

CHAPTER 1 – DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

This chapter contains statistics related to household living conditions, population movement, working force, and entertainment.

1 Household living conditions

3 755 034 individuals and 879 854 households lived in Lebanon during the period 2004-2005. The average household size is equal to 4.27 individuals. The density is equal to 359 people/Km².

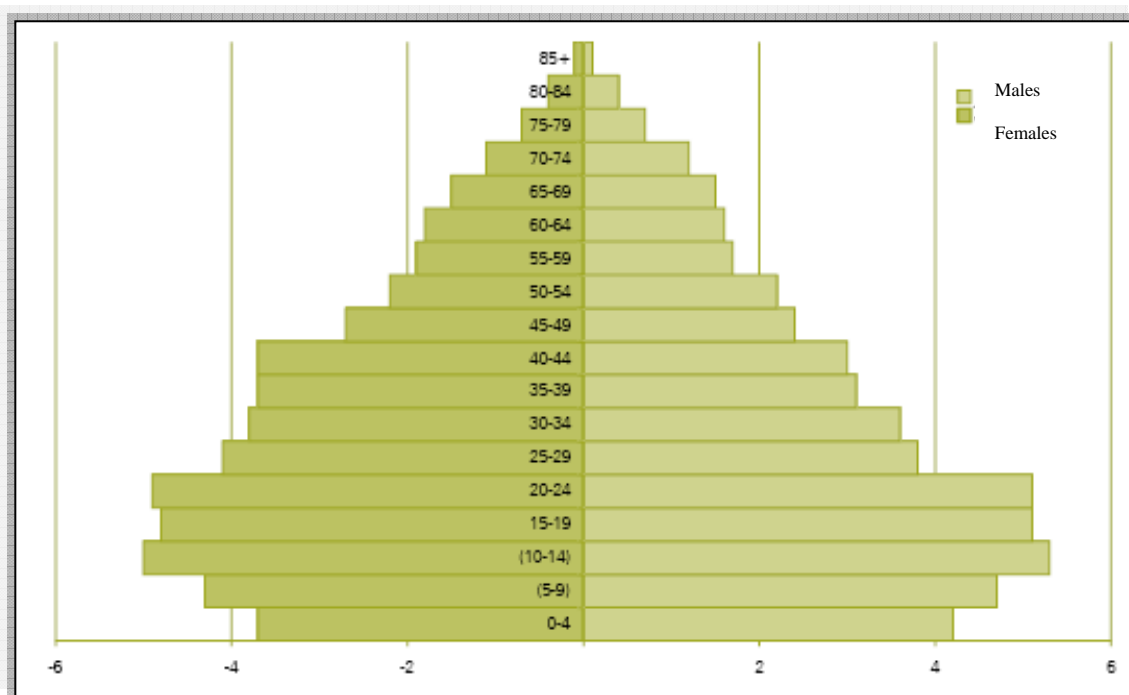
Table number 2 – Residents in Lebanon

| Mohafaza | People | % People | Households | % Households | Average Household | Density (people/Km ²) |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Beirut | 390 503 | 10.4 | 101 695 | 11.6 | 3.84 | 19 237 |
| Mount Lebanon | 1 501 570 | 40.0 | 371 289 | 42.2 | 4.04 | 763 |
| North Lebanon | 768 709 | 20.5 | 162 344 | 18.5 | 4.74 | 389 |
| Bekaa | 471 209 | 12.5 | 102 797 | 11.7 | 4.58 | 111 |
| South Lebanon | 401 197 | 10.7 | 84 293 | 10.2 | 4.49 | 434 |
| Nabatiyeh | 221 486 | 5.9 | 52 306 | 5.9 | 4.24 | 209 |
| Total | 3 755 034 | 100.0 | 879 854 | 100.0 | 4.27 | 359 |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

50.4% of the residents or 53.8% of households lived in Beirut and in Mount-Lebanon. 20.5% of residents or 18.5% of households lived in North Lebanon. 12.5% of residents or 11.7% of households lived in Bekaa. Finally, 16.6% of residents or 16.1% of households lived in South-Lebanon and Nabatiyeh. However, Beirut is overcrowded (19 237 people/Km²). Contrary to Bekaa which is the least crowded region in Lebanon (111 people/ Km²).

