

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

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Acknowledgments

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

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

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Dr Maral Tutélian - Guidanian
Director General
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

Table of Contents

About the Survey	1
District Statistics	2
I. DEMOGRAPHICS	4
The residents in Rachaya: who and how many are they?.....	4
II. HOUSING	6
Where do residents in Rachaya live?	6
Primary residences by area (m ²)	6
How many rooms does a household have?	7
Persons per room	7
Are the primary residences old or new?	8
Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities	8
Cost associated with residence	9
Home appliances and means of transportation.....	9
Access to basic services.....	10
III. EDUCATION	12
Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate	12
Schooling in Rachaya.....	13
IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND	15
How much do households earn in total?	15
... and how do they perceive their wealth status?.....	15
Health Coverage	16
V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT	18
Labour market structure	18
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View.....	18
Where do they work?.....	21
... and how many hours per week.....	22
What type of jobs do they hold and where?.....	22
How many jobs are "vulnerable"?	23
Youth in Employment versus Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	24
The Team	25

List of Figures

Figure 1: Residents in Rachaya 2018-2019.....	4
Figure 2: Head of household by sex	4
Figure 3: Marital status (aged 15+) by sex	5
Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling.....	6
Figure 5: Primary residences by area of residence (%)	6
Figure 6: Primary residences by number of rooms (%).....	7
Figure 7: Persons per room (%).....	7
Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence.....	8
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%).....	8
Figure 10: Sources of electricity in primary residences	8
Figure 11: Home appliances types and means of transportation (%).....	10
Figure 12: Access to services (%).....	11
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution.....	13
Figure 14: Residents (aged 3+) by level of education attained and sex (%)	13
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +).....	14
Figure 15b: Total illiteracy rate by sex (aged 10 years +).....	14
Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%).....	15
Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households	16
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)	16
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%).....	17
Figure 20: Distribution of residents benefiting from health insurance by source of insurance	17
Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)	19
Figure 22: Labour force participation rate among youth and adults (%).....	19
Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%).....	19
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%).....	20
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%).....	20
Figure 26: Unemployment rate among youth and adults (%)	20

Figure 27: Inactivity rate of residents aged 15 years + (%)	21
Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)	21
Figure 29: Average usual and actual weekly hours of work by sex.....	22
Figure 30: Employed (15 years and above) by employment status and sex (%)	23
Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)	23
Figure 32: Youth in employment and NEET rate (%).....	24

List of Tables

Table 1: Yearly expenditures on services for main dwellings (in thousand LBP)	9
Table 2: Enrolment by level of education (in %)	12
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)	22

About the Survey

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

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The 2018-2019 LFHLCS is the first Lebanese survey to produce estimates not only at the national and sub-national governorate (*mouhafaza*) levels, but also at the district (*caza*) level. Lebanon is composed of eight governorates, called *mouhafaza*, and 26 districts, called *caza*. Only the governorates of Beirut and Akkar were taken as a whole in the survey sample and were not subdivided into districts.

LFHLCS covered all the population of Lebanon living in primary residential dwellings. It was carried out from April 2018 to March 2019. It did not cover the population living in non-residential units, such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements.

With an unprecedented complete national sample size of 50,000 households, more than 39,000 responded to the survey, providing a relatively high response rate of 79%.

Through 227 questions organized into 10 modules, the LFHLCS questionnaire gathered extensive data that were used in the production of a broad array of indicators and a cross-sectional analysis regarding:

- The demographic and social characteristics of households and the individuals living in them on a regular basis (more than six months in a year), including information on education, health, social security and others;
- The labour force situation and the economic activity of all active individuals in the household;
- The characteristics of the household and the conditions of the dwellings and the available amenities.

The concepts, definitions and methodologies that were used in the survey, were designed according to the latest international survey statistical standards especially those in line with the 19th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.²

¹ For more information about the 2018-2019 LFHLCS, refer to the main survey report, available at <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/component/content/article?id=212>.

² Source: ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2013*.

District Statistics

The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities, and a range of other government and non-government district planners, policy makers and users. The district statistics also aim at informing appropriate and evidence-based development policies and programmes at the district level.

This report presents data pertaining to the district of Rachaya, which is situated in the Governorate of Bekaa.

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 Rachaya: who and how many are they?

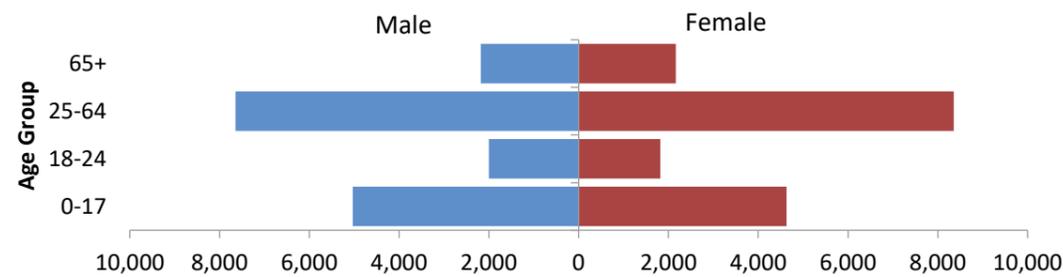
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Rachaya had one of the smallest shares of the population in the country, with around 33,800 residents, accounting for only 0.7 per cent of all residents of Lebanon. 50.2 per cent of the residents were females and 49.8 per cent males.

The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 28.6 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 11.3 per cent. The remaining 12.9 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

47.3 per cent of the residents of Rachaya were found in the age group 25–64 years.

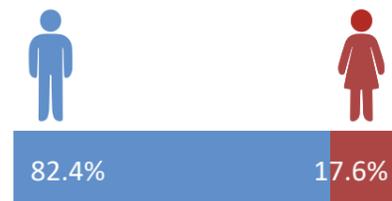
In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Rachaya was 57.6 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level.

