

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

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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
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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

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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 Keserwan, which is situated in the Governorate of Mount Lebanon.

It consists of five chapters highlighting the following aspects:

-  I. Demographics
-  II. Housing
-  III. Education
-  IV. Social and Economic Background
-  V. Labour Force and Employment

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





I. DEMOGRAPHICS

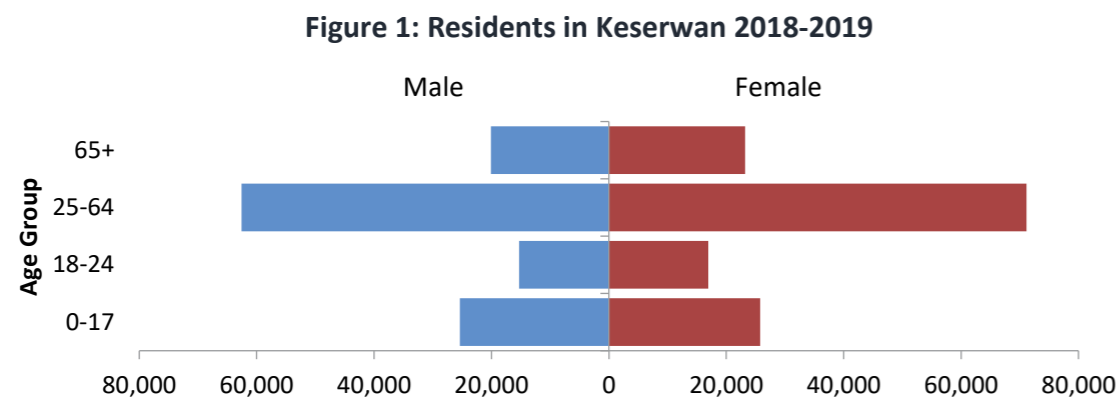
The residents in Keserwan: who and how many are they?

The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Keserwan hosted 5.4 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 260,500 residents. 52.7 per cent of the residents were females and 47.3 per cent males.

Almost half of the residents in Keserwan were found in the age group 25–64 years (51.3 per cent). The younger residents of less than 18 years old represented 19.6 per cent of the total, whereas those aged

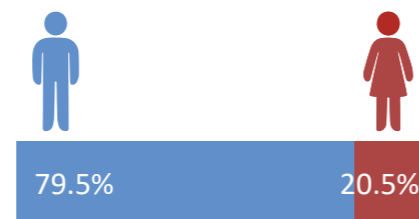
between 18 and 24 years old represented 12.4 per cent. The remaining 16.6 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Keserwan was 47.5 per cent, compared to 53.9 per cent at the national level. Compared to the other cazas, this ratio was one of the lowest.



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 79.5 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 20.5 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

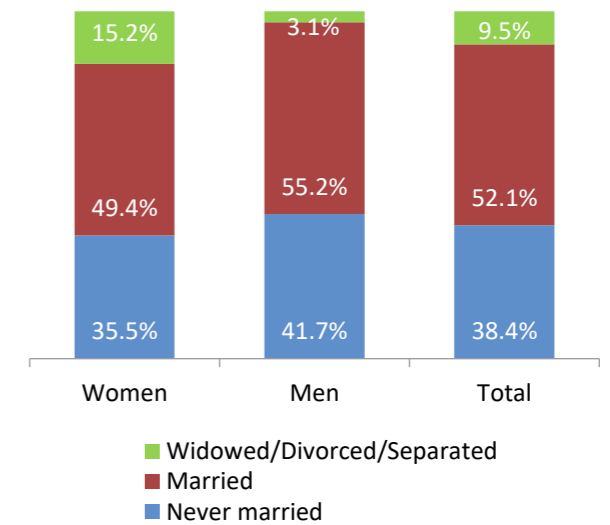
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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.

52.1 per cent of all residents aged 15 years and above declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 38.4 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (49.4 per cent) was lower than for men (55.2 per cent), and the share of never married women (35.5 per cent) was lower than for men (41.7 per cent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated (15.2 per cent) was markedly higher than that of men (3.1 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.