Graph number 1 – The age pyramid in 2004



Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

Lebanese population is balanced between males (49.8%) and females (50.2%). However, 32.7% of residents belong [0-20[years age group. 55.3 of residents belong to [20-65[years age group. Finally 7.4% of residents are 65 years or older (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, 2004-2005).

1.1 Residents' education

The National Survey of Household Living Condition in 2004-2005 shows that 0.6% of residents have no school education; whereas 7.8% are unable to read and write and 4.1% can only read and write. Nevertheless, 3.3% enjoy a preschool education, 32.9% enjoy an elementary education level and 21.8% have an intermediary education level. However, 15.0% have a secondary education level and 13.4% have a university degree.

Table number 3 – Repartition in % of Lebanese due to school registration

| Age groups | Beirut | Monut-Lebanon | North Lebanon | Bekaa | South Lebanon | Nabatiyeh | Lebanon |
|------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| [5-10[| 98.9 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 99.6 | 98.6 |
| [10-15[| 96.1 | 96.5 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 94.0 | 95.7 | 95.2 |
| [15-20[| 79.4 | 76.9 | 61.4 | 70.6 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 71.1 |
| [20-25[| 39.8 | 39.0 | 27.6 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 32.3 | 34.2 |
| [25-30[| 9.8 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

Concerning the age of school enrollement, the modal age group [5-10[years characterises the Mohafaza of Nabatiyeh (99.6%). As for the age[10-15[age group, it characterises the Mohafaza of Bekaa (96.6%). Beirut is more characterized by the following age group: [15-20[years (74.9%), [20-25[years (39.8%), and [25-30[years (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, 2004-2005).

1.2 Residents' health and health insurance

Some residents suffer from health problems and some of these residents have social insurance.

1.2.1 Residents' health:

In 2004, 82.6 of the residents were healthy, 10.6% suffered from a chronic disease, 8.2% suffered from 2 chronic diseases and 19.7% suffered from one or more chronic diseases (Arab League, Ministry of Social Affairs, CAS, 2004). The disease cause may be incapacity since birth (30.7%), accident (17.7%), old age (16.5%) or any other cause (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, 2004-2005). On the other hand, accidents killed 375 people in Lebanon in 2006 (General Directorate of Interior Security Forces, 2006).

In 2004, the major chronic diseases were blood tension (5.1% of residents), diabetes (3.5%), heart diseases (2.6%), backbone illness (1.7%), stomach diseases (1.6%), arthritis (1.4%), cholesterol (1.1%), asthma (1.0%), headache (0.8%), kidney problems (0.7%), anaemia (0.5%), eye problems (0.5%), and thyroid gland (0.4%) (CAS, Arab League, Ministry of Social Affairs, 2004).

In 2004, 2.5% of residents suffered from a partial handicap, 1.8% suffered from a total handicap, and the state of 0.3% of the residents is unknown. There are several types of handicaps. In fact, 48.5% of the residents suffered from a visual handicap, 38.6% motion handicap, 16.4% hearing handicap, 14.8% assimilation and communication handicap, 13.6% breathing handicap, and 8.8% is related to other forms of handicap (CAS, Arab League, Ministry of Social Affairs, 2004).

1.2.2 Residents' health insurance in Lebanon:

In 2004, Mount-Lebanon got 47.9% of the insured. It is followed by North Lebanon (15.4%), Beirut (13.7%), South Lebanon and Nabatiyeh (12.1%), and finally by Bekaa (10.9%).

In 2004 also, 49.2% of the residents had health insurances of several types, whereas 50.8% hadn't any. This insurance comes from several institutions. National Social Security Fund is ranked first (27.0%); it is followed by private insurance (10.3%), the army and interior security forces funds (5.7%), the Civil Servants' Mutual (4.6%), and by other types (abroad, municipality, mutual funds, UNRWA, etc.) (1.6%).

