

LABOUR FORCE

and HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY

2018-2019 in **JBEIL**



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

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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 Jbeil, 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 Jbeil: who and how many are they?

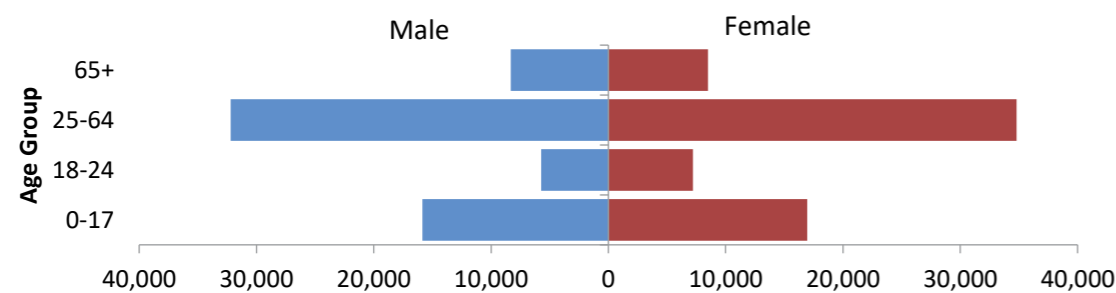
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Jbeil hosted 2.7 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 129,500 residents. 52.1 per cent of the residents were females and 47.9 per cent males.

18 years old represented 25.3 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 10 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

Almost half of the residents in Jbeil were found in the age group 25–64 years (51.7 per cent). The younger residents of less than

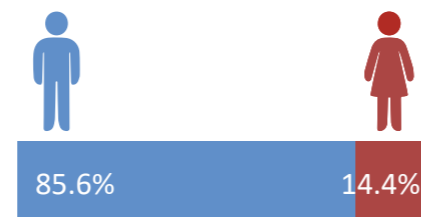
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Jbeil was 52.3 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.

Figure 1: Residents in Jbeil 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 85.6 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 14.4 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

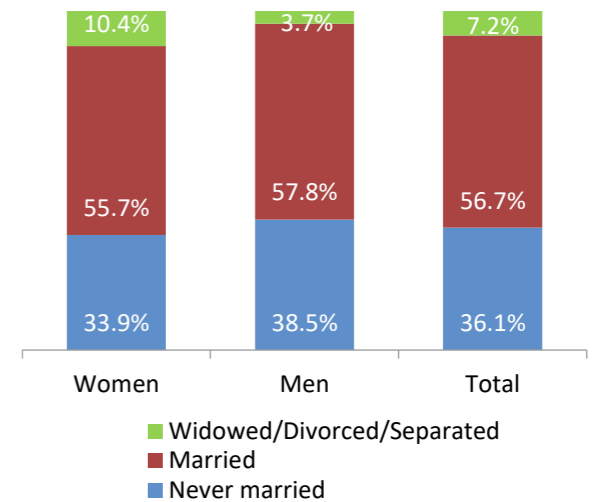
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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.

56.7 per cent of all residents aged 15 years and above declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 36.1 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (55.7 per cent) was lower than for men (57.8 per cent), and the share of never married women (33.9 per cent) was lower than for men (38.5 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (10.4 per cent) was noticeably higher than that of men (3.7 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 Jbeil, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 26.3 years for women and 32.4 years for men, while at the national level, results showed a mean age of 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively. It is instructive to note that compared to the national level, data showed a delay in the age of marriage for men in Jbeil.



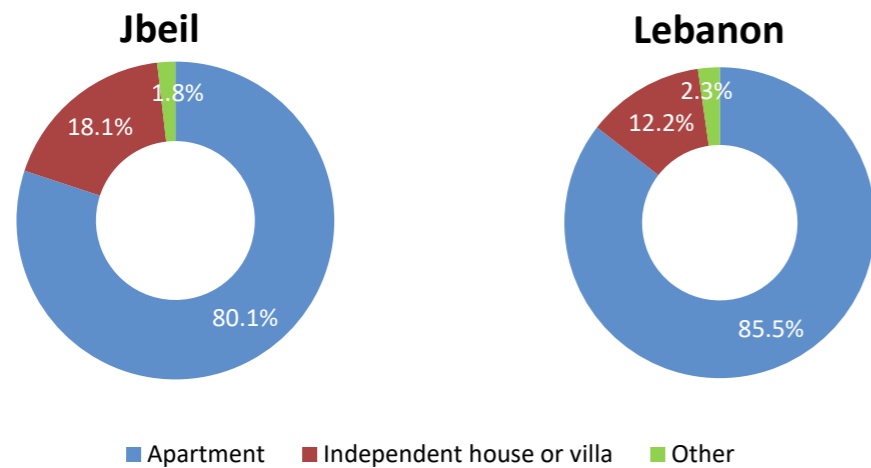
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Jbeil live?

Primary residences in Jbeil are mostly apartments (80.1 per cent), followed by independent houses or villas (18.1 per cent). It is worth noting that the percentage of

apartments at the caza level is lower than that at the national level, however, that of the independent houses or villas is higher. (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

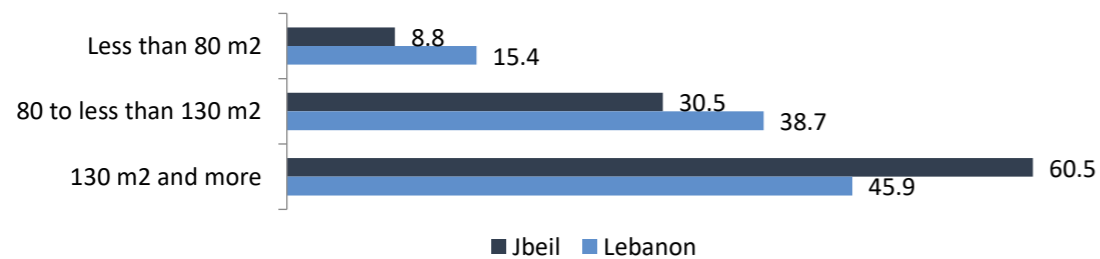


Primary residences by area (m²)

60.5 per cent of primary residences in Jbeil 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 – 8.8 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 30.5 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 (%)

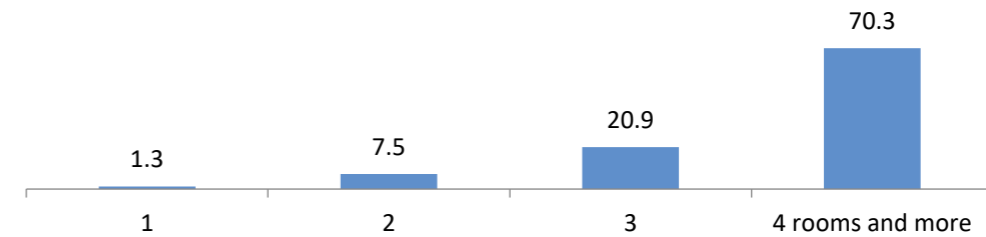


How many rooms does a household have?

