

LABOUR FORCE

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



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

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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 Koura, which is situated in the Governorate of North Lebanon.

It consists of five chapters highlighting the following aspects:



I. Demographics



II. Housing



III. Education



IV. Social and Economic Background



V. Labour Force and Employment

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





I. DEMOGRAPHICS

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

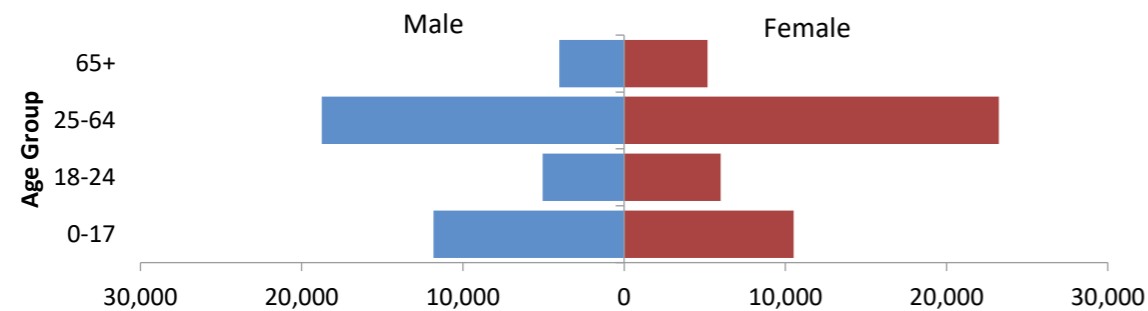
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Koura hosted 1.7 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 84,600 residents. 53.1 per cent of the residents were females and 46.9 per cent males.

whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 13.1 per cent. The remaining 10.9 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

49.7 per cent of the residents in Koura were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 26.4 per cent of the total,

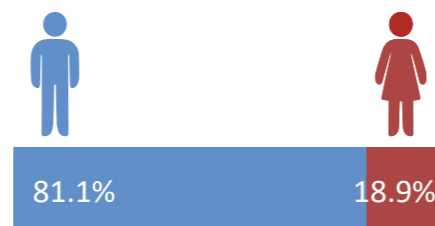
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Koura was 48.5 per cent, a result that was found to be lower than the national level (53.9 per cent). Compared to the other cazas, this ratio was one of the lowest.

Figure 1: Residents in Koura 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 81.1 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 18.9 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

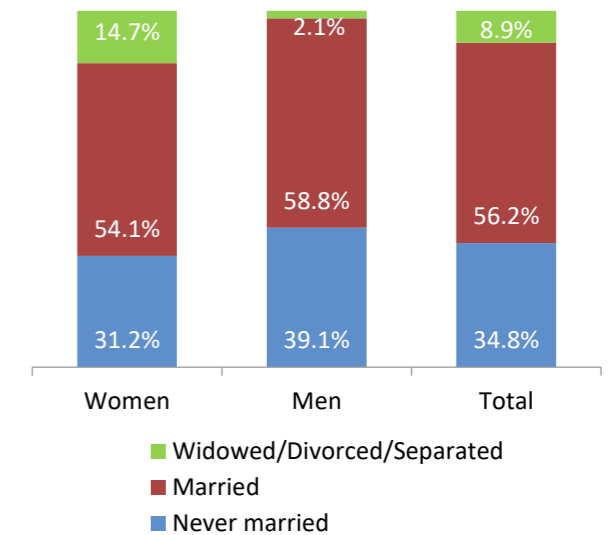
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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 (56.2 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Koura declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 34.8 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (54.1 per cent) was lower than for men (58.8 per cent), and the share of never married women (31.2 per cent) was lower than for men (39.1 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (14.7 per cent) was seven times higher than for men (2.1 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 Koura residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 26.5 years for women and 30.6 years for men, while at the national level, results showed a mean age of 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.



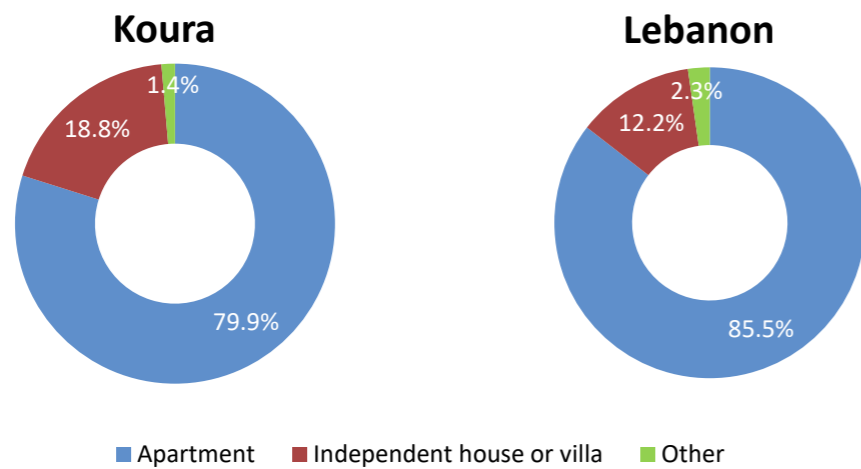
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Koura live?

The primary residences in Koura were mostly apartments (79.9 per cent) whereas 18.8 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth noting that the percentage

of independent houses or villas at the caza level exceeded that at the national level (12.2 per cent). (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

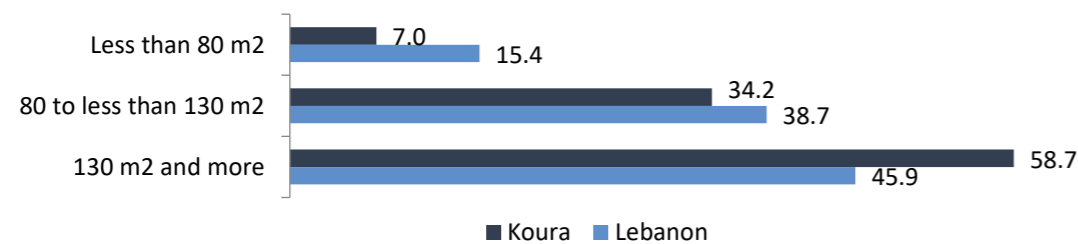


Primary residences by area (m²)

58.7 per cent of the primary residences in Koura were 130 square meters and more compared to 45.9 per cent at the national level. Small residences of less than 80 m² were not common – only 7 per cent of the

residences, compared to 15.4 per cent at the level of the country. Residences of 80 to less than 130 m² comprised 34.2 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent nationally. (Figure 5)

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

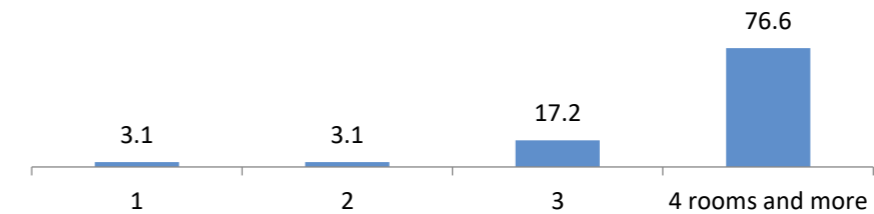


How many rooms does a household have?