However, in 2004, Beirut residents enjoyed the highest rate of health insurance (59.1%). They were followed by Mount-Lebanon (53.8%), by Beqaa (39.0%), by North and South Lebanon (33.8% each), and finally by Nabatiyeh (31.5%).

Mount-Lebanon got the highest number of people having at least one health insurance (47.9%). It is followed by North Lebanon (15.4%), by Beirut (13.7%), by Bekaa (10.9%), by South Lebanon (0.8%) and, finally by Nabatiyeh (4.1%) (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, 2004-2005).

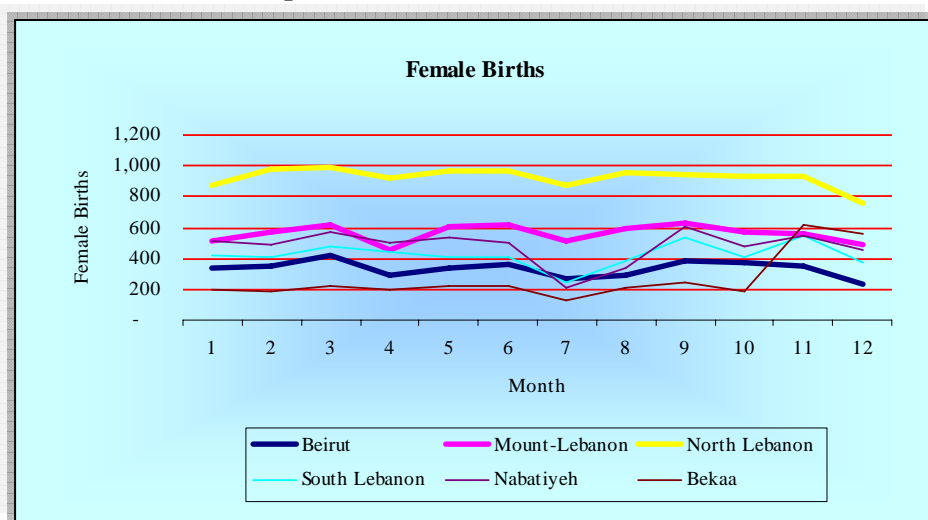
2 Population Movement

In 2004, 40.4% of the residents in Lebanon were single, 53.1% were married, 5.5% were widowed, 0.7% were divorced, and 0.3% had an unknown marital status (CAS, Arab League, Ministry of Social Affairs, 2004). The General Direction of Civil Status at the Ministry of Interior provides the figures related to population movement by Mohafaza such as female and male births and deaths, marriages and divorces.

2.1 Births

72 790 babies are born in 2006 of whom 49.2% are females and 50.8% are males. The births mode is observed in November and is equal to 7 109 (9.8% of total births). Female births mode is observed in September and is equal to 3 347 (9.3% of total female births). Most females or 11 095 girls (31.0% of total female births and 15.2% of total births) are born in North Lebanon in 2006.