70.3 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over, followed by 20.9 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 (%)



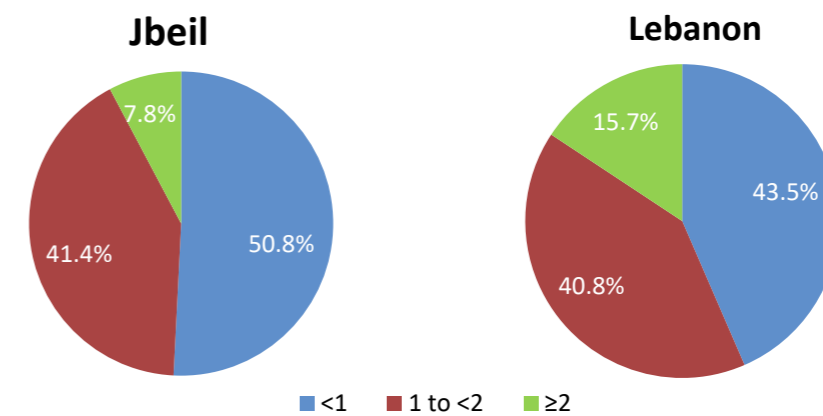
Persons per room

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

the national level, the distribution of households was higher for the first group of density, whereas it was nearly equal for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented only 7.8 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be twice lower than the national level. (Figure 7)

In Jbeil, 50.8 per cent of the households had a density of less than one individual per room, followed by 41.4 per cent of households who had a density between one and two individuals per room. Compared to

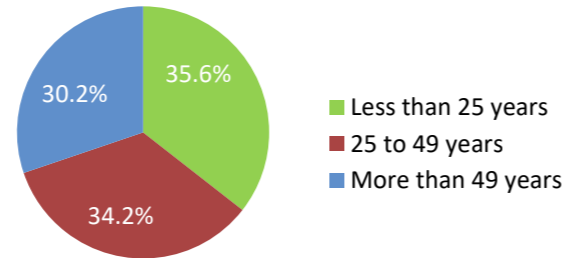
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

35.6 per cent of the dwellings in Jbeil were constructed less than 25 years ago, a percentage slightly higher than that observed all over Lebanon (33.8 per cent). On the other side, 30.2 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

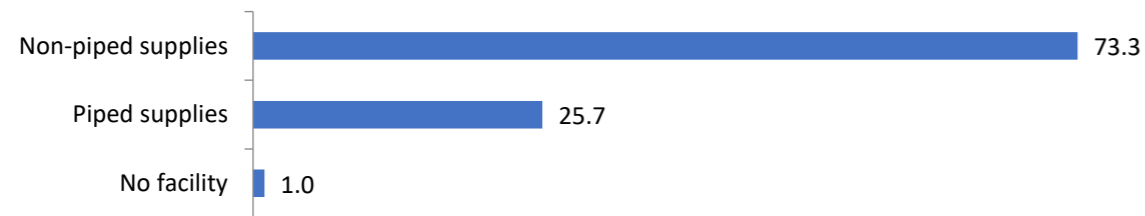


Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply (73.3 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Jbeil, yet less prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent). For only 25.7 per cent of households, drinking water

was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence, whereas 1 per cent of dwellings had no drinking facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

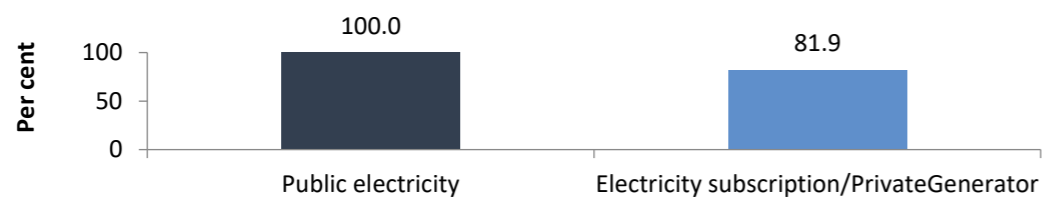
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network in Jbeil, whereas 81.9 per cent of households were subscribed to a private electricity source or had their own private generator. At the

national level, almost identical results were observed for the connection to the public electricity; however, subscription to a private electricity was slightly less prevalent in Jbeil (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 Jbeil was estimated at approximately 3,746 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,518 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (753 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on satellite/dish (264 thousand LBP). These expenses were higher compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses were higher in Jbeil than in Lebanon as a whole (3,480 thousand LBP and 2,940 thousand LBP respectively). (Table 1)

Table 1: Yearly expenditures on services for main dwellings (in thousand LBP)