In Keserwan, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 28.3 years for women and 33.1 years for men, a result that showed a delay in the age of marriage with respect to the national level where the mean age of marriage was found to be 25.6 and 30.7 for women and men respectively.



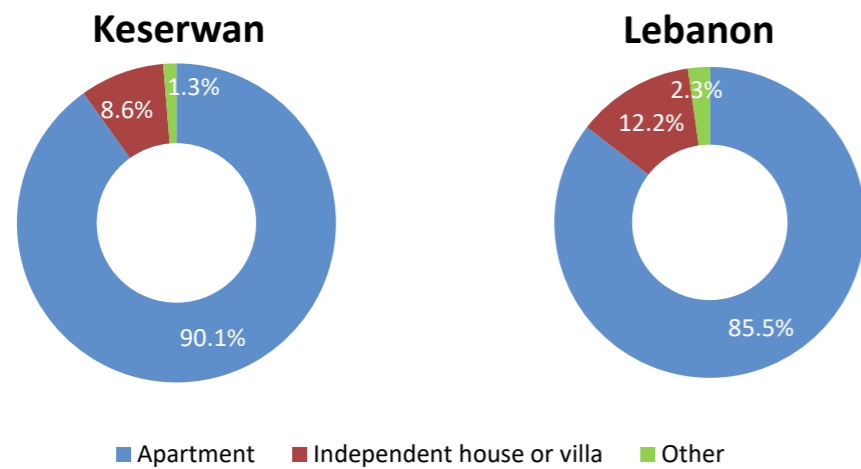
II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Keserwan live?

Primary residences in Keserwan are mostly apartments (90.1 per cent), followed by independent houses or villas (8.6 per cent). It is worth noting that the percentage of

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

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

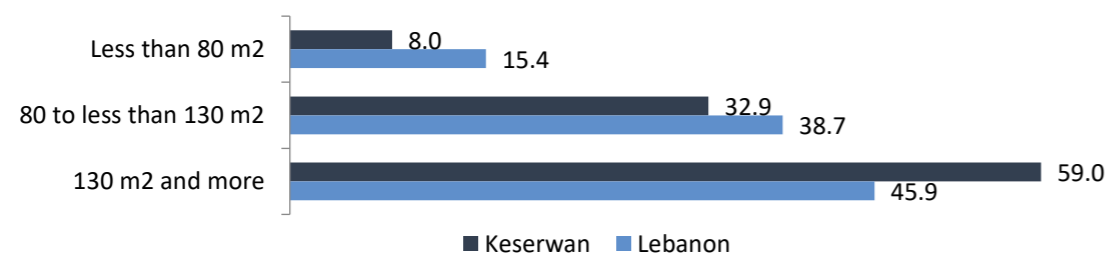


Primary residences by area (m²)

59 per cent of primary residences in Keserwan were large residences of 130 m² and over, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. Small residences of less than 80 m² were the least common – 8 per cent of the dwellings, compared to 15.4 per cent at

the level of the country. Residences between 80 and 130 square meters comprised 32.9 per cent of the total, compared to 38.7 per cent at the national level. (Figure 5)

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

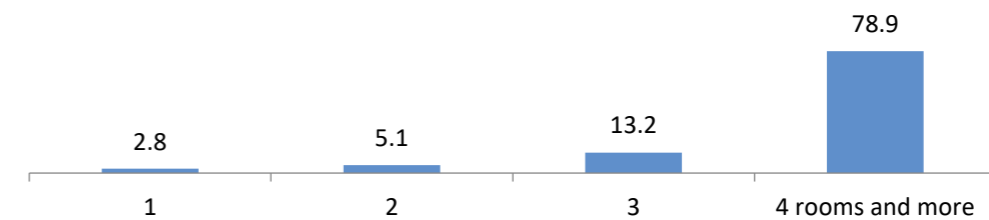


How many rooms does a household have?