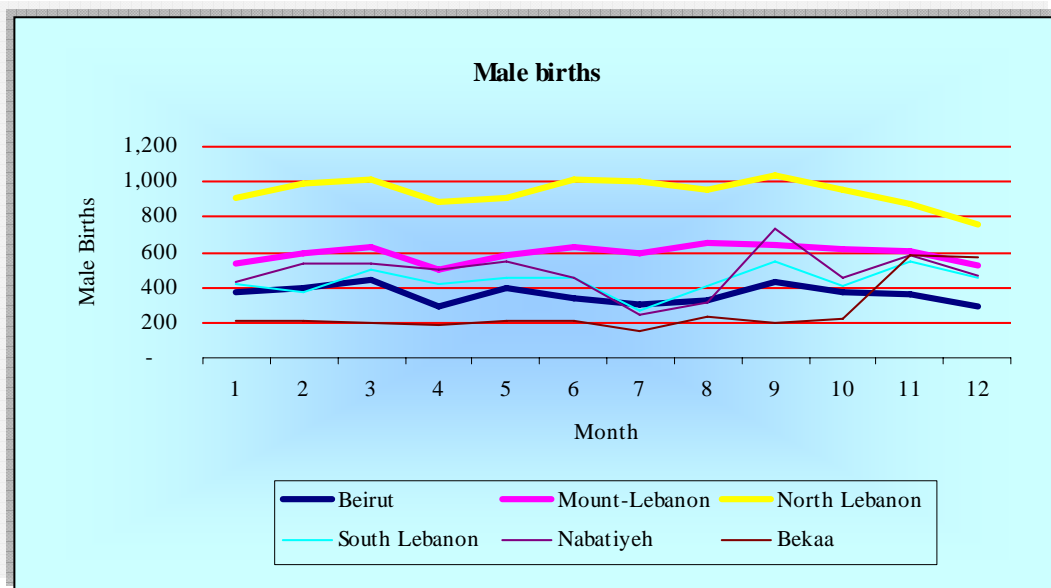
Graph number 2 – Female births



Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

Male births mode is observed in September and is equal to 3 586 (9.7% of male births total and 4.9% of total births). Most boys or 11 317 (30.6% of male births and 15.5% of total births) are born in North Lebanon.

Graph number 3 – Male births



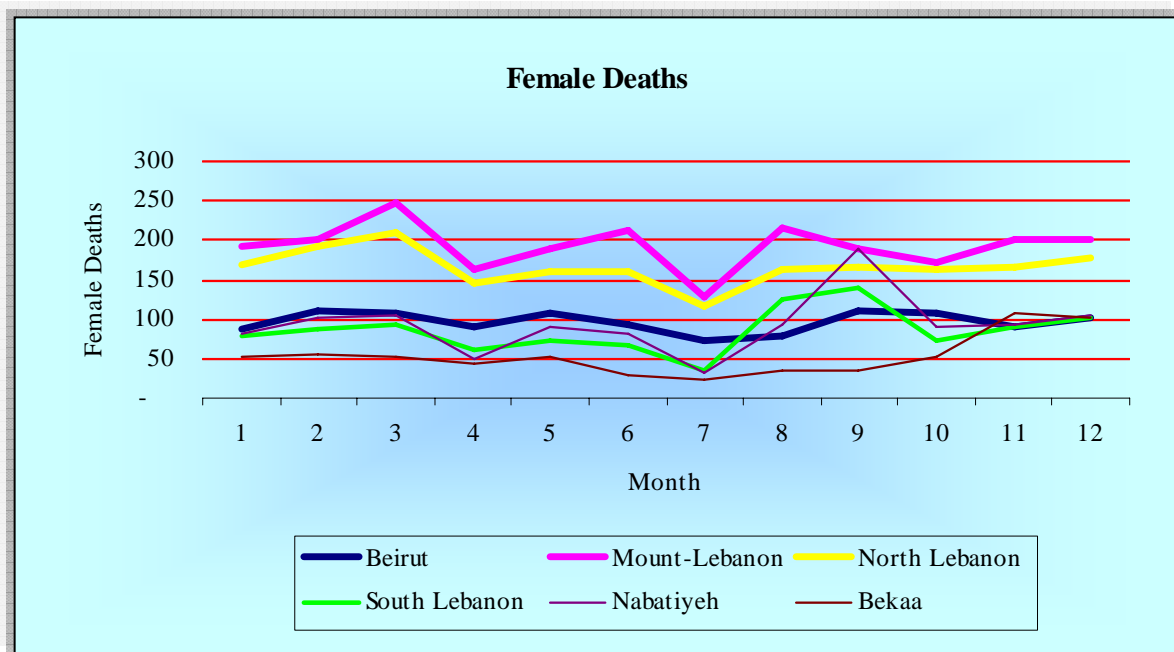
Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

2.2 Deaths

The total number of deaths is equal to 18 787 of whom 43.8% are females and 56.2% are males. Death mode is observed in September and is equal to 2 084 (11.1% of total deaths).

Female death mode is observed in September and is equal to 828 (10.0% of female deaths and 4.4% of total deaths) Most Females or 2 312 (28.1% of female deaths and 12.3% of total deaths) died in Mount-Lebanon.