Figure 1: Residents in Rachaya 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 82.4 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 17.6 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

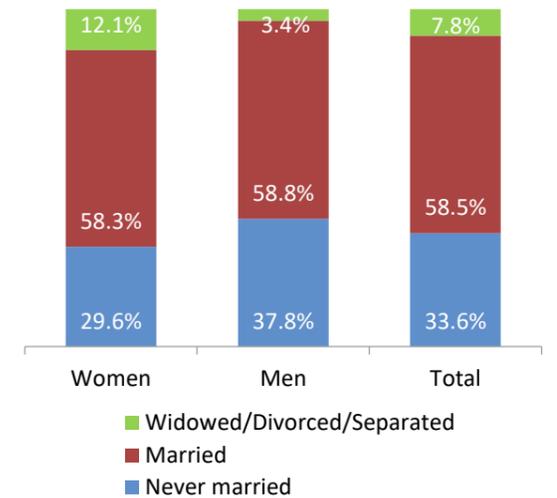
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



³Age dependency ratio is the number of dependents aged 0-14 years and those aged 65+ compared to the total population aged 15-64 years, which is the working age population. It describes the degree to which the economically non-productive population is dependent on the working-age population. The higher the ratio, the greater the economic burden.

58.5 per cent of all residents aged 15 and above in Rachaya declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas one third (33.6 per cent) stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (58.3 per cent) was nearly equal to that of men (58.8 per cent), whereas the share of never married women (29.6 per cent) was lower than for men (37.8 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (12.1 per cent) was noticeably higher than for men (3.4 per cent). (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Marital status (aged 15+) by sex



WHAT IS THE SMAM?

The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. It is a synthetic indicator calculated from marital status categories of men and women aged 15 to 54 at the date of the census or the survey.

Among Rachaya residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 24.6 years for women and 32.7 years for men, whereas at the national level, the mean age of marriage was found to be 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively. Compared to the national level, the results showed a delay in the mean age of marriage for men in Rachaya.



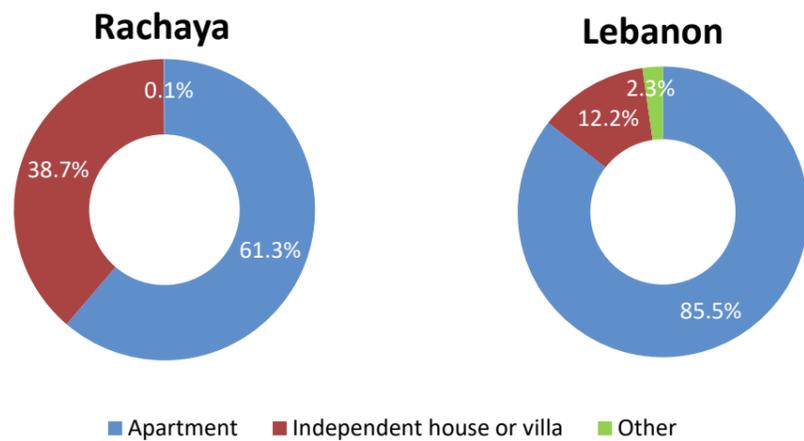
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Rachaya live?

61.3 per cent of primary residences in Rachaya were apartments whereas 38.7 per cent were independent houses or villas. It is worth noting that the percentage of

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

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

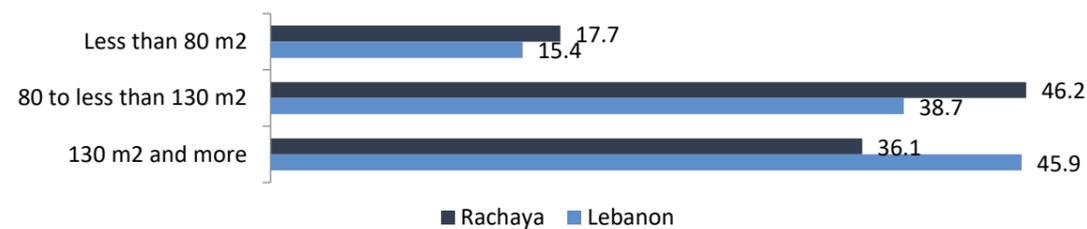


Primary residences by area (m²)

46.2 per cent of the dwellings in Rachaya were between 80 and 130 square meters, a proportion that exceeded the national level (38.7 per cent). 36.1 per cent of the dwellings 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 – 17.7 per cent of the dwellings compared to 15.4 per cent at the level of the country. (Figure 5)

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

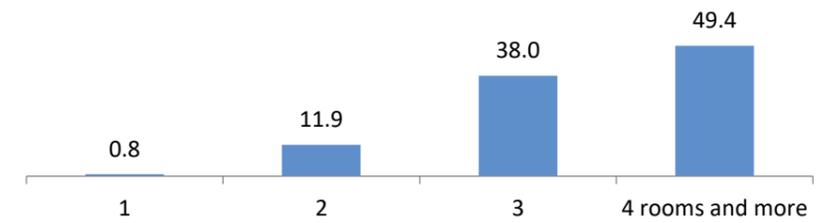


How many rooms does a household have?

In Rachaya, about half of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over (49.4 per cent), followed by 38 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 (%)

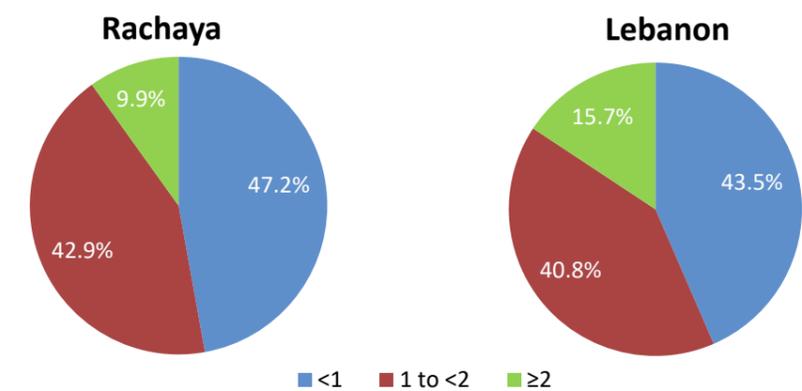


Persons per room

The number of individuals per room is an indicator that provides a measure of residential crowding and occupancy. In Rachaya, the vast majority of households had a density of less than two individuals per room, with 47.2 per cent less than one individual per room, and 42.9 per cent between one and two individuals per room.

Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was higher for both groups of density. As for the residences that were found to be more crowded (more than two persons per room), they represented 9.9 per cent of the households, a proportion significantly below the one observed at the national level. (Figure 7)

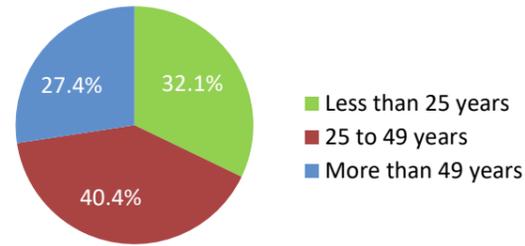
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

40.4 per cent of the dwellings in Rachaya were constructed between 25 to 49 years ago, compared to 34.4 per cent nationally. On the other side, 27.4 per cent of primary residences were constructed more than 49 years ago, a percentage lower than that observed all over Lebanon (31.8 per cent). (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 Rachaya (60.9 per cent), yet, less prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent). For only 38.6 per cent of households,

drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence, whereas 0.4 per cent of dwellings had no drinking water facility whatsoever. (Figure 9)

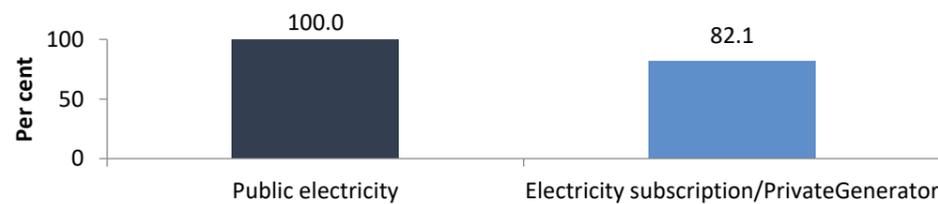
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network, whereas 82.1 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 slightly less prevalent in Rachaya (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 Rachaya was estimated at approximately 3,360 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (683 thousand LBP) followed by fixed phones (without Internet) (456 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on public water (189 thousand LBP). Compared to the national level, average expenses on public water and generator were relatively lower in the caza, whereas those on fixed phones were higher. The median annual expenses in Rachaya were 3,360 thousand LBP, which was higher 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	Rachaya		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	189	180	293	300
Electricity	432	360	671	480
Generator	683	600	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	360	360	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	456	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,360	3,360	3,308	2,940

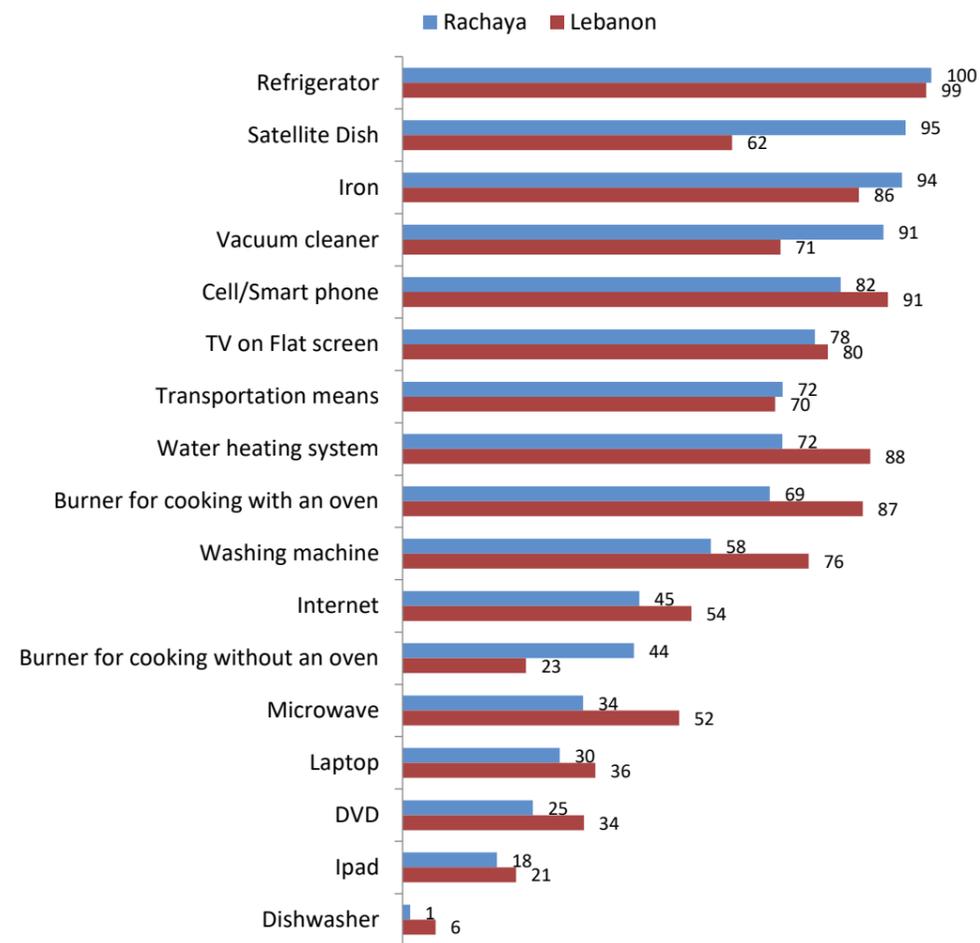
Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator, about 95 per cent had a satellite dish, 94 per cent had an iron and 91 per cent had a vacuum cleaner at home in Rachaya. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (1 per cent of households) with a lower proportion relatively to the national level (6 per cent).

vacuum cleaner or a burner for cooking without an oven at home in Rachaya exceeded considerably those of the country. In contrast, the proportions of the households who had a water heating system, a burner for cooking with an oven, a washing machine or a microwave fell remarkably behind the national levels. (Figure 11)

