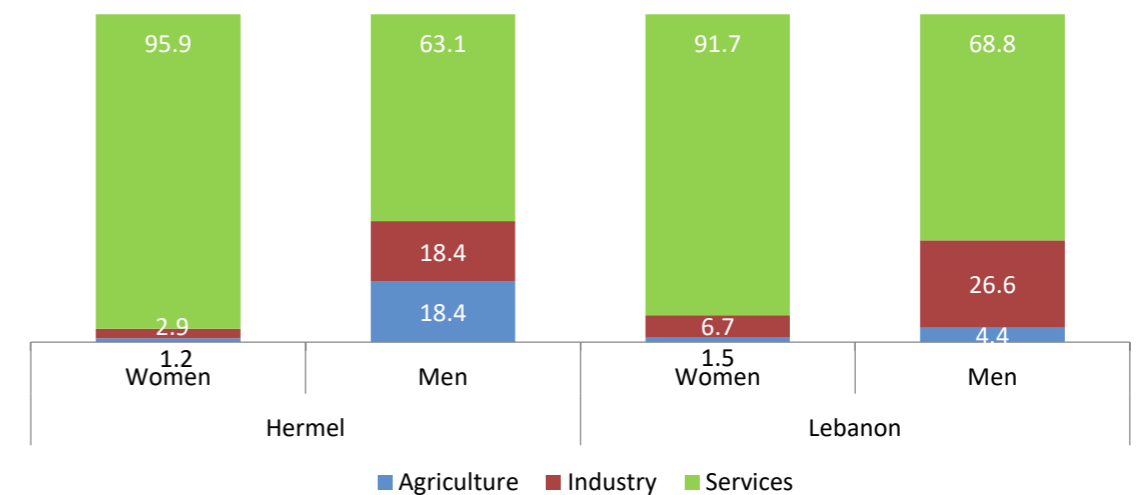
Figure 27: Inactivity rate of residents aged 15 years + (%)



Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 95.9 per cent and 63.1 per cent in Hermel, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 32.8 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 18.4 per cent of working men and 2.9 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Hermel, 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 Hermel was almost absent for working women and greater by 14 percentage points for working men. (Figure 28)

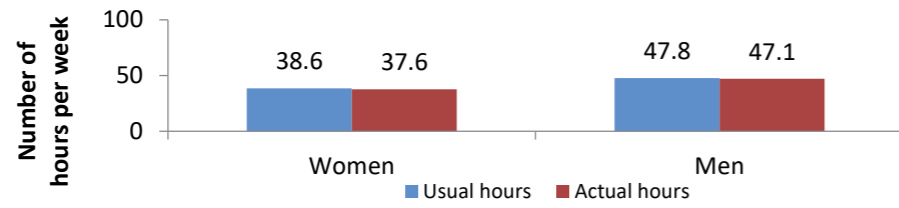
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)



... and how many hours per week

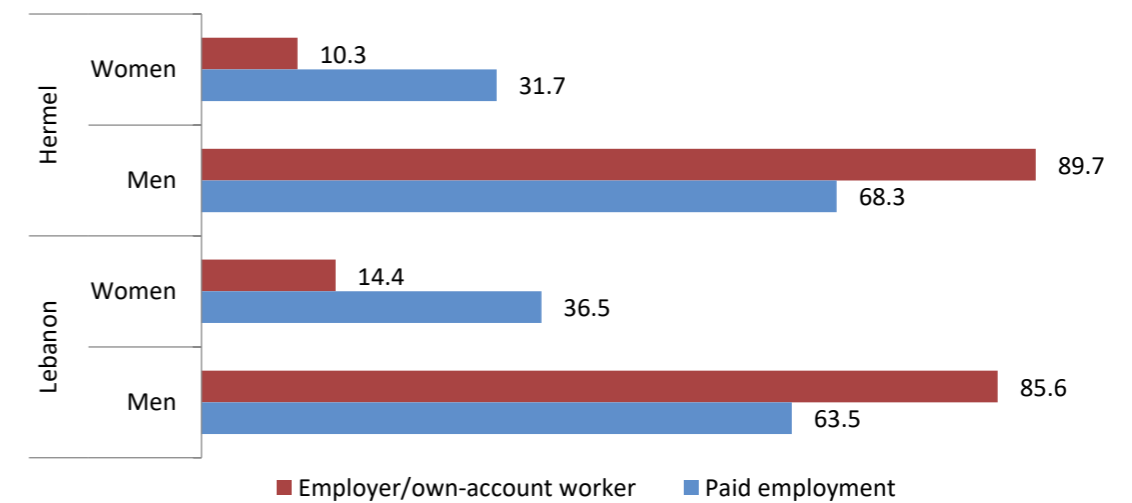
Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 47.1 for men and 37.6 for women. Furthermore, the actual number of hours of work was slightly below the usual number of hours for both sexes, due to temporary absences such as vacation, annual leave, etc. In Lebanon as a whole, the actual number of hours of work was 50 per cent for men and 39.1 per cent for women. (Figure 29)