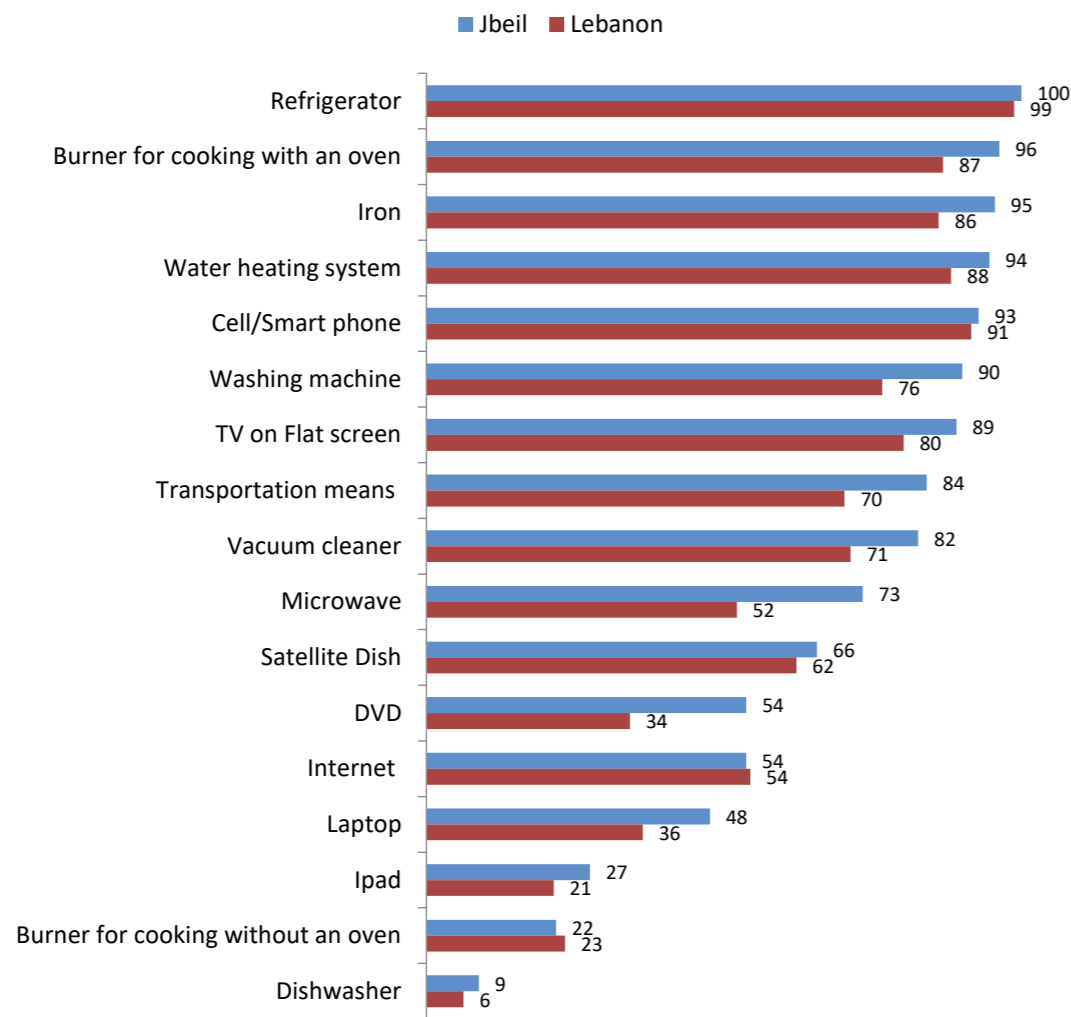
Services	Jbeil		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	325	300	293	300
Electricity	753	600	671	480
Generator	1,518	1,320	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	264	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	461	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,746	3,480	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

The results indicate that the ownership level of almost all the major home appliances in Jbeil was higher than the national level. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (9 per cent of households), yet more prevalent than the national level. It is

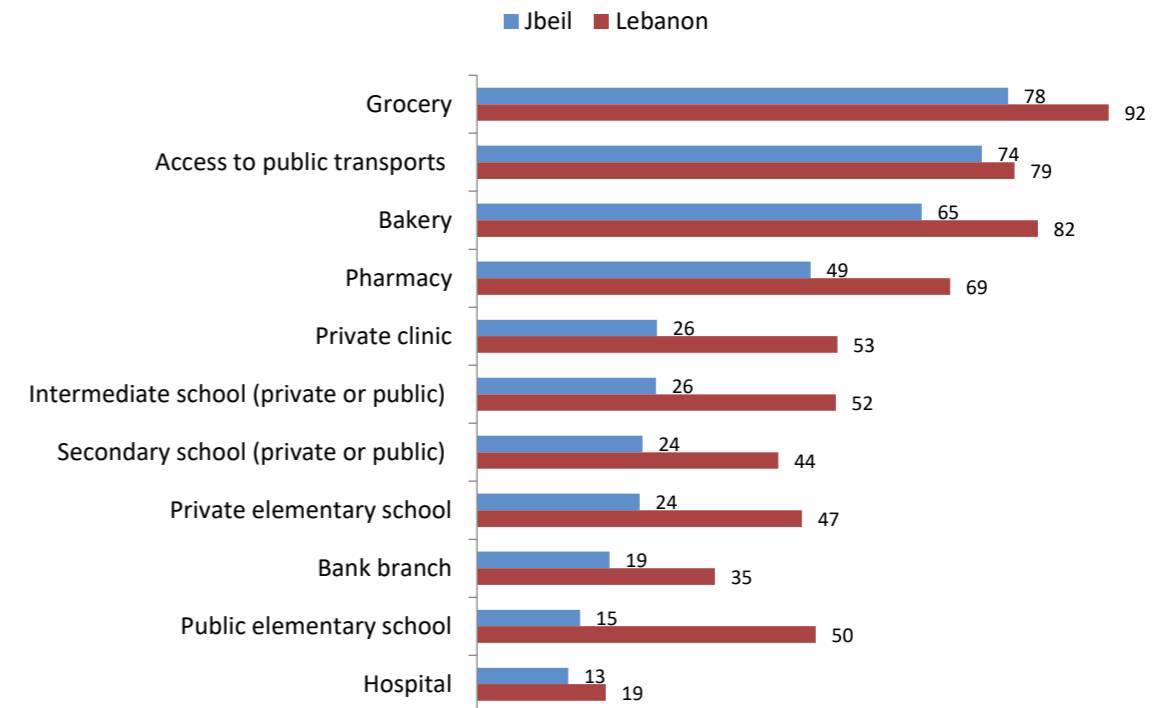
instructive to note that the proportions of households who had a washing machine, transportation means, a vacuum cleaner, a microwave, a DVD or a laptop in Jbeil exceeded remarkably those observed in the whole of Lebanon. (Figure 11)

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 reported having access to at least one grocery store (78 per cent) and to public transports (74 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals were the least common services in Jbeil (13 per cent).

In comparison with the national level, access to all the major services was lower in Jbeil.

For instance, access to private clinic was 27 percentage points less, to pharmacy 20 percentage points less and to bakery 17 percentage points less. The widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 16 percentage points. Additionally, access to elementary, intermediate, and secondary schools was considerably lower in Jbeil 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 with level. In Jbeil, the GER at the elementary level was 108.8 per cent while it was 81.9 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 89.4 per cent but decreased to 54.9 per cent at the secondary level. Compared to the national level, the GER was higher in Jbeil at both the elementary and secondary levels, whereas the NER was only higher at the elementary level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Jbeil		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	108.8	89.4	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	90.2	63.9	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	81.9	54.9	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.