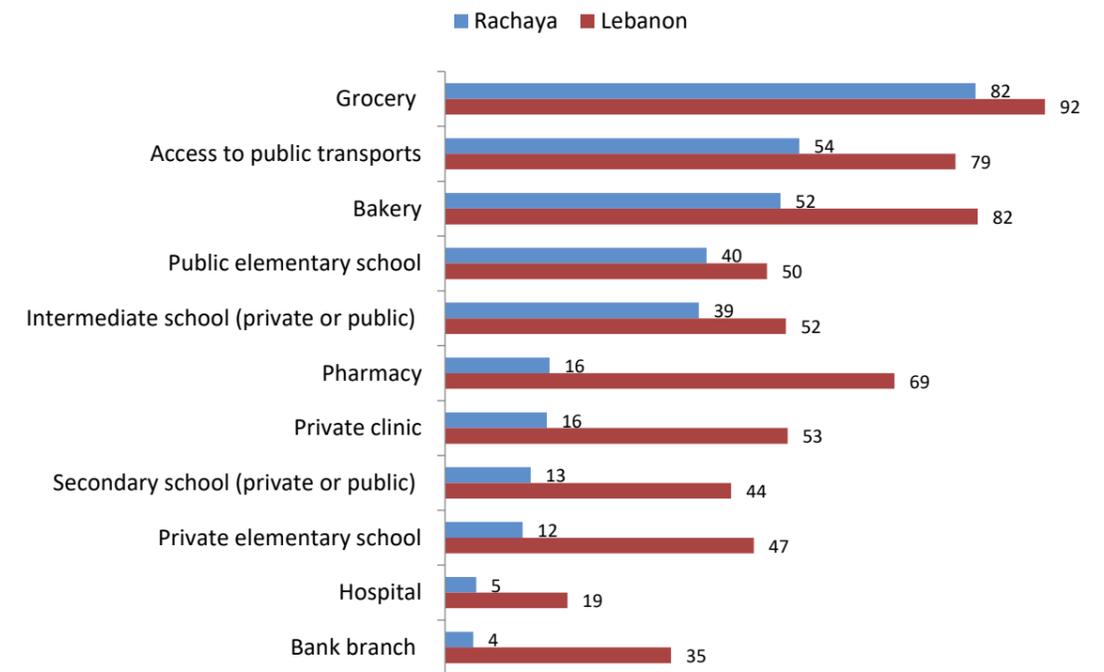
It is instructive to note that the proportions of the households who had a satellite dish, a

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 in Rachaya had access to at least one grocery store (82 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals (5 per cent) and bank branches (4 per cent) were the least common services in Rachaya.

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 Rachaya.

For instance, access to pharmacy was 53 percentage points less, to private clinic 37 percentage points less, to public transports 25 percentage points less and to bakery 30 percentage points less. Moreover, the widespread of bank branches fell behind the national level by 31 percentage points, whereas access to hospital was 14 percentage points less. Additionally, access to elementary, intermediate and secondary schools was considerably lower in Rachaya 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 elementary and secondary levels. In Rachaya, the GER at the elementary level was 103.2 per cent while it was 94.7 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 93 per cent but decreased to 59.5 per cent at the secondary level. Interestingly, the gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate were at all levels higher in Rachaya than the national level. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Rachaya		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	103.2	93.0	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	115.0	71.8	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	94.7	59.5	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.

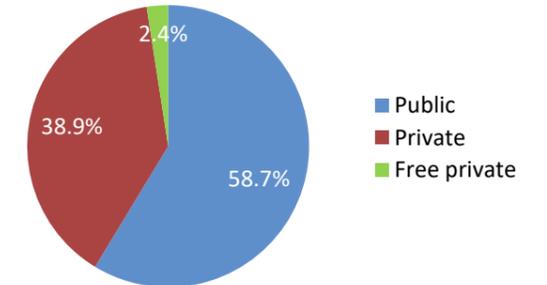
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Rachaya

In Rachaya, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in public educational institutions (58.7 per cent), rather than private institutions (38.9 per cent). With 47.8 per cent enrolled in private educational institutions in Lebanon, results show that private schooling was relatively less common in Rachaya. In contrast, the enrolment in public institutions was markedly higher (46.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 13)

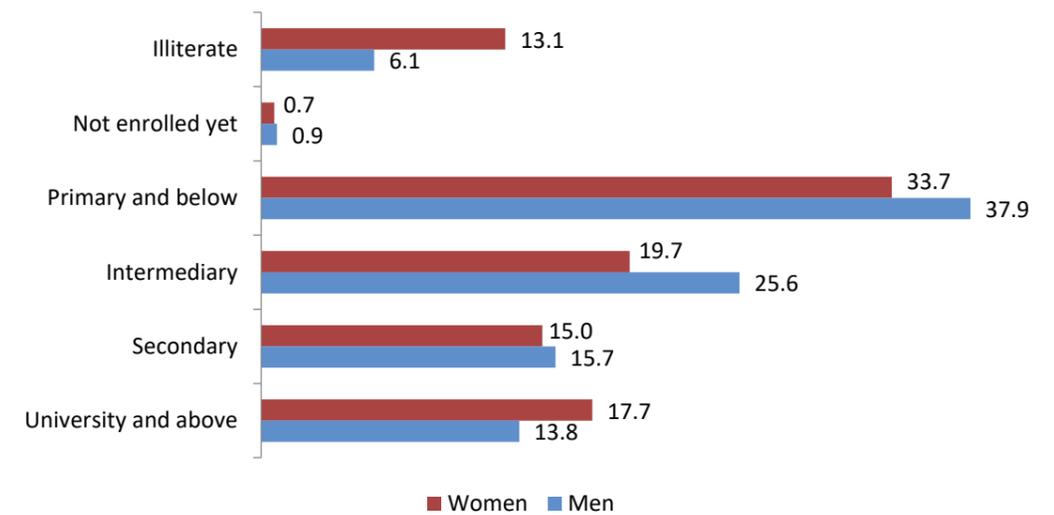
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



The "primary and below" level⁴ (35.8 per cent) was the highest educational attainment in the caza, with a higher proportion for males (37.9 per cent) than females (33.7 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

more observed at the caza level (13.1 per cent for women and 6.1 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.



Rachaya district

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

How much do households earn in total?