In Koura, 76.6 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over, followed by 17.2 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 (%)



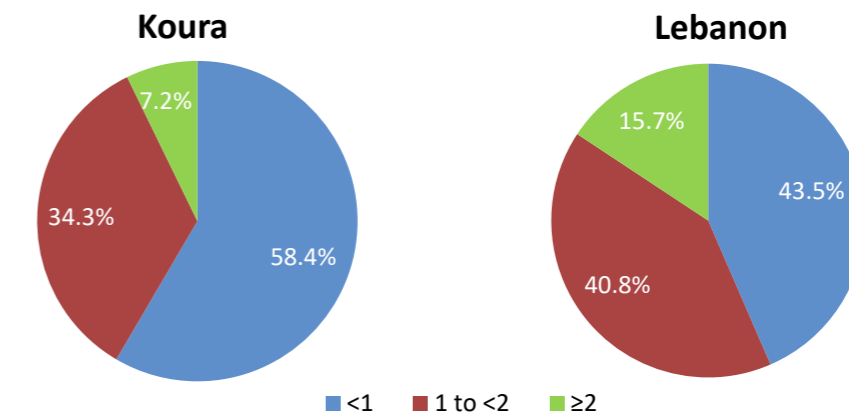
Persons per room

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

distribution of households was remarkably higher for the first group of density whereas it was lower for the second group. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 7.2 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be significantly lower than the national level. (Figure 7)

In Koura, the vast majority of households had a density of less than two individuals per room, with 58.4 per cent less than one individual per room and 34.3 per cent between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the national level, the

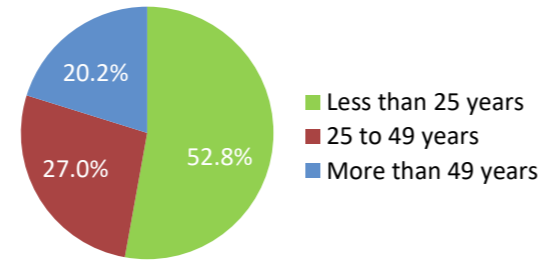
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

52.8 per cent of the dwellings in Koura were constructed less than 25 years ago, a percentage that was found to be greater than that observed all over Lebanon (33.8 per cent) and the highest at the caza level. On the other side, 20.2 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

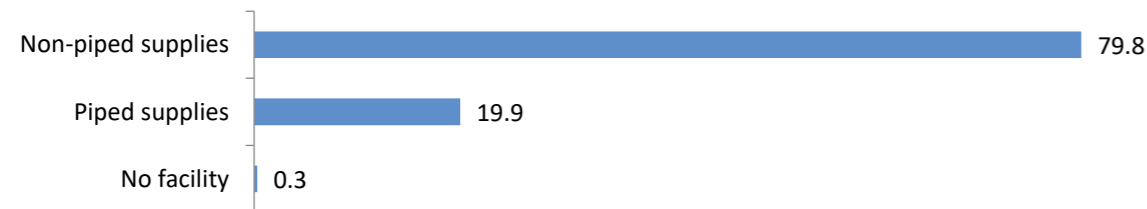


Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply was the main source of drinking water in Koura (79.8 per cent) as well as in Lebanon as a whole (76.9 per cent). For only 19.9 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form

of a supply piped directly to the residence, whereas 0.3 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

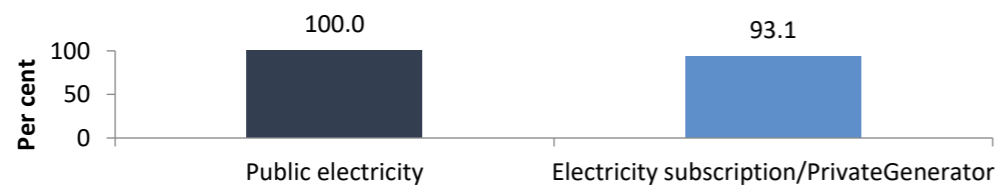
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network, whereas 93.1 per cent of households were subscribed to a private electricity source or had their own private generator. At the

national level, almost identical results were observed for the connection to the public electricity; however, subscription to a private electricity was more prevalent in Koura (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 Koura was estimated at approximately 3,320 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,278 thousand LBP), followed by electricity (982 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (210 thousand LBP).

These expenses were higher compared to the ones observed at the national level, except for satellite/dish where the expenses in Koura were slightly lower than in Lebanon. The median annual expenses in the district were 2,900 thousand LBP, which was slightly 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)