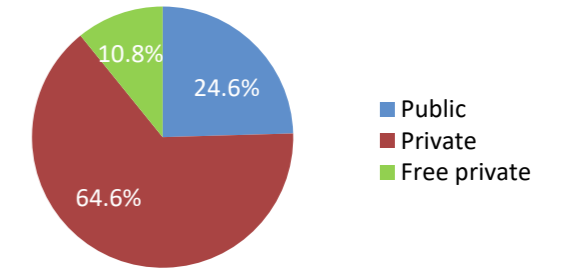
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Jbeil

In Jbeil, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (64.6 per cent), rather than public institutions (24.6 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was remarkably lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was substantially higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

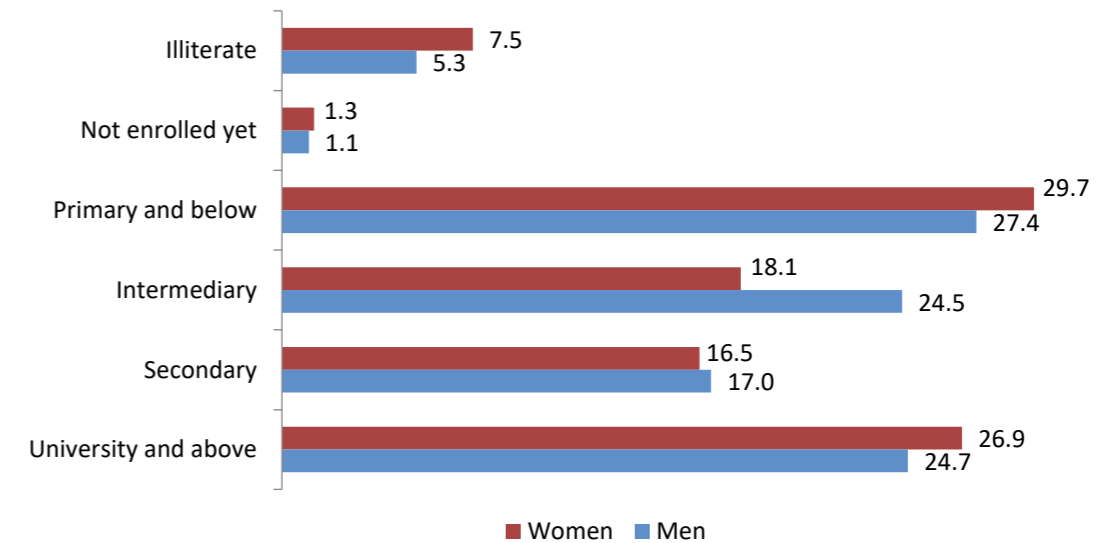
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



For 28.6 per cent of the residents aged 3 years and above in Jbeil, the highest attainment was a "primary and below" level⁴. 25.8 per cent of the residents of the same age group had attained a university-level education or above – slightly higher for women (26.9 per cent) than for men (24.7

per cent). Although the illiterate residents were twice as high among females (8.7 per cent) as among males (4.4 per cent) at the national level, gender discrepancies were less observed at the caza level (7.5 per cent for women and 5.3 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. 27.8 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

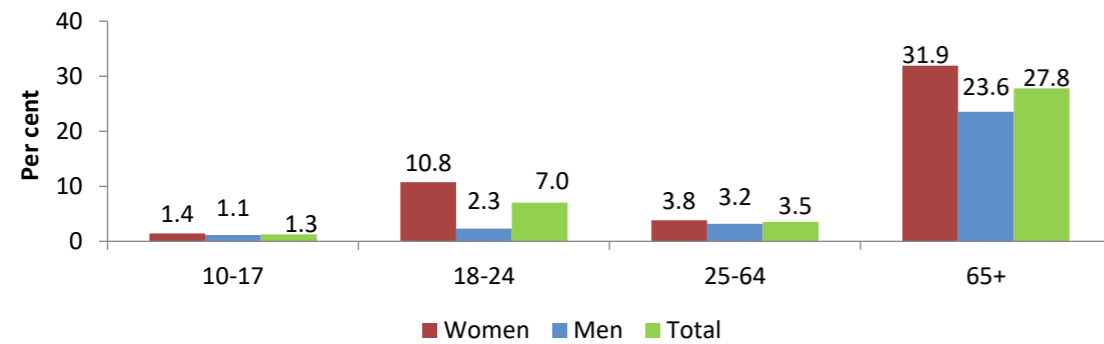
all ages were more likely to be illiterate than men; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a noticeable gender gap reaching 8.3 percentage points (31.9 per cent for women and 23.6 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



Jbeil district

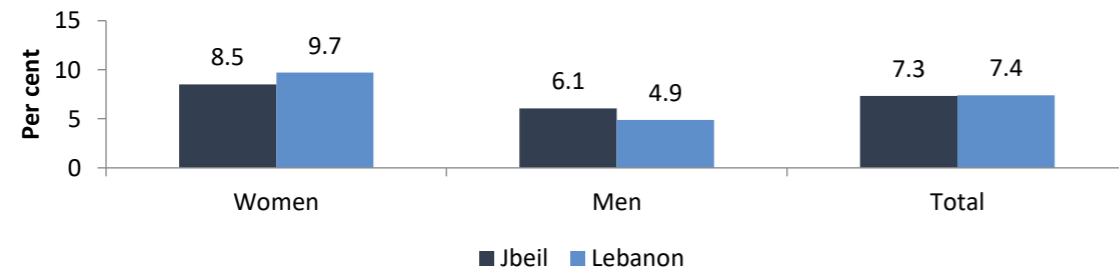
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



The illiteracy rate in Jbeil (7.3 per cent) was reported to be nearly equal to that observed at the national level (7.4 per cent). This rate was found to be higher for women (8.5 per cent) than for men (6.1 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

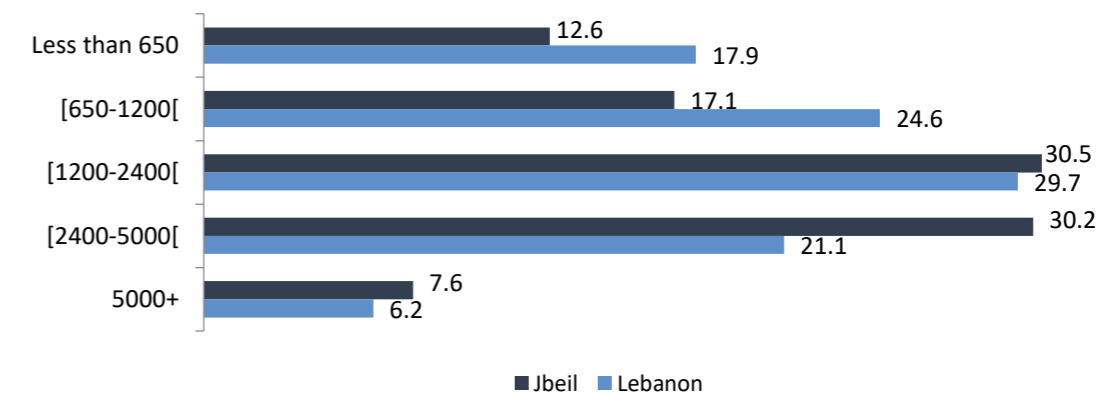
How much do households earn in total?