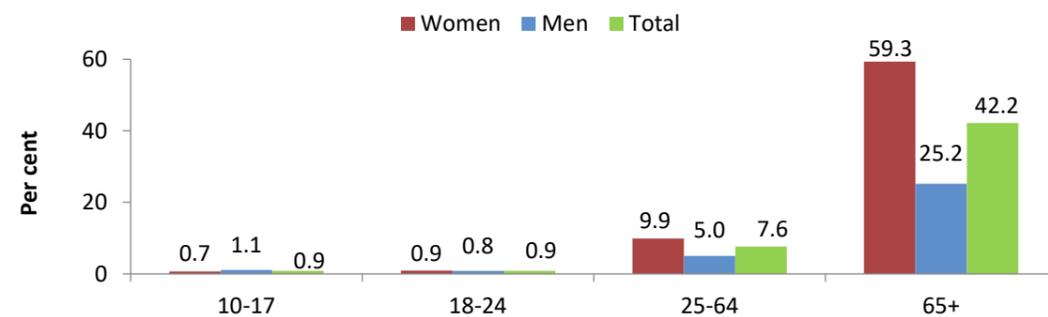
One third of the households in Rachaya had a total income from all sources between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP (33.4 per cent) in the month preceding the Survey, a proportion that was higher than the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 27.1 per cent of households who had earnings ranging between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP, and 25.7 per cent of households earning less than 650 thousand LBP. In contrast, households in Rachaya were less likely to earn a total income

between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP (12.5 per cent) or 5 million+ LBP (only 1.3 per cent) compared to the other income categories.

Compared to the national level, it is interesting to note that households in Rachaya were more likely to have earnings less than 2,400 thousand LBP, whereas they were less likely to earn more than this amount. (Figure 16)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 42.2 per cent of the residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 0.9 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. Women aged 25 years and above were more likely to be illiterate than men. It is worth noting that gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 34.1 percentage points (59.3 per cent for women and 25.2 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



At the caza level, Rachaya had one of the highest illiteracy rates among residents aged 10 years and above (11 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 (14.9 per cent) than for men (7 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 +)

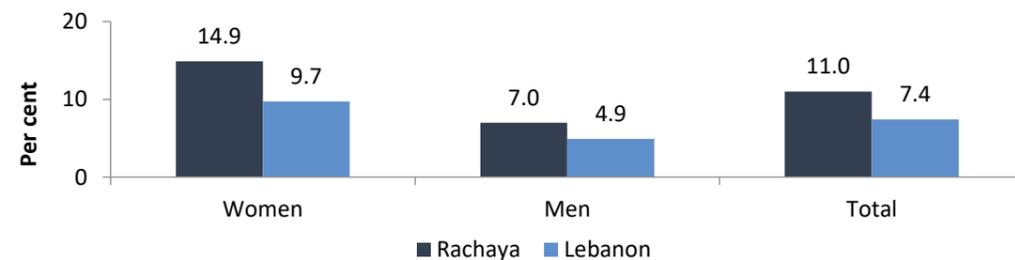
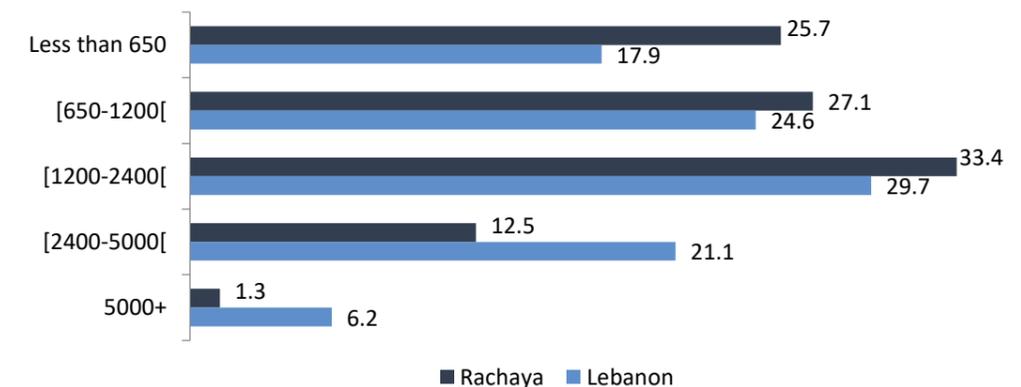


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)

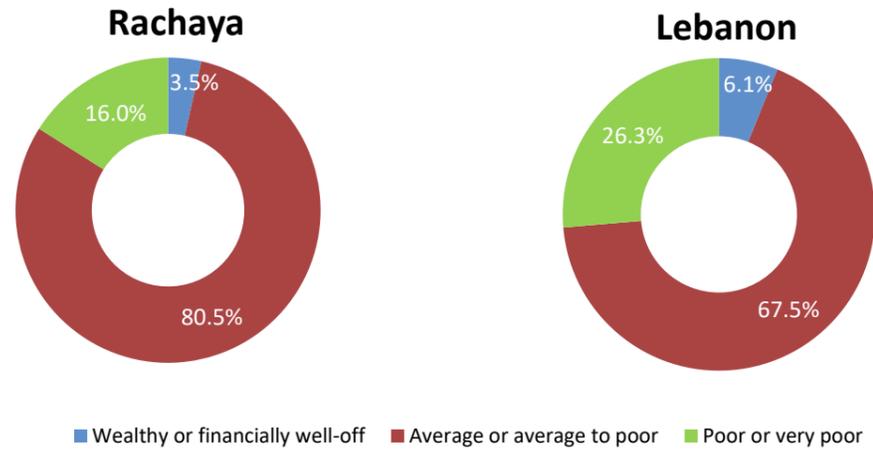


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 80.5 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 16 per cent as "poor or very poor", and 3.5 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 markedly lower in Lebanon (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who considered themselves "poor or very poor" was remarkably higher (26.3 per cent). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