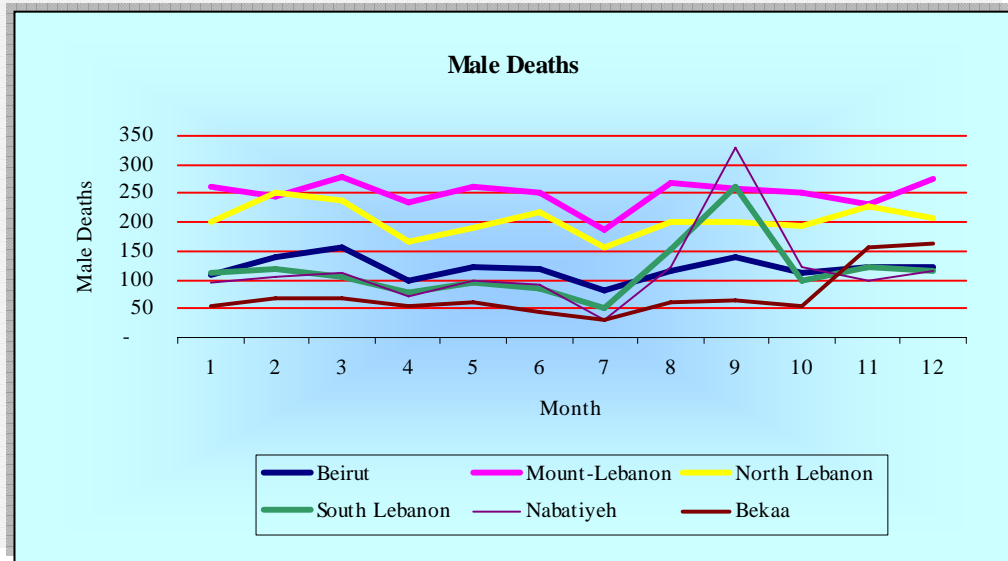
Graph number 4 – Female deaths



Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

Male deaths mode is observed in September and is equal to 1 256 (11.9% of total deaths). Most men or 3 001 (28.4% of males' death and 16.0% of total death) died in Mount-Lebanon.

Graph number 5 – Male deaths

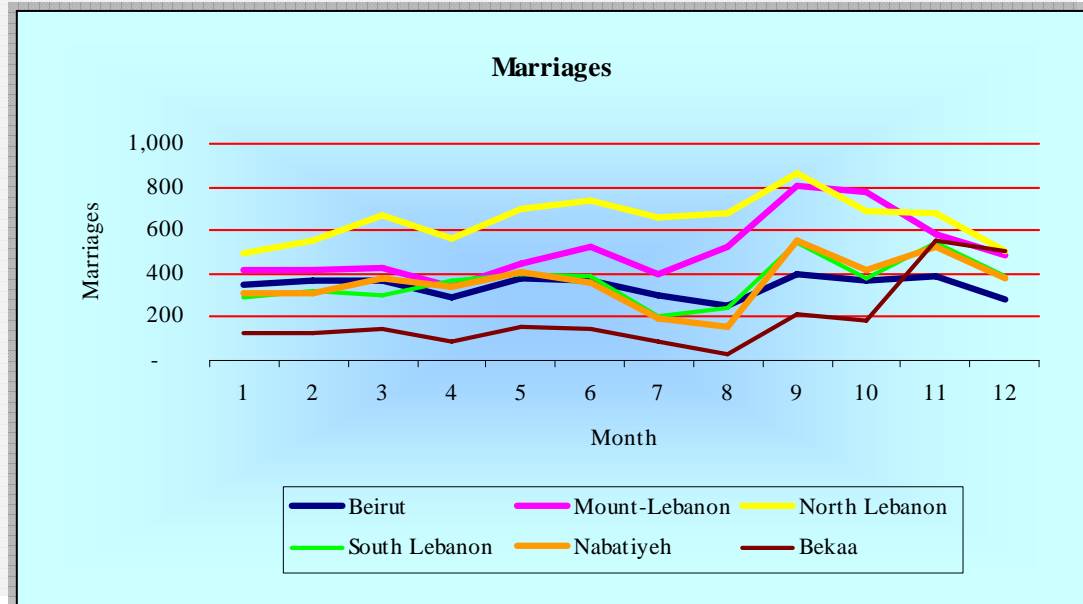


Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

2.3 Marriages

29 078 marriages are registered in Lebanon in 2006. The mode is observed in September and is equal to 3 382 (11.6% of marriages). Most marriages or 7785 marriages are registered in mount-Lebanon (26.8% of marriages).