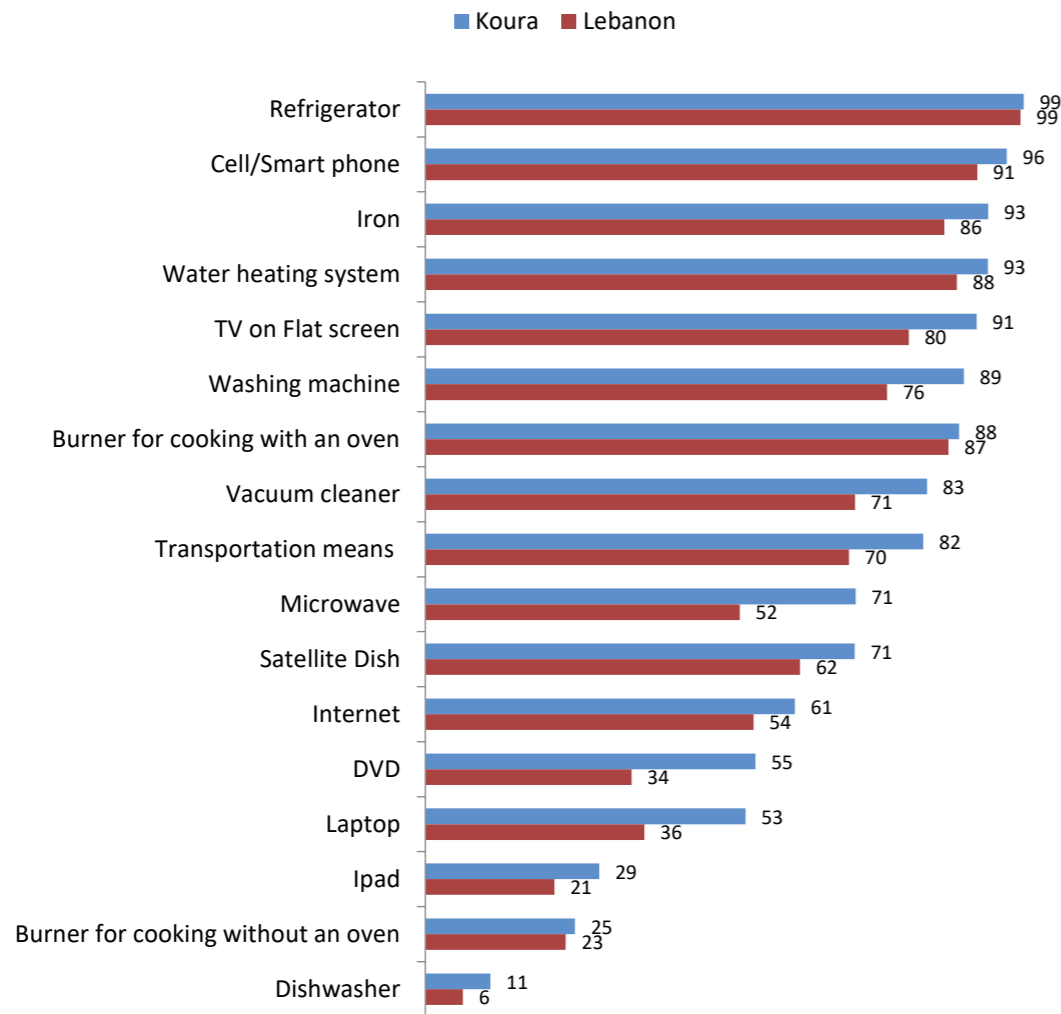
Services	Koura		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	278	280	293	300
Electricity	982	720	671	480
Generator	1,278	1,140	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	210	180	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	444	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,320	2,900	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

The results indicate that the ownership level of almost all the major home appliances in Koura was higher than the national level. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (11 per cent of households), with a higher proportion relatively to the national level (6 per cent). It is instructive to note

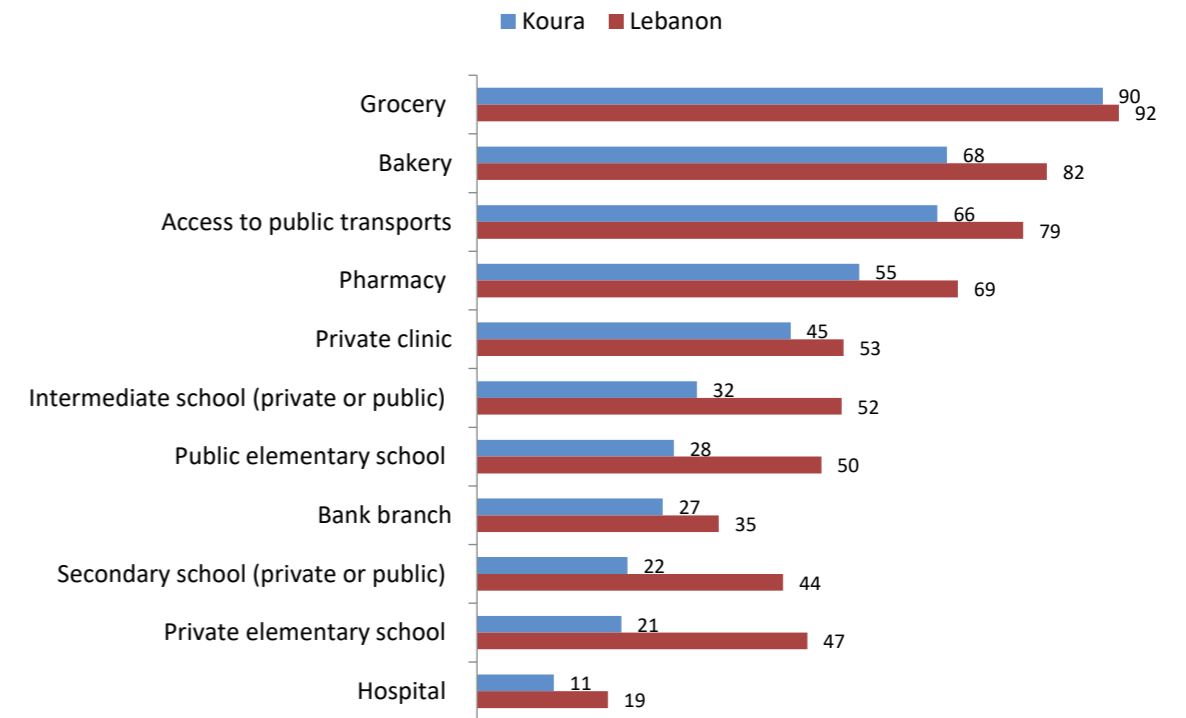
that the proportions of households who had a flat screen TV, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, transportation means, a microwave, a DVD or a laptop in the caza exceeded remarkably those observed at the country level. (Figure 11)

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



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

Figure 12: Access to services (%)



Access to basic services

The vast majority of primary residences in Koura had access to at least one grocery store (90 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals (11 per cent) were the least common services in Koura.

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

For instance, access to bakery or pharmacy was 14 percentage points less whereas access to public transports was 13 percentage points less. Additionally, access to elementary, intermediate and secondary schools was considerably lower in Koura 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 Koura, the GER at the elementary level was 96.2 per cent while it was 93.5 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 88 per cent but decreased to 65.4 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the Gross Enrolment Ratio and the Net Enrolment rate were at all levels higher in Koura than the national level, except the GER at the elementary level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Koura		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	96.2	88.0	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	101.3	75.6	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	93.5	65.4	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.