78.9 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over, followed by 13.2 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 (%)



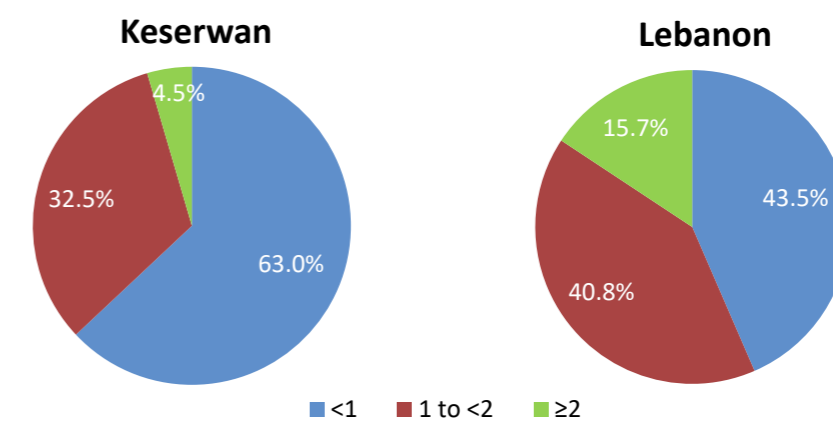
Persons per room

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

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 only 4.5 per cent of the households, a proportion that was found to be more than three times below the national level. (Figure 7)

In Keserwan, 63 per cent of the households had a density of less than one individual per room, followed by 32.5 per cent of households who had a density between one and two individuals per room. Compared to the national level, the distribution of

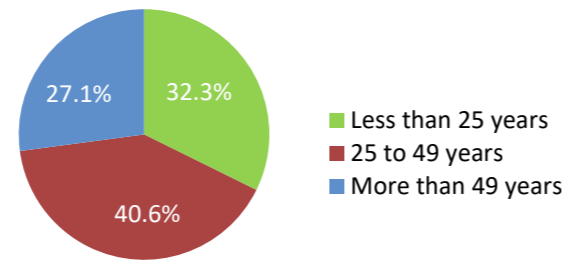
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

40.6 per cent of the dwellings in Keserwan were constructed between 25 to 49 years ago, a percentage higher than that observed all over Lebanon (34.4 per cent). On the other side, 27.1 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 (60.1 per cent) was the main source of drinking water in Keserwan, yet less prevalent at the district level than the national level (76.9 per cent).

For only 39.8 per cent of households, drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence. (Figure 9)

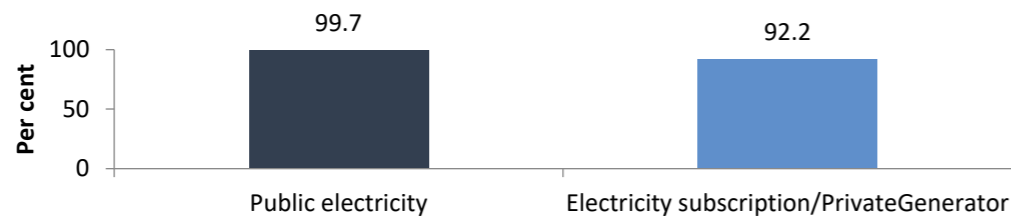
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all the households were connected to the public electricity network in Keserwan (99.7 per cent), whereas 92.2 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 noticeably more prevalent in Keserwan (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 Keserwan was estimated at approximately 3,383 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,242 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (903 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average

yearly expenses were on satellite/dish (243 thousand LBP). These expenses were higher compared to the ones observed at the national level. The median annual expenses were higher in Keserwan than in Lebanon as a whole (3,065 thousand LBP and 2,940 thousand LBP respectively). (Table 1)