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



Note: Excludes domestic workers

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



What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

The results show that 64.5 per cent of the employed population in Hermel held informal jobs at their main occupation, a

result that was higher than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 48.9 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was remarkably 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 Hermel (15.7 per cent) compared to that in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Hermel			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	48.9	15.7	64.5	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	35.5	35.5	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	48.9	51.1	100	35.2	64.8	100.0

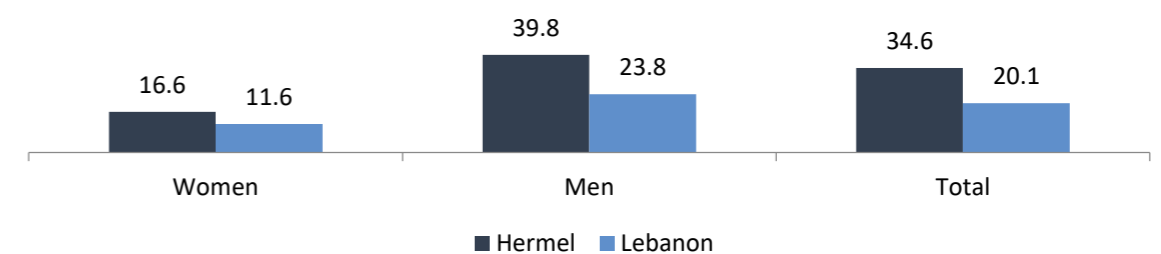
Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent for paid employment than "employer/own-account worker". The majority of employers or own-account workers in Hermel were men (89.7 per

cent), a proportion higher than the national level (85.6 per cent). Additionally, men's share in paid employment was higher in Hermel than in Lebanon (68.3 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Hermel, vulnerable employment was reported to be remarkably higher than that observed at the country level (34.6 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively) and the highest among all cazas. It is worth noting that vulnerable employment was remarkably higher for men in Hermel compared to the whole of Lebanon. Moreover, it was substantially more prevalent among men (39.8 per cent) than women (16.6 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



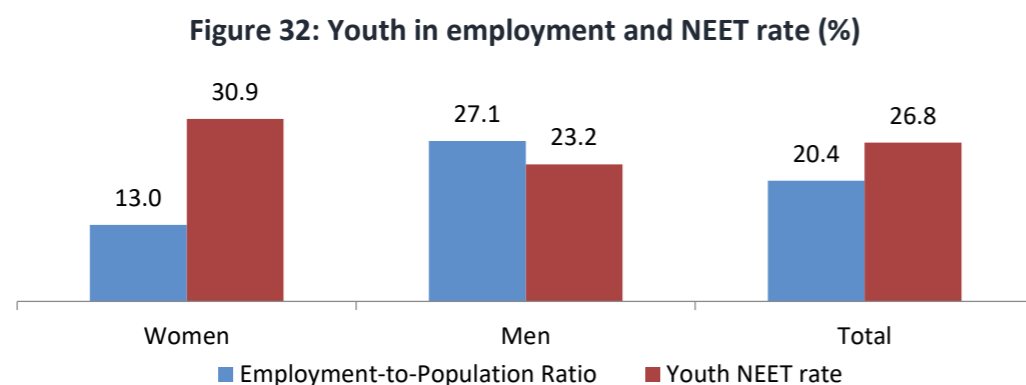
DID YOU KNOW?

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* - in Hermel (26.8 per cent) was higher than the youth employment-to-population ratio (20.4 per cent), as opposed to the result observed at the country level, where 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 (30.9 per cent) was noticeably higher than that of men (23.2 per cent). (Figure 32)



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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