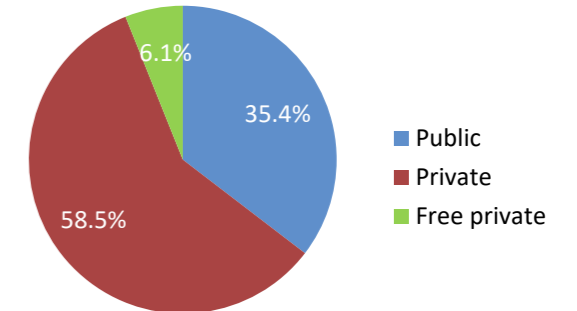
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Koura

In Koura, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (58.5 per cent), rather than public institutions (35.4 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

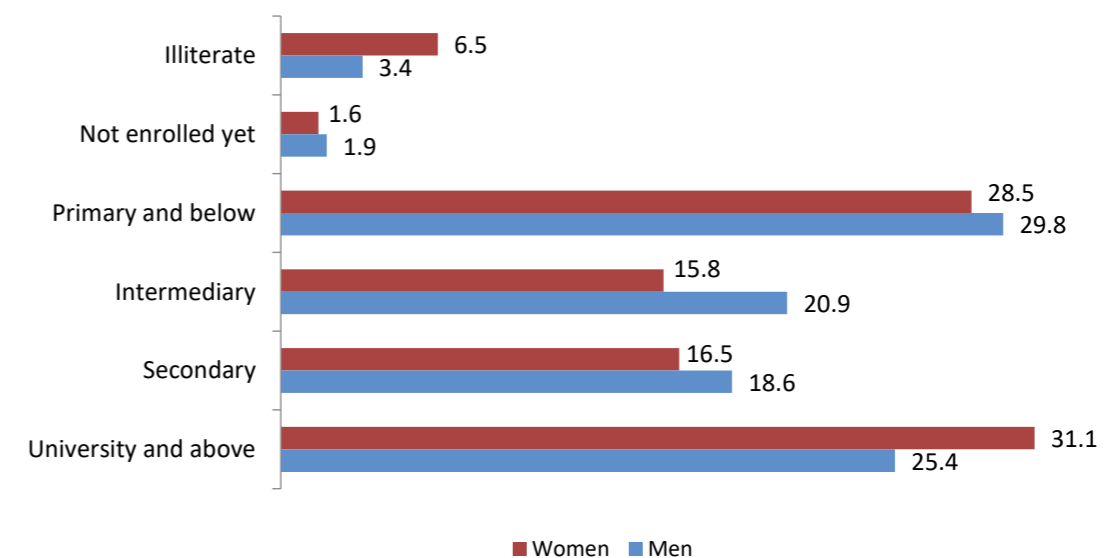
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "primary and below" level⁴ (29.1 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a slightly higher proportion for males (29.8 per cent) than females (28.5 per cent). Moreover, about 28.4 per cent of all caza residents had attained a university-level education or above - higher for women (31.1 per cent) than for men (25.4 per cent). 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 less observed at the caza level (6.5 per cent for women and 3.4 per cent for men). 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.



Koura district

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

How much do households earn in total?

About 35.9 per cent of households in Koura had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion greater than that observed at the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 27.8 per cent of households at the caza level who had total earnings between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP.

1,200 thousand LBP (14.8 per cent), less than 650 thousand LBP (13.2 per cent) or 5 million LBP and more (7.3 per cent) compared to the other income categories.

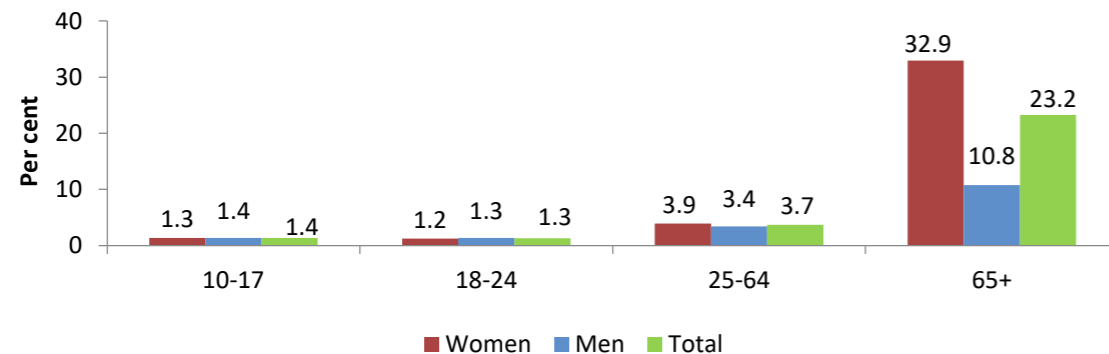
Compared to the national level, households in Koura were less likely to earn a total income below 1,200 thousand LBP, whereas they were more likely to earn more than this amount. (Figure 16)

In contrast, households in Koura were less likely to earn an income between 650 and

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 23.2 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 1.4 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women

aged 25 years old and above were more likely to be illiterate than men; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 22.1 percentage points (32.9 per cent for women and 10.8 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 Koura was reported to be lower (5.5 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (7 per cent)

than for men (3.6 per cent) in Koura, 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 +)