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

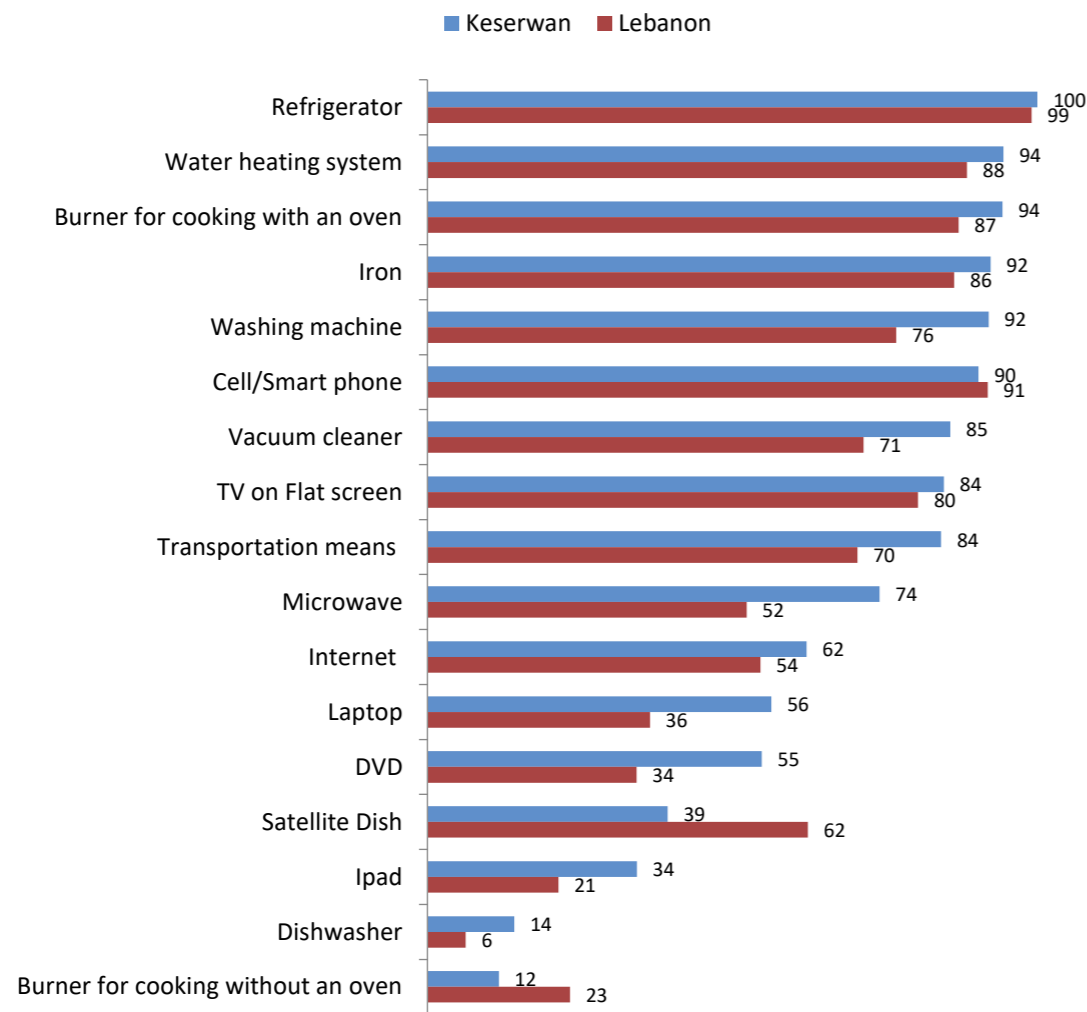
Services	Keserwan		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	322	316	293	300
Electricity	903	720	671	480
Generator	1,242	1,080	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	243	240	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	443	420	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,383	3,065	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

The results indicate that the ownership level of almost all the major home appliances in Keserwan was higher than the national level. Burners for cooking without an oven were the least common in the district (12 per cent of households). Yet, this proportion is compensated for by the higher percentage of households in the caza who had a burner for cooking with an oven compared to the national level. It is instructive to note that the proportions of