30.5 per cent of households in Jbeil 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 the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 30.2 per cent of households at the caza level who had earnings between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP, which is above the percentage of households falling within the same income range at the country level (21.1 per cent). In contrast, households in Jbeil were less likely to earn a total income

less than 650 thousand LBP (12.6 per cent) or between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP (17.1 per cent) compared to the other income categories. It is also worth noting that 7.6 per cent of households earned 5 million LBP or more, compared to 6.2 per cent in Lebanon as a whole.

In comparison with the national level, households in Jbeil were less likely to earn a total income below 1,200 thousand LBP, whereas they were more 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 (%)

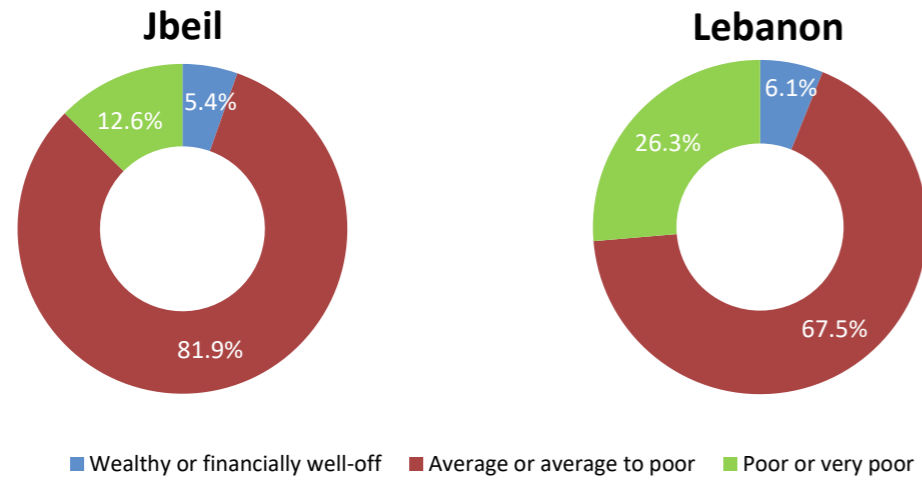


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 81.9 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 12.6 per cent as "poor or very poor" and 5.4 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 lower (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who declared they are "poor or very poor" was remarkably higher (26.3 per cent), whereas the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was slightly higher (6.1 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

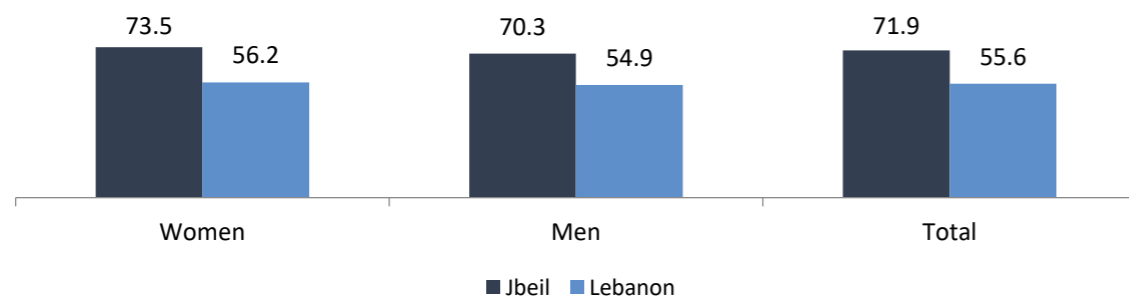


Health Coverage⁵

Interestingly, 71.9 per cent of the total residents in Jbeil 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 (73.5 per cent) than for men (70.3 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 (%)

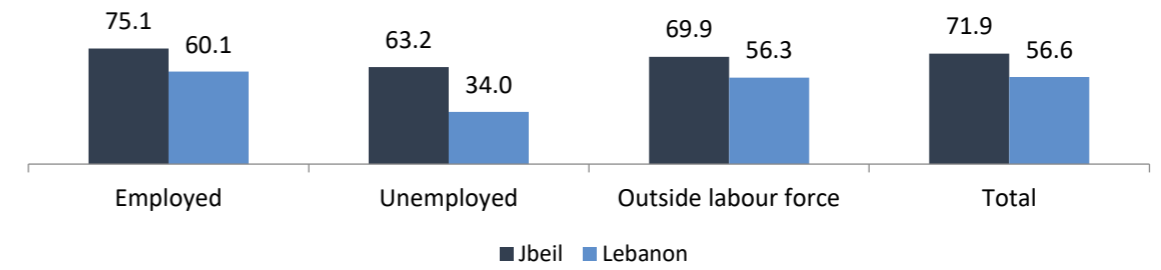


In Jbeil, the majority of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage (71.9 per cent), whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was markedly lower (56.6 per cent). The proportions of residents employed, unemployed and outside the

labour force who were covered in Jbeil (75.1 per cent, 63.2 per cent and 69.9 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)

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

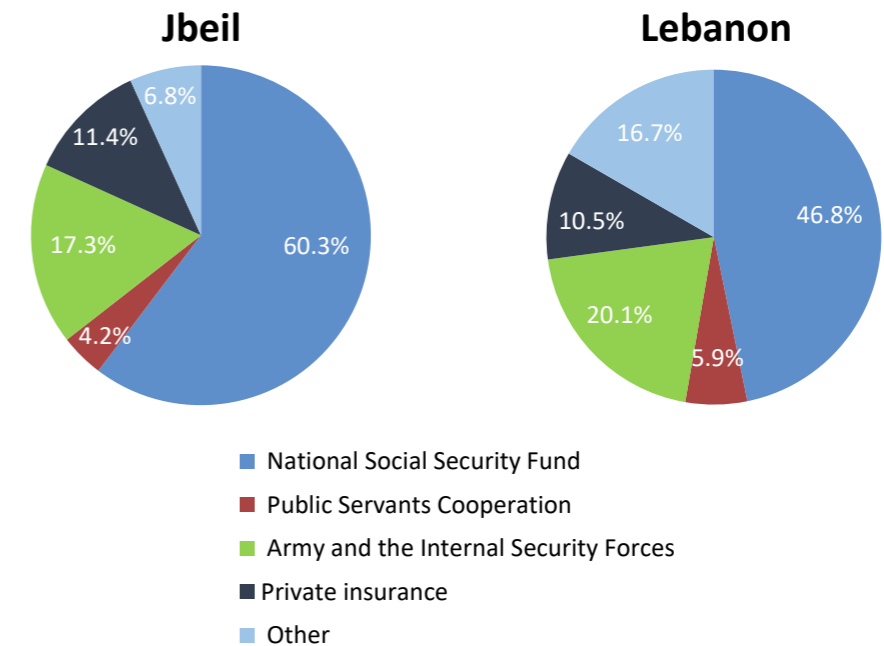
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Jbeil was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 60.3 per cent of the insured population, compared to 46.8 per cent in the whole of Lebanon. That was followed by the Lebanese Army and the