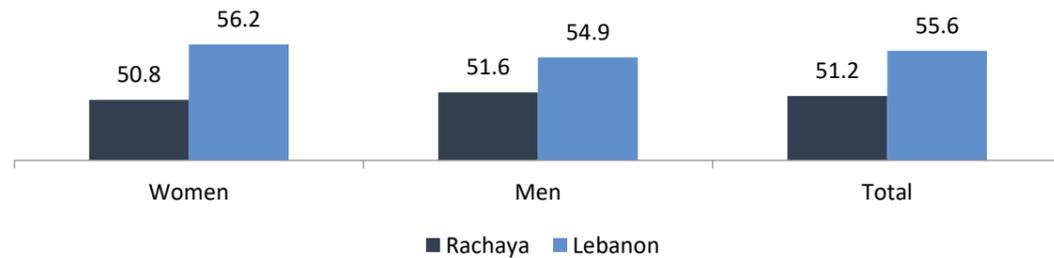


Health Coverage⁵

Only 51.2 per cent of the total residents in Rachaya were covered by at least one type of health insurance, with almost the same proportion for women (50.8 per cent) and

men (51.6 per cent). At the national level, the results show a relatively higher health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)

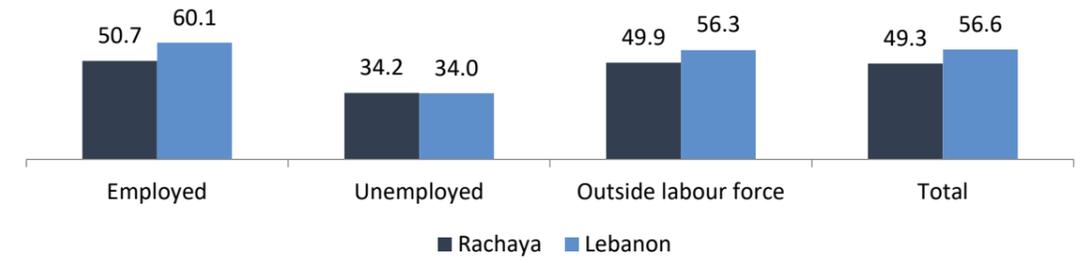


In Rachaya, 49.3 per cent of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage, whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was higher (56.6 per cent). Both proportions of residents employed and

outside the labour force who were covered in Rachaya (50.7 per cent and 49.9 per cent respectively) were lower 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.

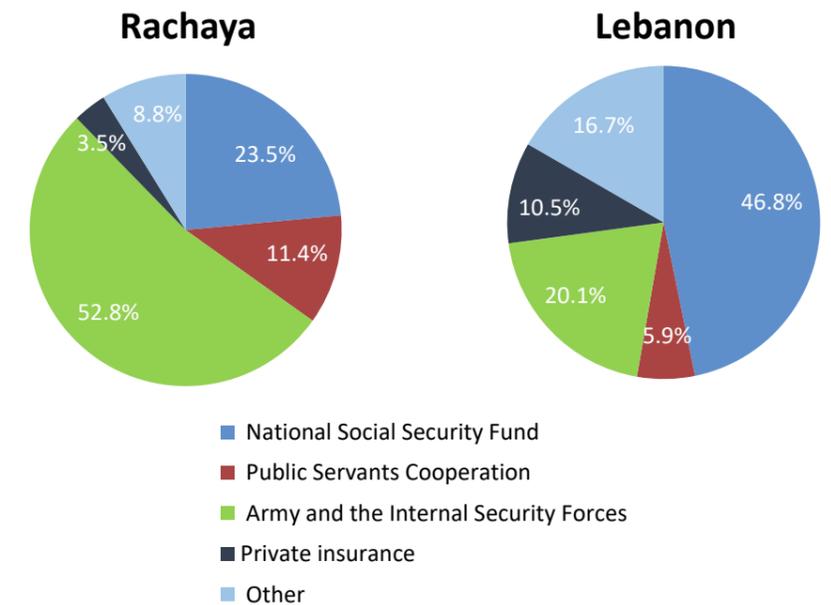
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Rachaya was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 52.8 per cent of the insured population, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶ (23.5 per cent). Interestingly, the distribution of residents by source of insurance in Rachaya differed considerably from the one observed in the whole of Lebanon, where the main source of health

coverage was the NSSF which covered almost half of the population (46.8 per cent). The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was higher in Rachaya than in Lebanon as a whole (11.4 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively), whereas private insurance was three times lower (3.5 per cent in Rachaya compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

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



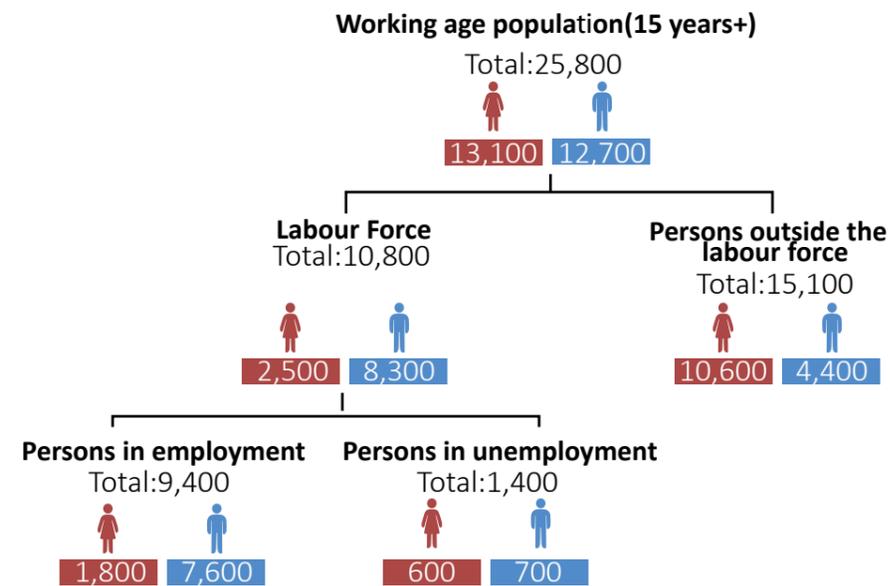
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 25,800 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Rachaya in 2018–19, about 10,800 people were in the labour force, either employed (9,400) or unemployed (1,400). The remaining 15,100 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.