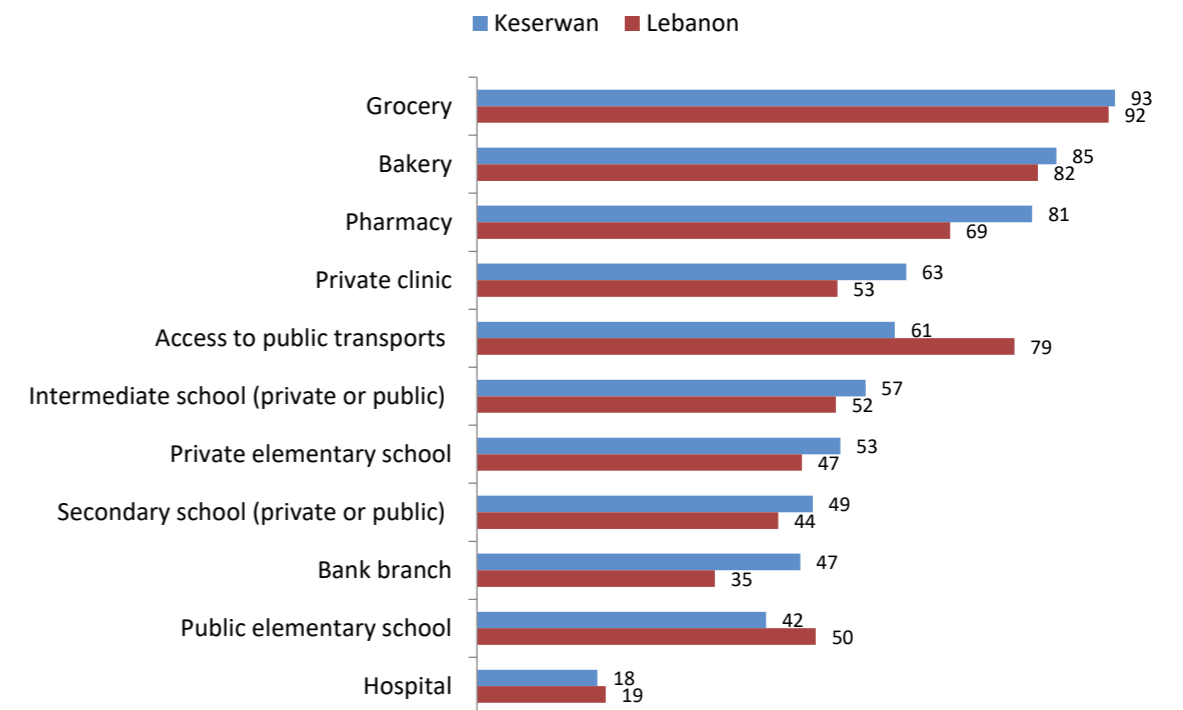
households who had a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, transportation means, a microwave, a laptop, a DVD or an Ipad at home in Keserwan exceeded remarkably those observed in the whole of Lebanon. On the other side, the proportions of households who had a satellite dish or a burner for cooking without an oven fell considerably behind the national levels. (Figure 11)

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



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

Figure 12: Access to services (%)



Access to basic services

The vast majority of primary residences reported having access to at least one grocery store (93 per cent), a bakery (85 per cent) or a pharmacy (81 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Hospitals were the least common services in Keserwan (18 per cent).

In comparison with the national level, access to almost all the major services was higher

in Keserwan. For instance, the widespread of bank branches or pharmacies was greater by 12 percentage points, whereas access to private clinic was 10 percentage points higher.

In contrast, access to public transports was remarkably lower in Keserwan than in Lebanon - 18 percentage points less. (Figure 12)



III. EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment Ratio versus Net Enrolment Rate

Both Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) decreased with level. In Keserwan, the GER at the elementary level was 96.8 per cent while it was 94.5 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 85.9 per cent but decreased to 73.6 per cent at the secondary level. Compared to the national level, GER and NER were higher in Keserwan at the intermediate and secondary levels. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Keserwan		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	96.8	85.9	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	96.8	81.2	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	94.5	73.6	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.

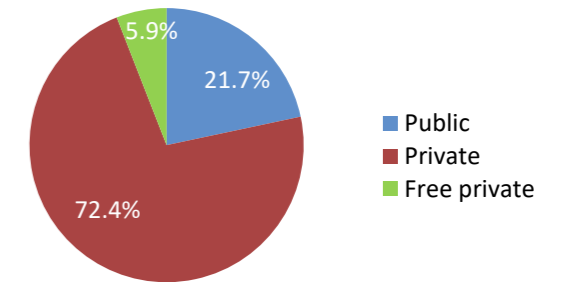
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Keserwan