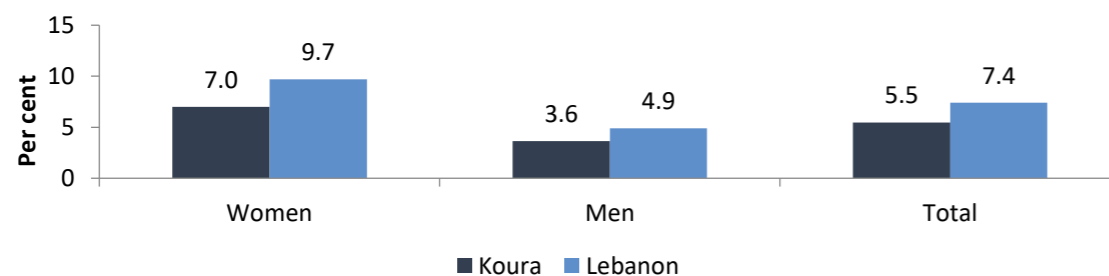
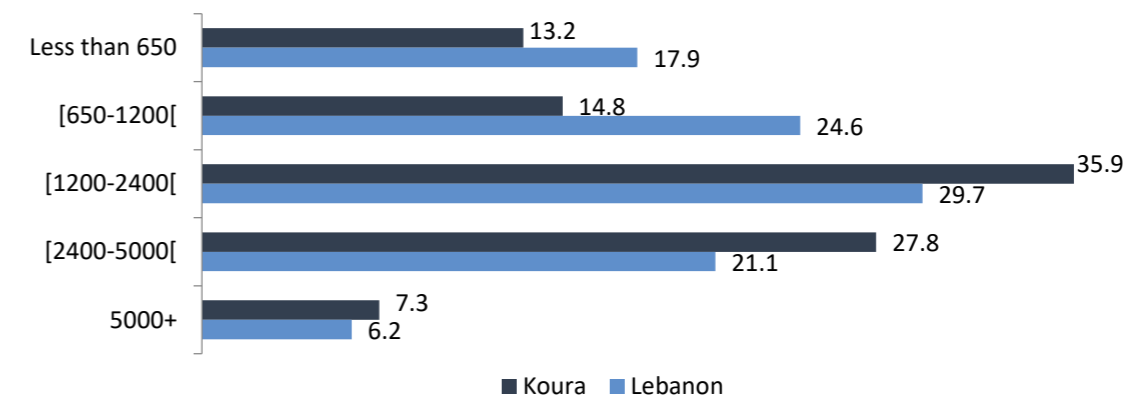


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)

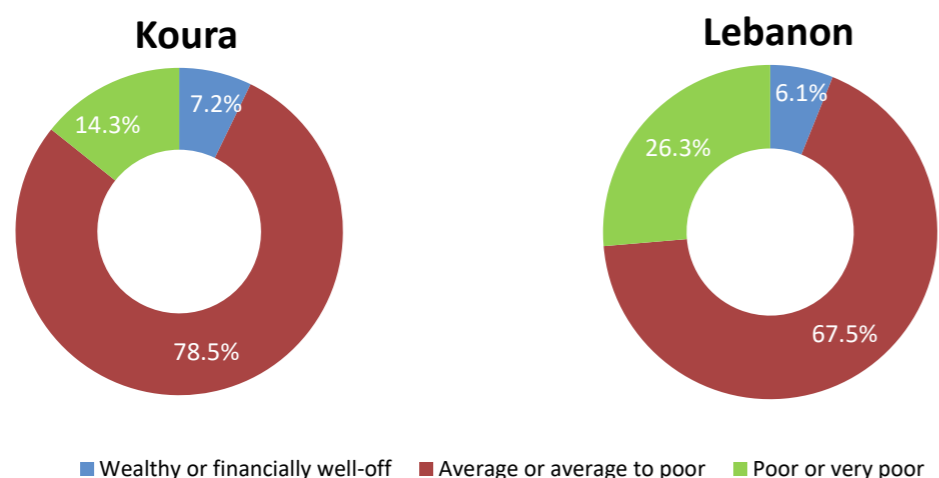


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 78.5 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 14.3 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 7.2 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 relatively lower in Lebanon (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who considered themselves "poor or very poor" was markedly higher (26.3 per cent). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

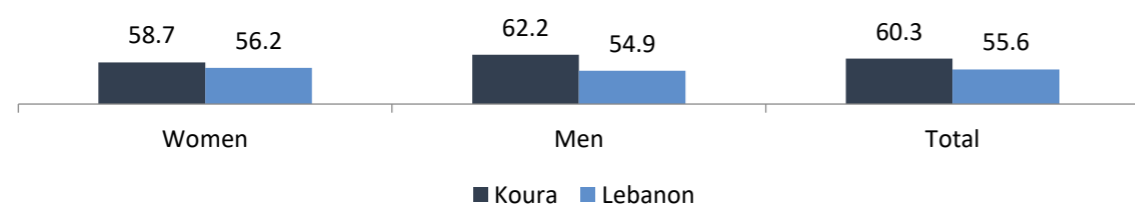


Health Coverage⁵

60.3 per cent of the total residents in Koura were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly higher health coverage was found for men (62.2 per cent) than for

women (58.7 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)

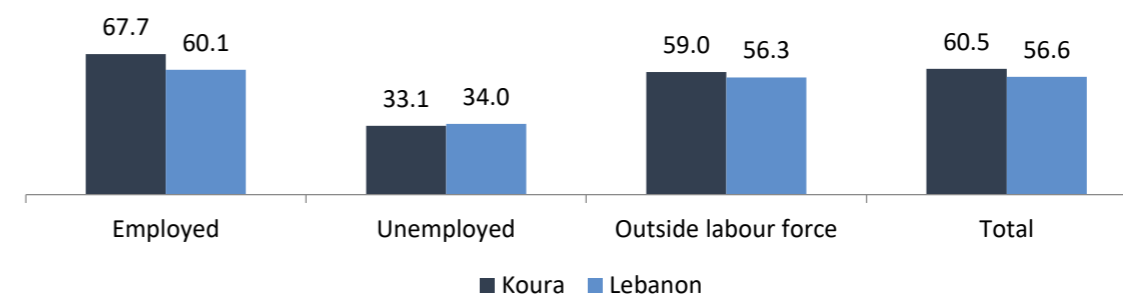
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Koura, 60.5 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 lower (56.6 per cent). Both proportions of residents employed and outside the

labour force who were covered in Koura (67.7 per cent and 59 per cent respectively) were greater than those observed at the national level. It is worth noting that unemployed residents were the least covered in the district. (Figure 19)