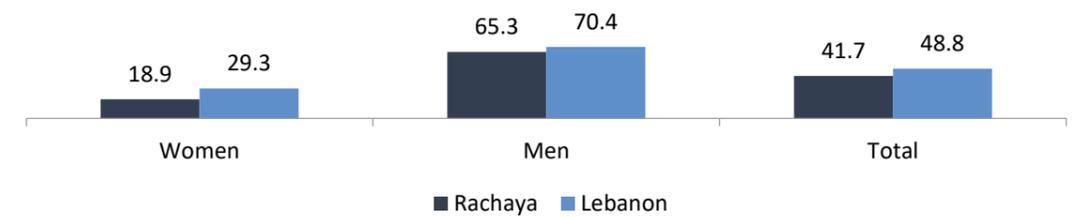
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Rachaya was 41.7 per cent, which was significantly lower than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level and more accentuated than the national level. Men’s participation rates (65.3 per cent in Rachaya and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (18.9 per cent in Rachaya and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 46.4 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

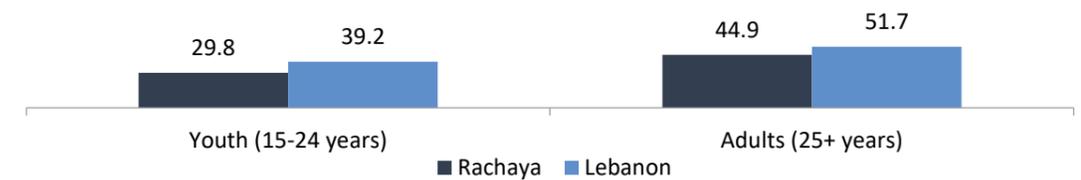
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



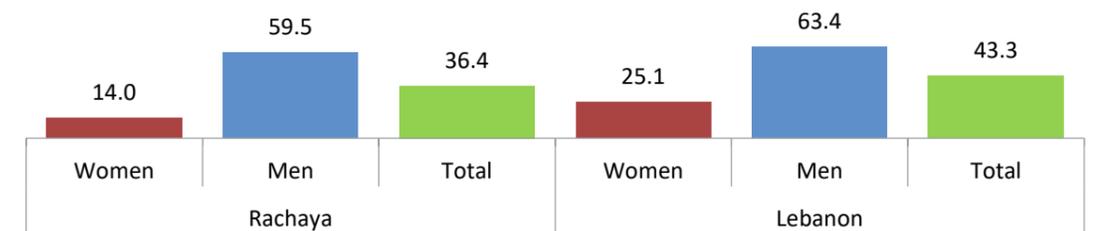
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 44.9 per cent compared to 29.8 per cent in Rachaya, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



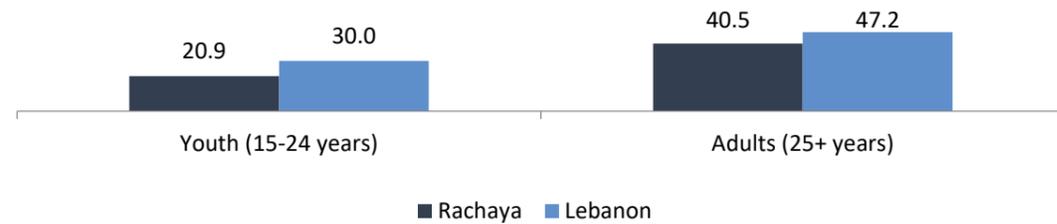
The employment-to-population ratio in Rachaya (36.4 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. 14 per cent of women and 59.5 per cent of men were employed in Rachaya with a gender gap of 45.5 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 Rachaya (20.9 per cent) was markedly lower than that of the adults (40.5 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were noticeably lower than those observed at the national level. However, the gap between the two age groups was more significant at the caza level (19.6 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

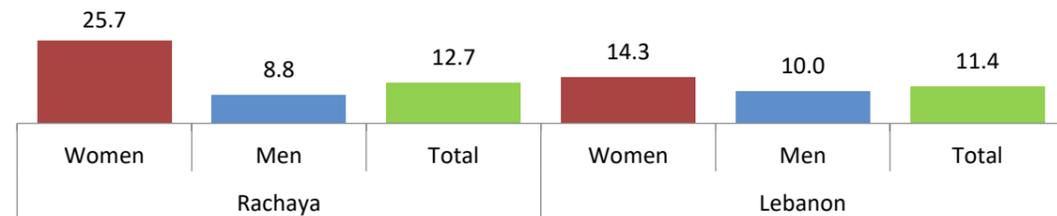
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Rachaya (12.7 per cent) was greater than 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 higher in Rachaya where the unemployment rate was 25.7 per cent for

women and 8.8 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was remarkably higher in Rachaya (16.9 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

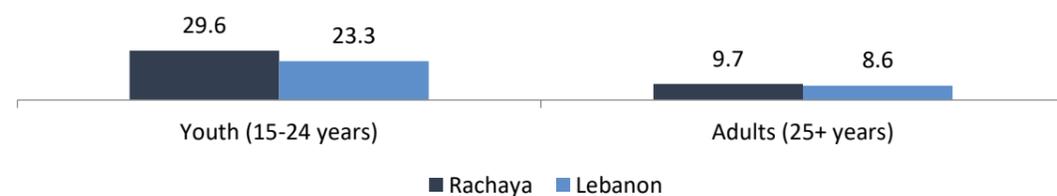
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 9.7 per cent and 29.6 per cent respectively in Rachaya, 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 19.9 percentage points in Rachaya and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

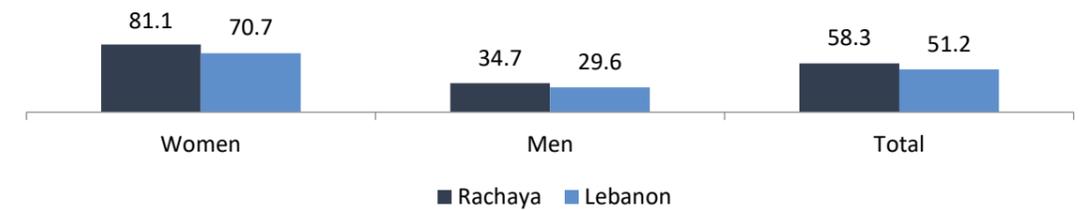


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Rachaya (58.3 per cent), exceeded that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent).