In Keserwan, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in private educational institutions (72.4 per cent), rather than public institutions (21.7 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in private institutions was considerably lower (47.8 per cent); however, the enrolment in public institutions was substantially higher (46.5 per cent). (Figure 13)

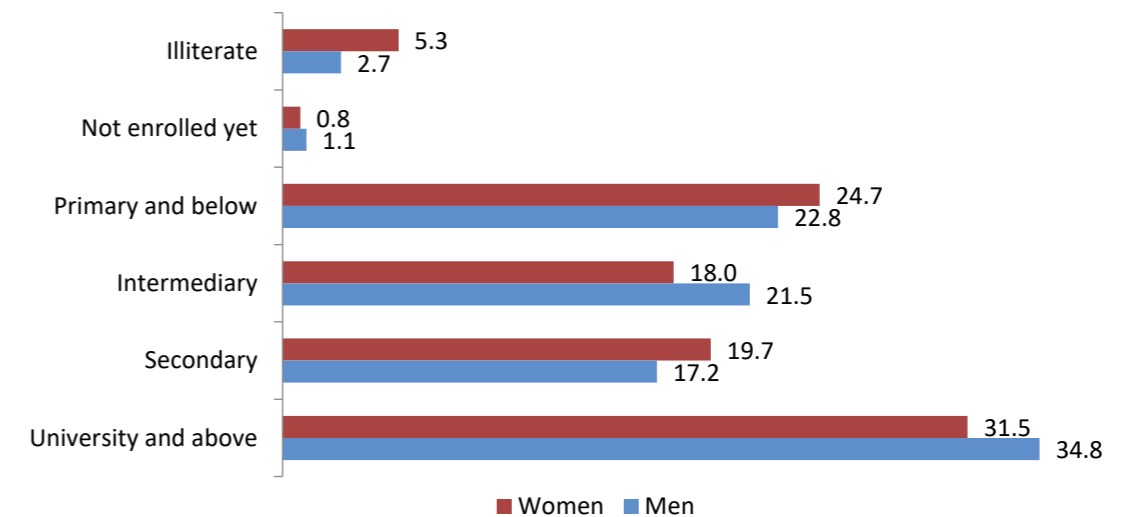
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



About one third of the residents aged 3 years and above in Keserwan (33 per cent) had attained a university-level education or above – slightly lower for women (31.5 per cent) than for men (34.8 per cent). For 23.8 per cent of the residents of the same age group, the highest attainment was a

"primary and below" level⁴. Although the illiterate residents were twice as high among females (8.7 per cent) as among males (4.4 per cent) at the national level, gender discrepancies were less observed at the caza level (5.3 per cent for women and 2.7 per cent for men). (Figure 14)

Figure 14: Residents (aged 3+) by level of education attained and sex (%)



The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 11.3 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 2.5 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. It is worth noting that women of

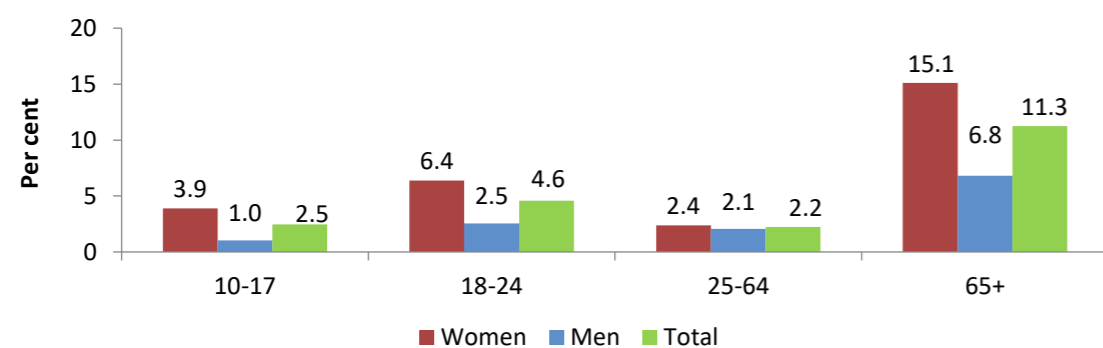
all ages were more likely to be illiterate than men; yet, gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a noticeable gender gap reaching 8.3 percentage points (15.1 per cent for women and 6.8 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