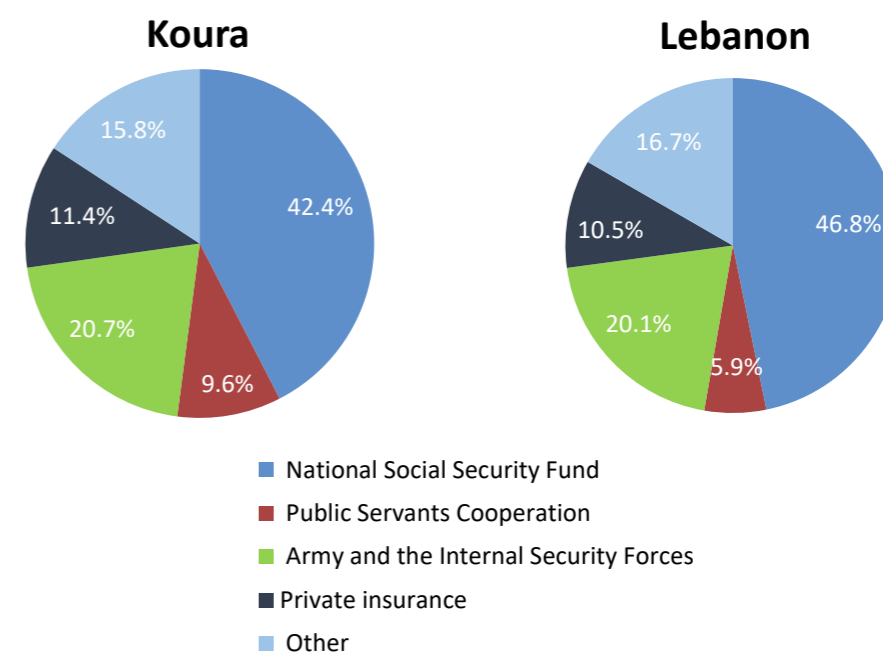
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Koura was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 42.4 per cent of the insured population, followed by the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces (20.7 per cent). The coverage of the

Public Servants Cooperation was higher in Koura than in Lebanon (9.6 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively), whereas private insurance was almost equal at both the caza and national levels (11.4 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 20)

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



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

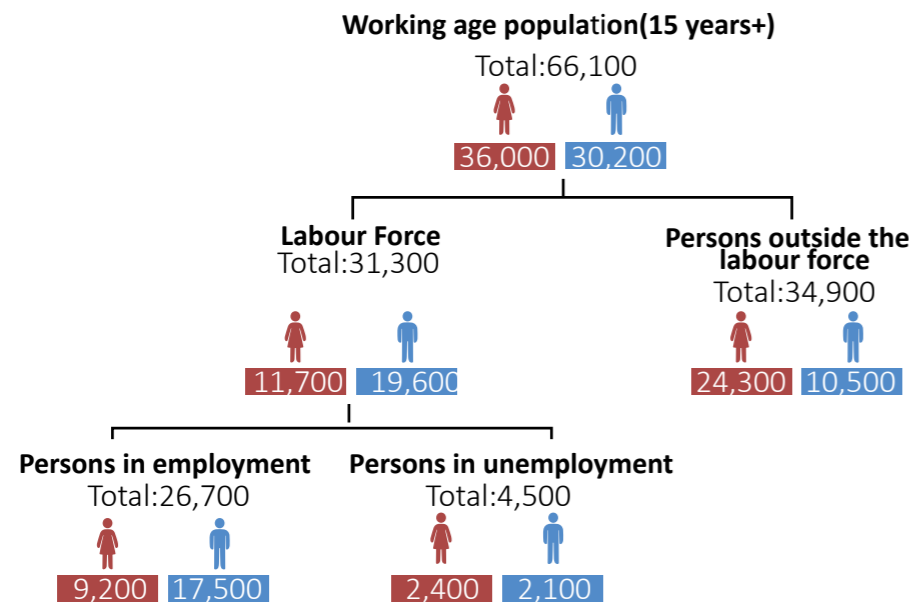
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 66,100 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Koura in 2018–19, about 31,300 people were in the labour force, either employed (26,700) or unemployed (4,500). The remaining 34,900 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.

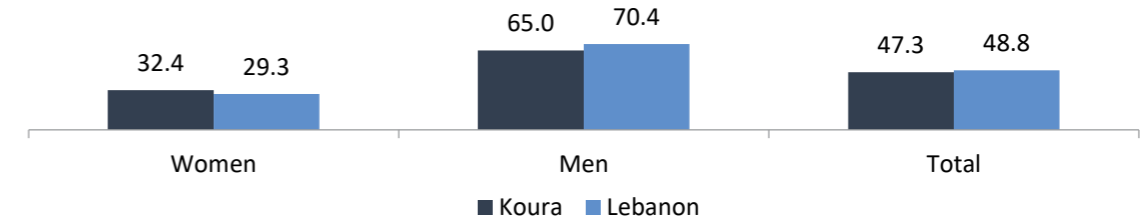
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Koura was 47.3 per cent, which was lower than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level, still less accentuated than the national level. Men's participation rates (65 percent in Koura and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (32.4 per cent in Koura and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 32.6 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

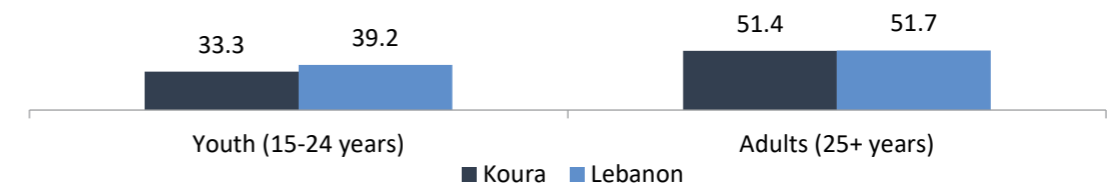
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



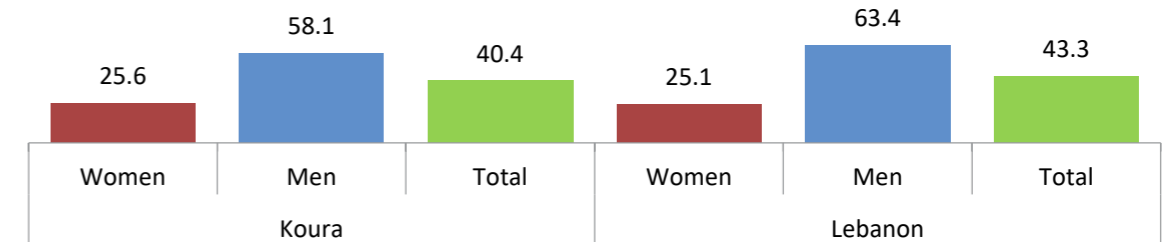
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 51.4 per cent compared to 33.3 per cent in Koura, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