81.1 per cent of women and 34.7 per cent of men were inactive at the caza level, compared to 70.7 per cent of women and 29.6 per cent of men at the national level. (Figure 27)

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

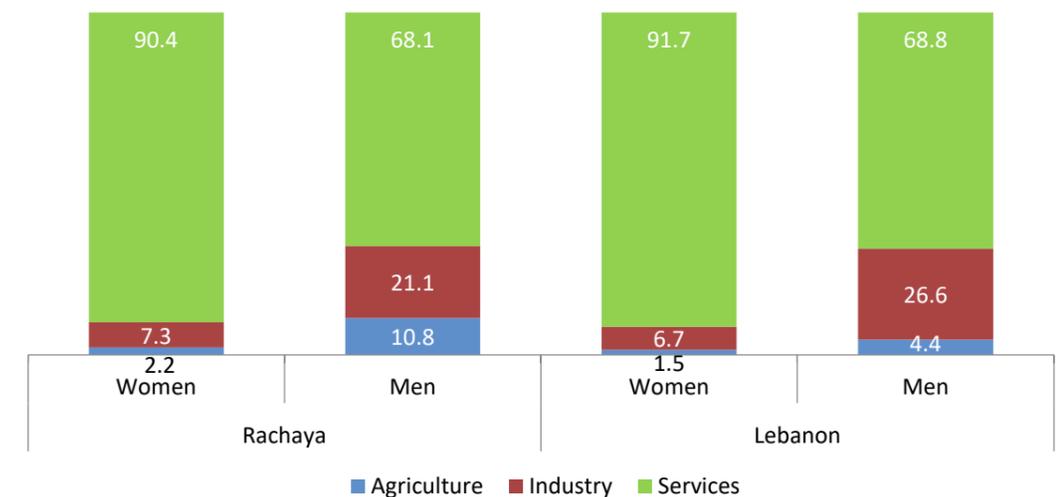


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 90.4 per cent and 68.1 per cent in Rachaya, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 22.3 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 21.1 per cent of working

men and 7.3 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Rachaya, 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 Rachaya was greater by 6.4 percentage points for working men. (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)

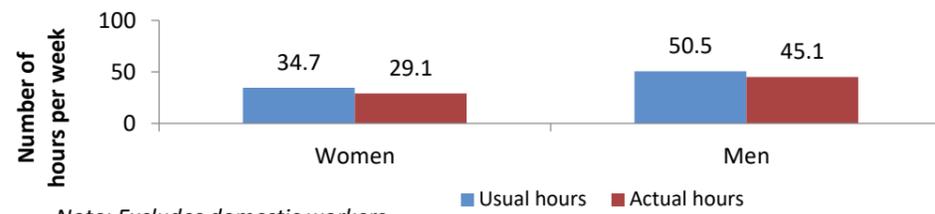


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 45.1 for men and 29.1 for women. Furthermore, the actual number of hours of work was slightly below the usual number of

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

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



Note: Excludes domestic workers

What type of jobs do they hold and where?

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

result that was found to be almost equal to the national level (54.9 per cent), and 37.8 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was higher compared to the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was lower than the one observed in the whole of Lebanon (17.4 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively). (Table 3)

The results show that 55.2 per cent of the employed population in Rachaya held informal jobs at their main occupation, a

Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Rachaya			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	37.8	17.4	55.2	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	44.8	44.8	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	37.8	62.2	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". At the caza level, the share of women that are employers/own-account workers was found to be one of the lowest (7.7 per cent). The majority of employers or own-account

workers in Rachaya were men (92.3 per cent), a proportion that was higher than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was higher in Rachaya compared to the national level (74.3 per cent and 63.5 per cent respectively). (Figure 30)

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

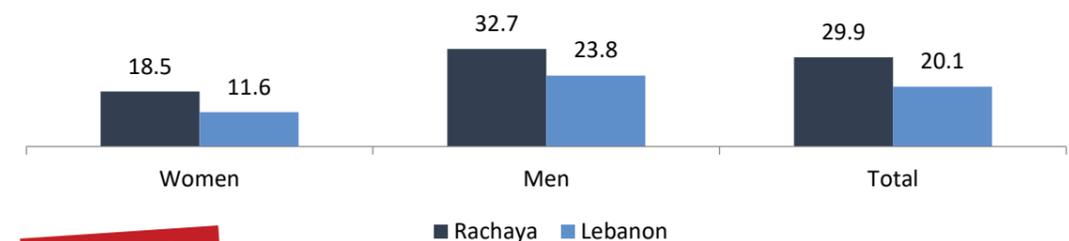


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Rachaya, vulnerable employment was reported to be higher than that observed at the country level (29.9 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it was

markedly more prevalent among men (32.7 per cent) than among women (18.5 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



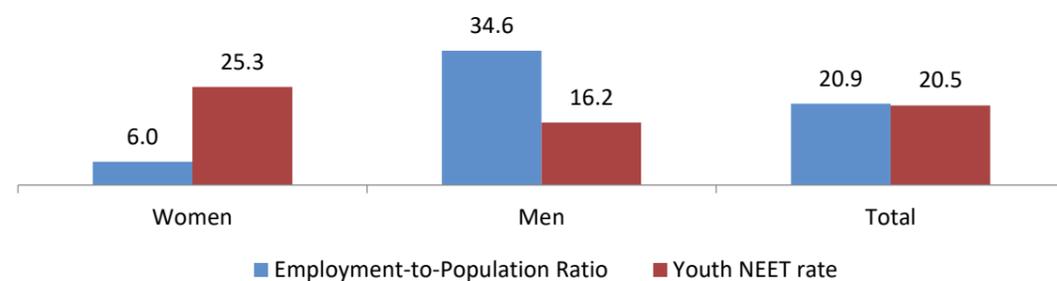
DID YOU KNOW?

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* - (20.5 per cent) in Rachaya was nearly equal to 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 in Rachaya (25.3 per cent) was higher than that of men (16.2 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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