Internal Security Forces (17.3 per cent). On the other side, Public Servants Cooperation was the lowest source of health coverage in the caza (4.2 per cent) and below the national level (5.9 per cent). (Figure 20)

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



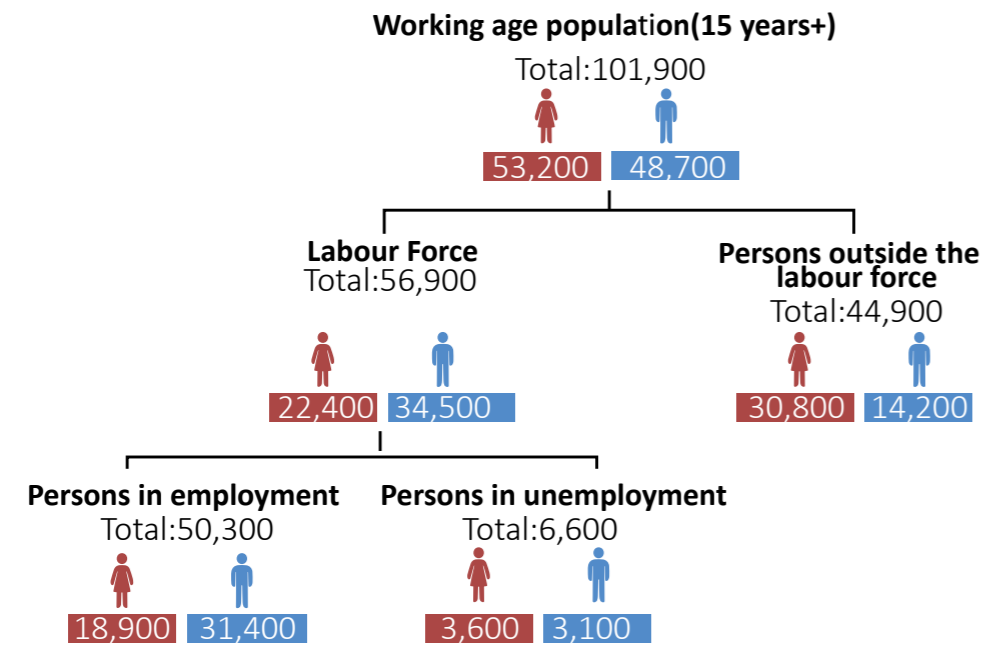
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 101,900 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Jbeil in 2018–19, about 56,900 people were in the labour force, either employed (50,300) or unemployed (6,600). The remaining 44,900 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

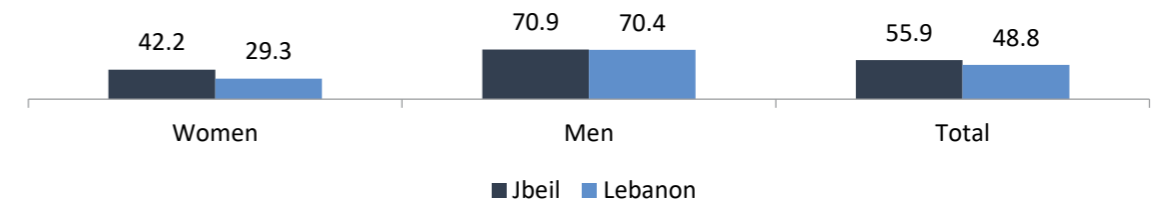
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour participation rate⁷ in Jbeil was the highest among all cazas (55.9 percent). It was found to be noticeably higher than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level, still less accentuated than that at the national level. Men’s participation rates (70.9 percent in Jbeil compared to 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (42.2 in Jbeil and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 28.7 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

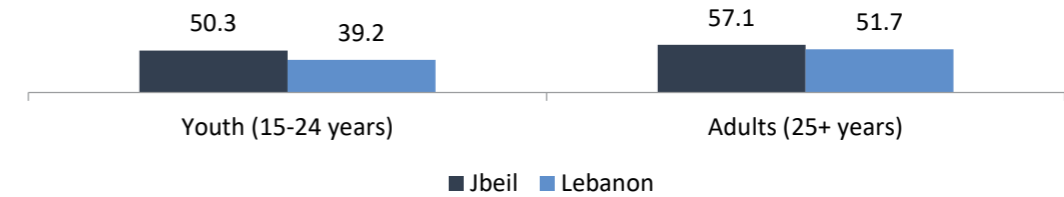
⁸In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



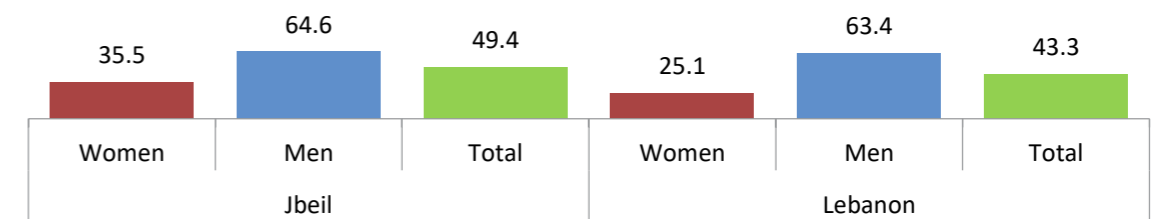
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 57.1 per cent compared to 50.3 per cent in Jbeil, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. It must be pointed out that the gap between the youth and the adults' LFPR was more than twice lower in Jbeil than in Lebanon (6.8 percentage points and 12.5 percentage points respectively). (Figure 22)

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



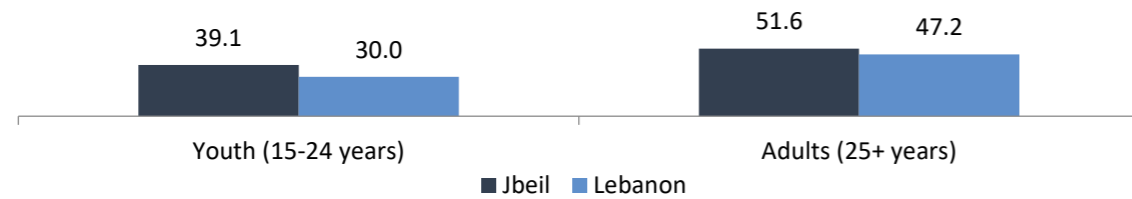
The employment-to-population ratio in Jbeil (49.4 per cent) was higher than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. The employment-to-population ratio reached 35.5 per cent for women and 64.6 per cent for men aged 15 years and above in Jbeil, marking a gender gap of 29.1 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 Jbeil (39.1 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (51.6 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were greater than those marked at the national level. However, the gap between the two age groups was lower in Jbeil than in the whole of Lebanon (12.5 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points respectively). (Figure 24)