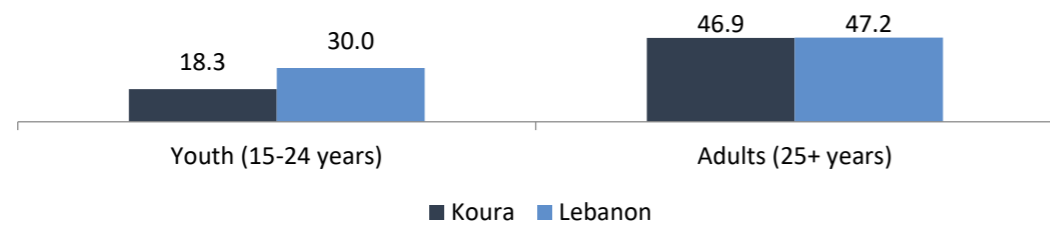
The employment-to-population ratio in Koura (40.4 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 25.6 per cent of women and 58.1 per cent of men were employed in Koura with a gender gap of 32.5 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-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 Koura (18.3 per cent) was lower in the caza than in the country, whereas the adults' employment-to-population ratio was almost equal in Koura and Lebanon. The gap between the two age groups was more significant at the caza level (28.6 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

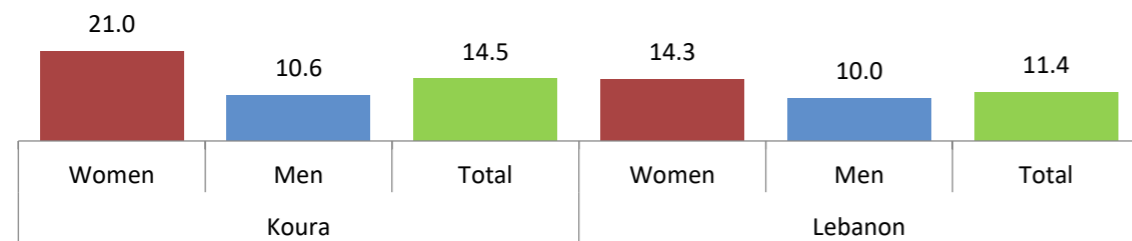
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Koura (14.5 per cent) was above the national level (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 higher in Koura where the unemployment rate was 21 per cent for women and 10.6

per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was more significant in the caza (10.4 percentage-point difference) compared to the national level (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

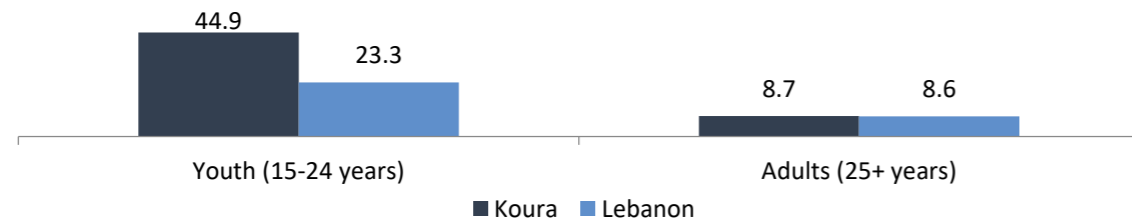
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was considerably less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 8.7 per cent and 44.9 per cent respectively in Koura, 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 36.2 percentage points in Koura and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

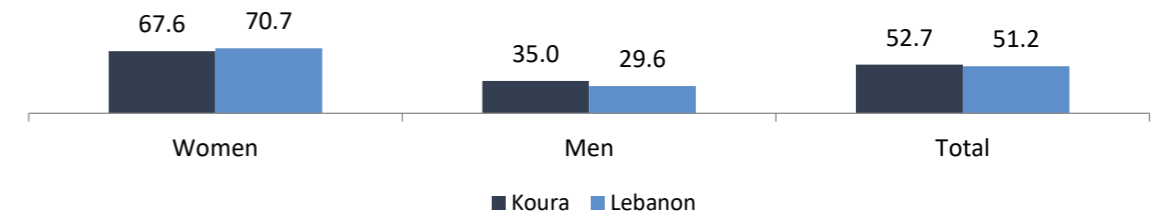


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Koura (52.7 per cent), exceeded that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent).

67.6 per cent of women and 35 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 + (%)

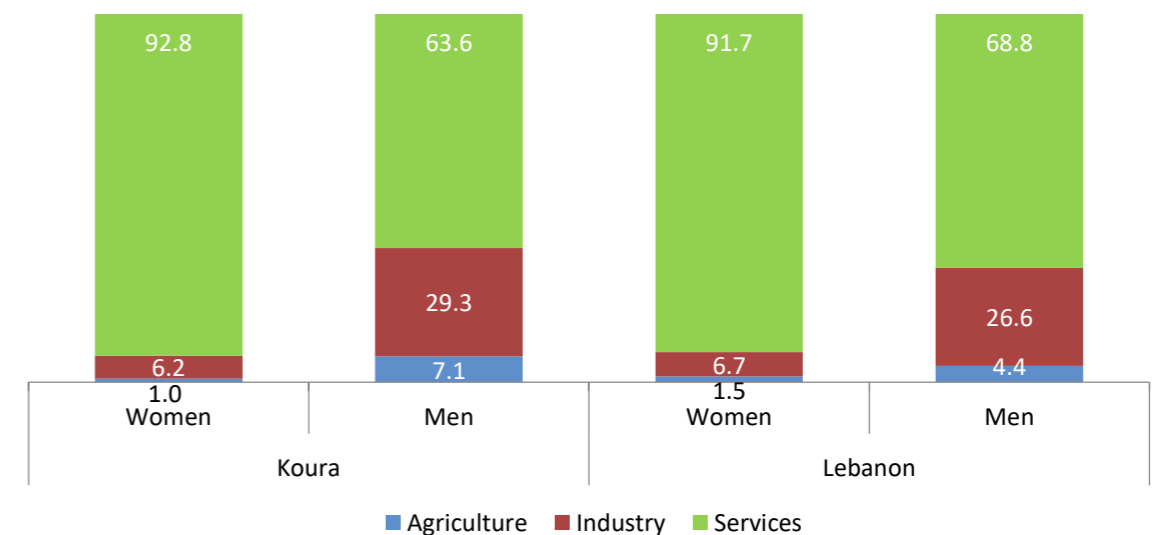


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 92.8 per cent and 63.6 per cent in Koura, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 29.2 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 29.3 per cent of working men and 6.2 per cent of working women

were employed in industry in Koura, compared to nearly the same proportion for working women (6.7 per cent) and 26.6 per cent for working men in the whole of Lebanon. In Koura, agriculture was almost absent for women, whereas it was above the national level for men (7.1 per cent). (Figure 28)