Graph number 6 - Marriages

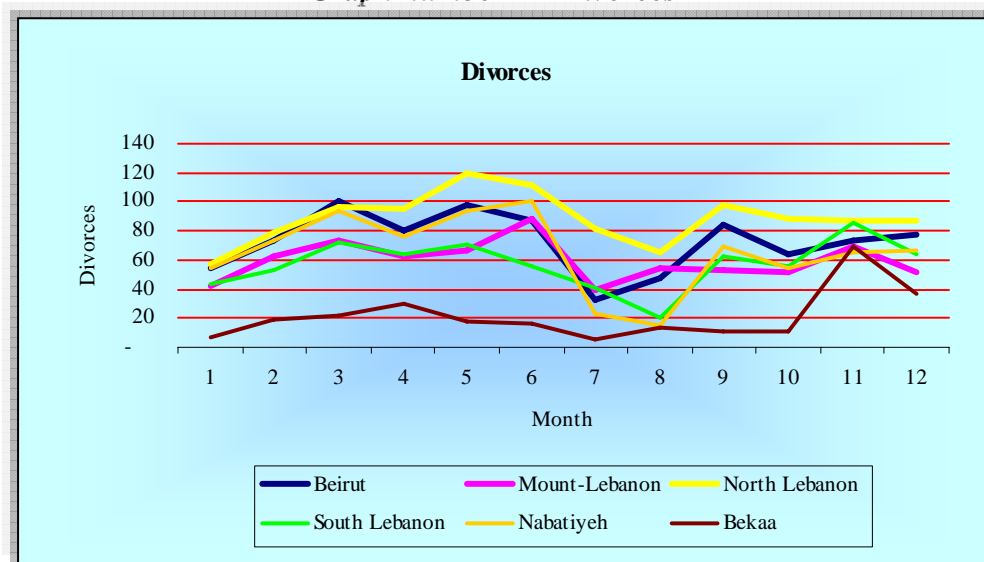


Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

2.4 Divorces

4 338 divorces are registered in 2006. Divorces mode is observed in May and is equal to 467 (106.6% of total divorces). North Lebanon registered the divorces mode which is equal to 1 067 (24.3% o total divorces) (Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)).

Graph number 7 – Divorces



Source: Ministry of Interior, General Direction of the Civil Status (2006)

3 Working force

This part is divided into two parts. The first deals with labour market in Lebanon. While the second analyses the work permits by profession and by nationality in 2006.

3.1 Labour market in 2004

The national unemployment rate is equal to 7.9%. Active working force aged over 15 years consists of 1 202 571 people or 32.0% of residents in Lebanon. While the working force aged between 15 and 64 years constitute 96.0% of the total working force. Still, real working force aged over 15 years is equal to 1 108 129 people or 29.5% of residents in Lebanon. Real active population aged between 15 and 64 years constitutes 95.8% of the real active force. Unemployed aged over 15 years are equal to 94 442 or 2.5% of the total residents in Lebanon. Finally, unemployed aged between 15 and 64 years constitute 97.5% of the unemployed.

Table number 4 – Employment rate by Mohafaza

| Mohafaza | [15 years and more [in % | [15-65[years in % |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Beirut | 51.1 | 56.4% |
| Mount Lebanon | 47.2 | 50.6% |
| Lebanon North | 40.0 | 41.9% |
| Bekaa | 37.7 | 40.2% |
| South Lebanon | 39.7 | 42.3% |
| Nabatiyeh | 40.8 | 44.5% |
| Lebanon | 44.0 | 47.1% |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

Lebanese average employment rate for the people aged between 15 and 64 years is equal to 47.1%. The highest employment rate by Mohafaza is observed in Beirut (56.4%), followed by Mount-Lebanon (50.6%), by South Lebanon (42.3%), by North Lebanon (41.9%) and finally by Bekaa (40.2%).