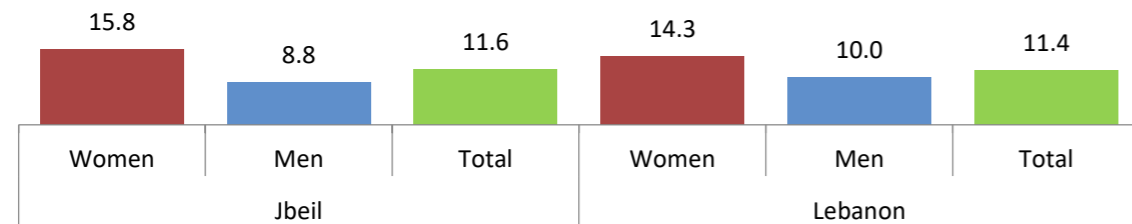
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Jbeil (11.6 per cent) was nearly identical to that of Lebanon (11.4 per cent). Differences at the country level were observed between women (14.3 per cent) and men (10 per cent), yet the gap was larger in Jbeil where the unemployment rate was 15.8 per cent for women and 8.8

per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate marked a 7 percentage-point difference in Jbeil compared to 4.3 percentage-point difference in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 25)

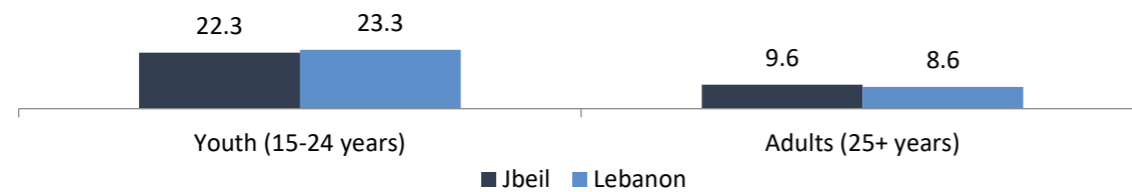
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 9.6 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively in Jbeil, 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 12.7 percentage points in Jbeil and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

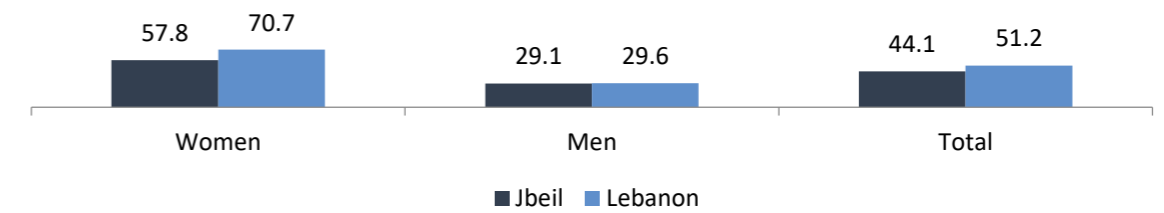


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Jbeil (44.1 per cent), fell significantly behind that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent) and was the lowest at the caza level. It must be pointed out that this result

is mainly due to the relatively lower percentage of inactive women in Jbeil in comparison with Lebanon: 57.8 per cent of women and 29.1 per cent of men were inactive in Jbeil, compared to 70.7 per cent of women and 29.6 per cent of men in the whole of Lebanon. (Figure 27)

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

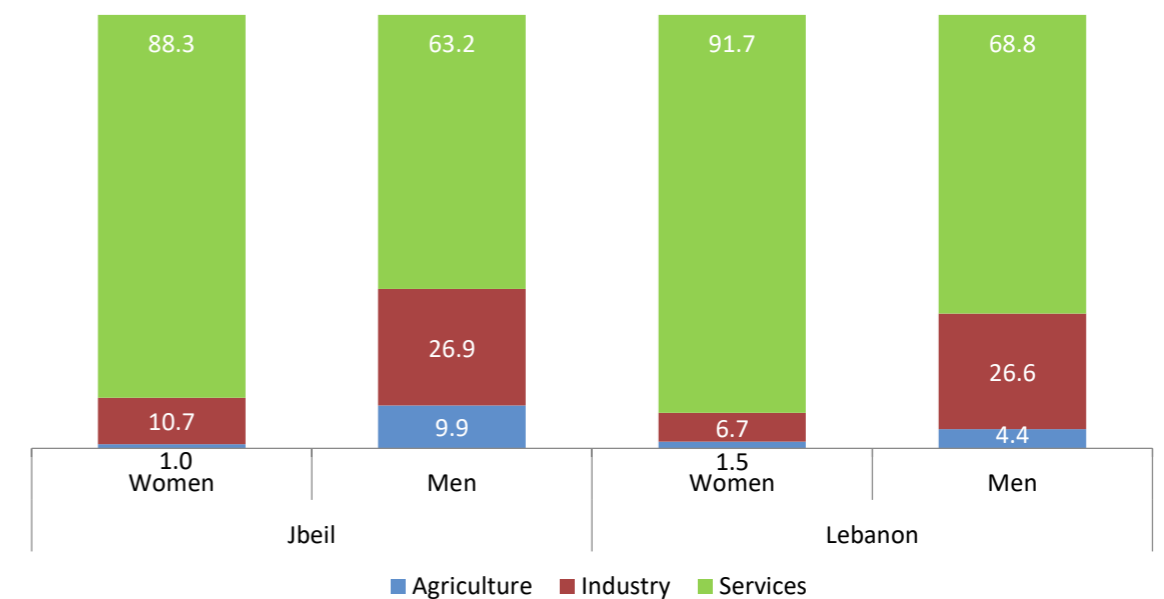


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 88.3 per cent and 63.2 per cent in Jbeil, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 25.1 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 26.9 per cent of working men and 10.7 per cent of working women

were employed in industry in Jbeil, 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 Jbeil was almost absent for working women and greater by 5.5 percentage points for working men. (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)