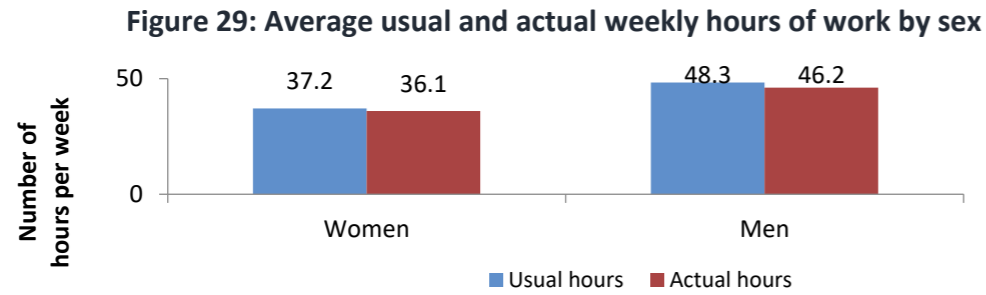
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)



... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual weekly paid hours was 46.2 for men and 36.1 for women. Furthermore, the actual number of hours of work was slightly below the usual number of

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



Note: Excludes domestic workers

What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found to be significantly below the national level (54.9 per cent), and 26 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was noticeably lower compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was equal in Koura and in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

The results show that 45.8 per cent of the employed population in Koura held informal

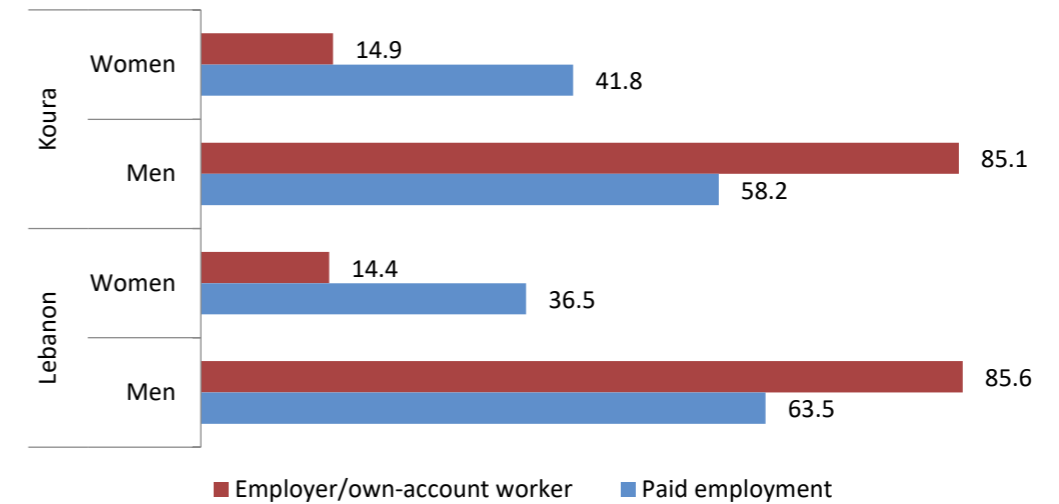
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Koura			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	26.0	19.8	45.8	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	54.2	54.2	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	26.0	74.0	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 Koura were men (85.1 per cent), a proportion that was nearly equal to that

attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was lower in Koura compared to the national level (58.2 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

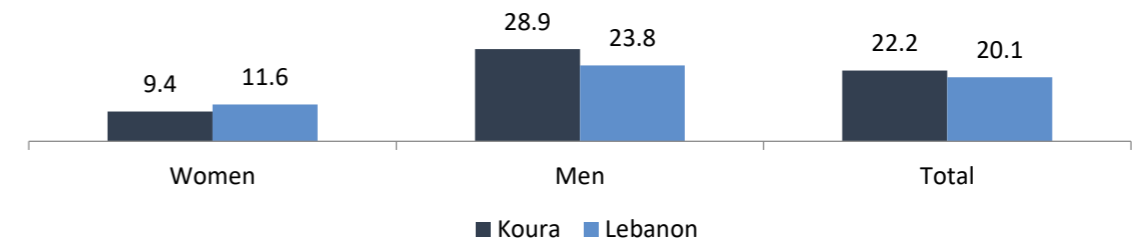


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Koura, vulnerable employment was reported to be higher than that observed at the country level (22.2 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it was almost

three times more prevalent among men (28.9 per cent) than among women (9.4 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



DID YOU KNOW?

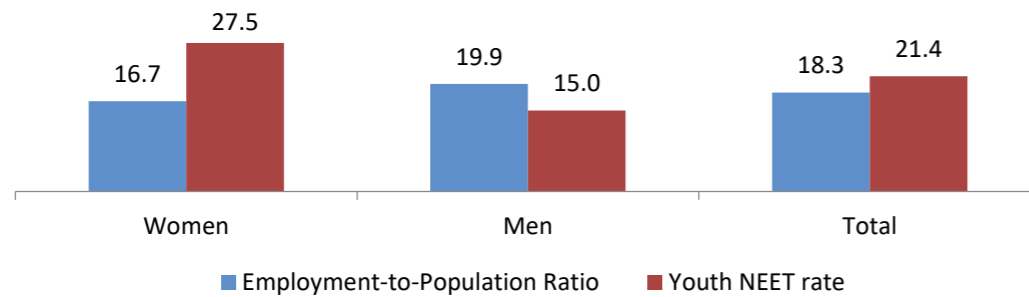
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, "Vulnerable Employment" is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. This category of workers has a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and is therefore more likely to lack elements associated with adequate social security and a voice at work.

Youth in Employment versus Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Youth NEET rate - *Youth not in education, employment or training rate* - (21.4 per cent) in Koura was higher than the youth employment-to-population ratio (18.3 per cent). At the country level, Youth NEET rate was nearly the same (21.8 per cent),

whereas the youth employment-to-population ratio was remarkably higher (30 per cent). Moreover, women's NEET rate in Koura (27.5 per cent) was markedly higher than that of men (15 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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