Table number 5 – Unemployment rate starting from the age of 15 years and above by Mohafaza

| Mohafaza | Unemployment rate |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Beirut | 10.0 |
| Mount Lebanon | 8.5 |
| Lebanon North | 5.0 |
| Bekaa | 5.5 |
| South Lebanon | 8.5 |
| Nabatiyeh | 9.6 |
| Lebanon | 7.9 |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

Unemployment is the highest in Beirut (10.0%), followed by Nabatiyeh (9.6%), Mount-Lebanon and South Lebanon (each 8.5%), Bekaa (5.5%), and finally in North Lebanon (5.0%). Nevertheless, the age group between 15 and 19 years suffers the most from unemployment (27.0%) and is followed by the age group between 20 and 24 years (17.3%).

There were 10 employment categories in 2004 which are as follows: specialised workers (19.2%), workers (15.5%), general directors and managers (10.7%), employees in services and salesmen (10.5%), specialists (9.6%), drivers (9.1%), wagers (8.9%), intermediary professions (7.4%), workers in agriculture and in fishing (4.7%) and, finally armed forces (4.7%). In other words, if we group all types of workers together in one category, they constitute 39.4% of working force in Lebanon (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social, UNDP, 2004-2005).

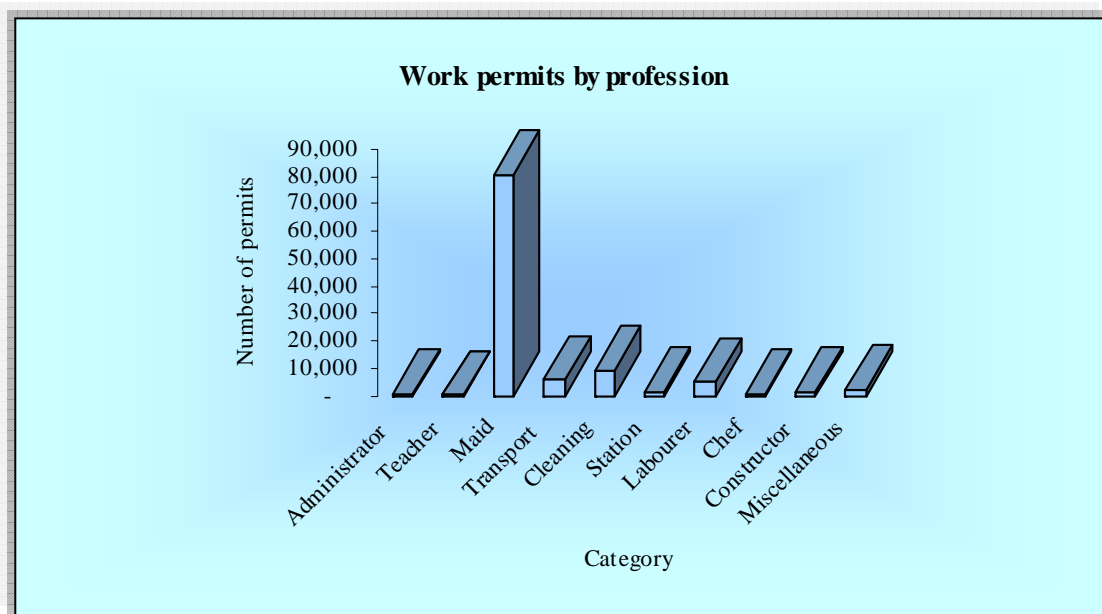
3.2 Work permits in 2006

Work permits are given by the ministry of Labour to foreigners who would like to work in Lebanon. This category will study the work permits by profession and by nationality.

3.2.1 Work permits by profession:

The Ministry of labor gave 107 561 work permits in 2006.