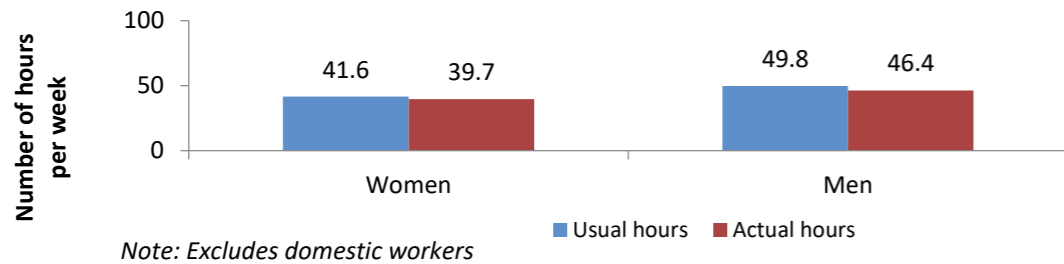


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 46.4 for men and 39.7 for women. Furthermore, the actual number of hours of work was slightly below the usual number of

hours for both sexes, due to temporary absences such as vacation, annual leave, etc. In Lebanon as a whole, the actual number of hours of work was 50 per cent for men and 39.1 per cent for women. (Figure 29)

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



What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found markedly below the national level (54.9 per cent), and 26.7 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was noticeably lower than the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was less prevalent in Jbeil (15.7 per cent) compared to that in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

The results show that 42.4 per cent of the employed population in Jbeil held informal

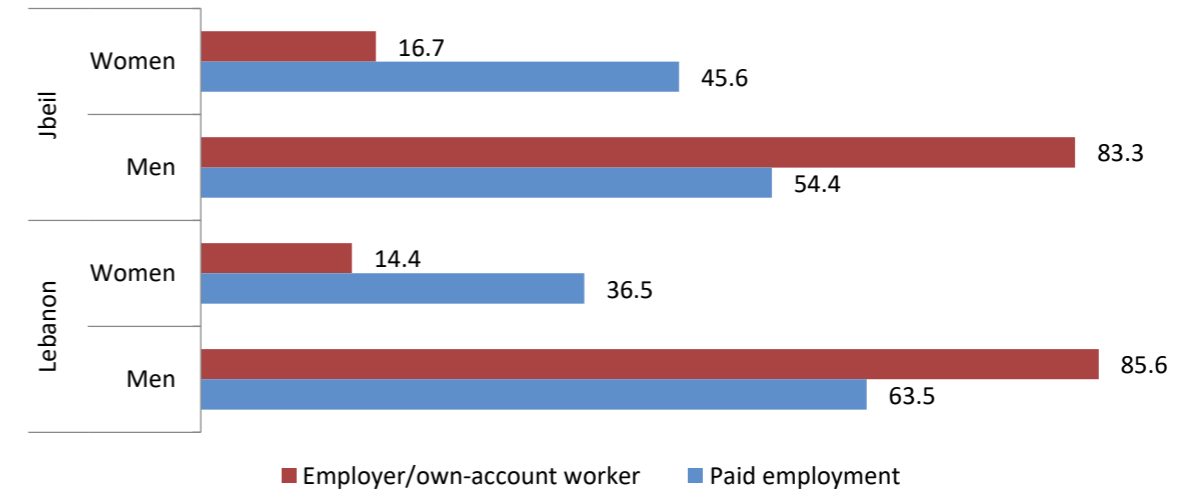
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Jbeil			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	26.7	15.7	42.4	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	57.6	57.6	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	26.7	73.3	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Workers in Jbeil were men (83.3 per cent), a proportion that was lower than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Additionally, men's share in paid employment was significantly lower in Jbeil (54.4 per cent) than in Lebanon as a whole (63.5 per cent). (Figure 30)

workers in Jbeil were men (83.3 per cent), a proportion that was lower than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Additionally, men's share in paid employment was significantly lower in Jbeil (54.4 per cent) than in Lebanon as a whole (63.5 per cent). (Figure 30)

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

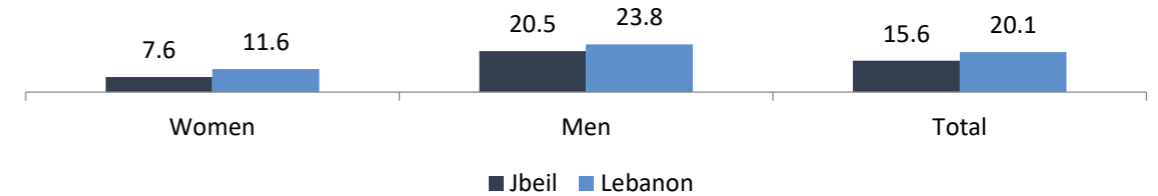


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Jbeil, vulnerable employment was reported to be lower than that observed at the country level (15.6 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it was

markedly more prevalent among men (20.5 per cent) than among women (7.6 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



DID YOU KNOW?

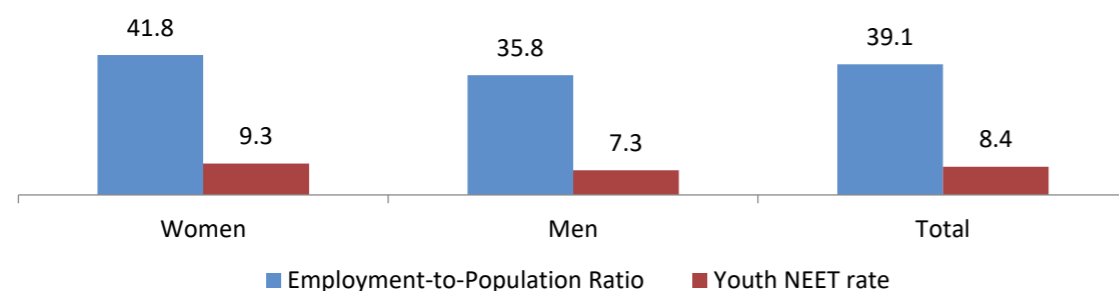
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements 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* - (39.1 per cent) in Jbeil was considerably lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (8.4 per cent). Compared to the national level, the youth employment-to-population

ratio was higher in Jbeil and the Youth NEET rate was remarkably lower (30 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively in Lebanon). Moreover, women's NEET rate in Jbeil (9.3 per cent) was higher than that of men (7.3 per cent). (Figure 32)

Figure 32: Youth in employment and NEET rate (%)



The Team

This report would not have been possible without the joint effort and cooperation of a team of experts working in the Central Administration of Statistics and the United Nations Development Programme. The report was prepared under the overall direction and guidance of Dr Maral Tutélian - Guidanian, Director General of the Central Administration of Statistics and Celine Moyroud, UNDP Resident Representative.

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