Graph number 8 – Work permits by profession



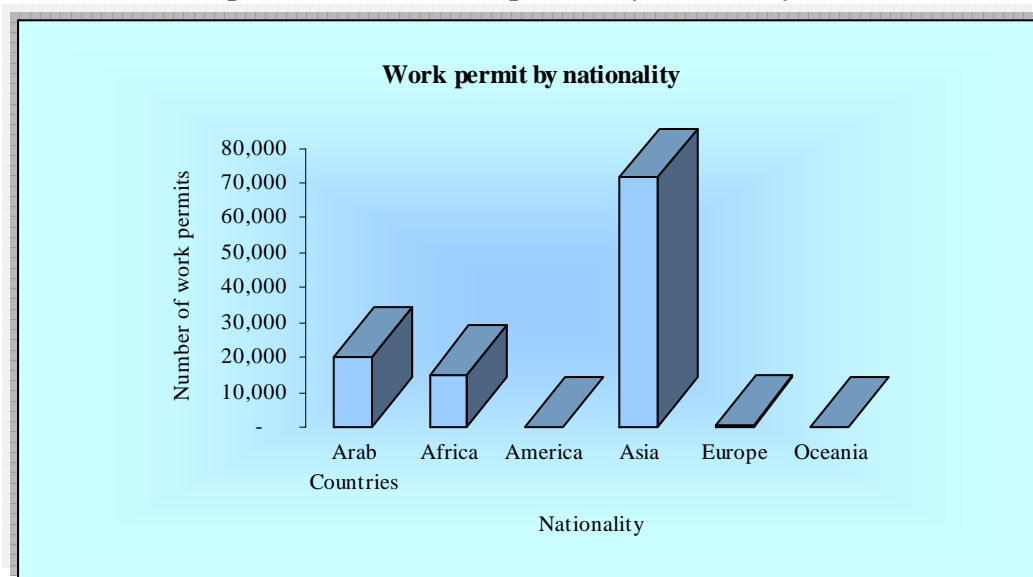
Source: Ministry of Labour (2006)

Maid category is the mode to which the Ministry gave 80 845 work permits (75.2% of permits). The mode of work permits by profession is observed in September and is equal to 13 277 (12.3% of total permits).

3.2.2 Work permits by nationality:

Asians constitute the mode of the people who got work permits issued by the Ministry of Labour in Lebanon. 71 459 Asians received work permits (66.5% of total permits). Works permits mode is observed in September and is equal to 13 277 (12.3% of total permits).

Graph number 9 – Work permits by nationality



Source: Ministry of Labour (2006)

4 Leisure

There are several categories of leisure.

Table number 6 – Distribution of residents by leisure activity

| Type of leisure activity | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Visits to friends and parents | 80.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 |
| Reading magazines and newspapers | 26.0 | 74.0 | 100.0 |
| Restaurants and Coffee Shops | 14.0 | 86.0 | 100.0 |
| Cultural and artistic activities | 13.7 | 86.3 | 100.0 |
| Internet Surfing | 10.3 | 89.7 | 100.0 |
| Other social and students activities | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

80.5% of respondents visit friends and family, 26.0% read magazines and newspapers, 14.0% go to restaurants and coffee shops, 13.7% are active in cultural and artistic activities, 10.3% surf the Internet, and 6.8% are active in other social and students activities.

Table number 7 – Distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by Mohafaza

| Mohafaza | Reading magazines & newspapers | Weekly surfing on Internet | Visits to friends and family | Restaurants and Coffee Shops | Cultural and artistic activities |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Beirut | 38.1 | 17.0 | 75.8 | 28.7 | 31.9 |
| Mount Lebanon | 29.6 | 12.0 | 82.4 | 18.1 | 17.0 |
| Lebanon North | 9.8 | 5.4 | 76.2 | 7.7 | 6.1 |
| Bekaa | 22.9 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| South Lebanon | 28.3 | 7.5 | 74.9 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Nabatiyeh | 36.9 | 9.8 | 78.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Lebanon | 26.0 | 10.3 | 80.5 | 14.0 | 13.7 |

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP (2004-2005)

Residents in Beirut read magazines and newspapers (38.1%), are active in cultural and social activities (31.9%), go to restaurants and coffee shops (28.7%), and surf the Internet on a weekly basis (17.0%). Nevertheless they do not pay much visits to friends and family (75.8%) However Bekaa residents pay a lot of visits to friends and family (90.6%) (Central Administration for Statistics, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP, 2004-2005).