Keserwan district

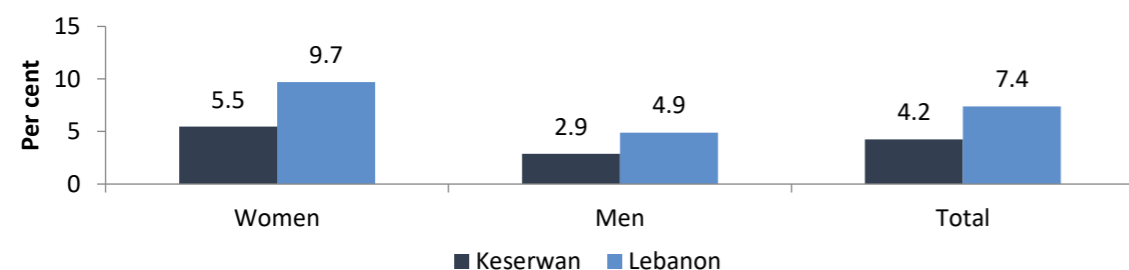
Figure 15a: Illiteracy rate by age group and sex (aged 10 years +)



At the caza level, Keserwan had one of the lowest illiteracy rates among residents aged 10 years and above (4.2 per cent). It was reported to be significantly lower than the national rate of 7.4 per cent. Additionally, the illiteracy rate was found to be almost

twice as higher for women (5.5 per cent) than for men (2.9 per cent) in the district, but also nationally, where it reached 9.7 per cent for women and 4.9 per cent for men. (Figure 15b)

Figure 15b: Total illiteracy rate by sex (aged 10 years +)



IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

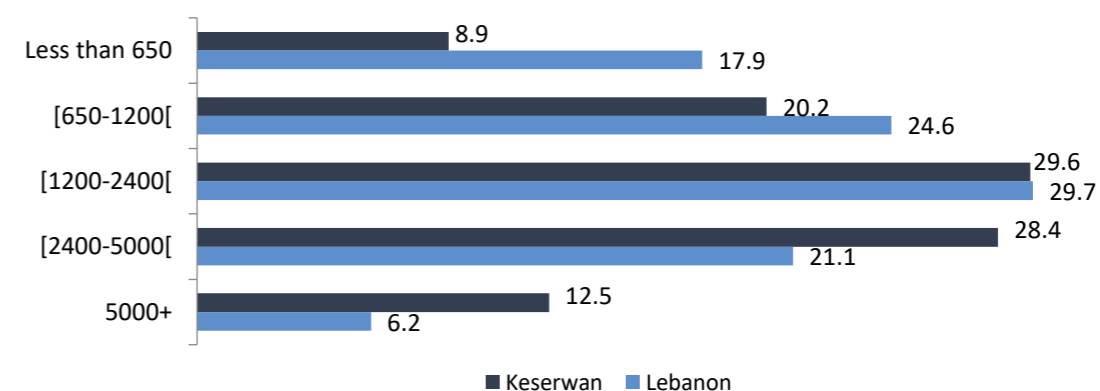
How much do households earn in total?

29.6 per cent of households in Keserwan had a total income from all sources ranging between 1,200 and 2,400 thousand LBP in the month preceding the survey, a proportion almost equal to the national level (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 28.4 per cent of households at the caza level who had earnings between 2,400 and 5,000 thousand LBP, which is above the percentage of households falling within the same income range at the country level (21.1 per cent). In contrast, households in Keserwan were less likely to earn a total

income less than 650 thousand LBP (8.9 per cent) or between 650 and 1,200 thousand LBP (20.2 per cent) compared to the other income categories. 12.5 per cent of households earned 5 million LBP or more, almost double the proportion observed in Lebanon as a whole (6.2 per cent).

Compared to the national level, households in Keserwan were less likely to earn a total income below 2,400 thousand LBP, whereas they were more likely to earn 2,400 thousand LBP or more. (Figure 16)

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

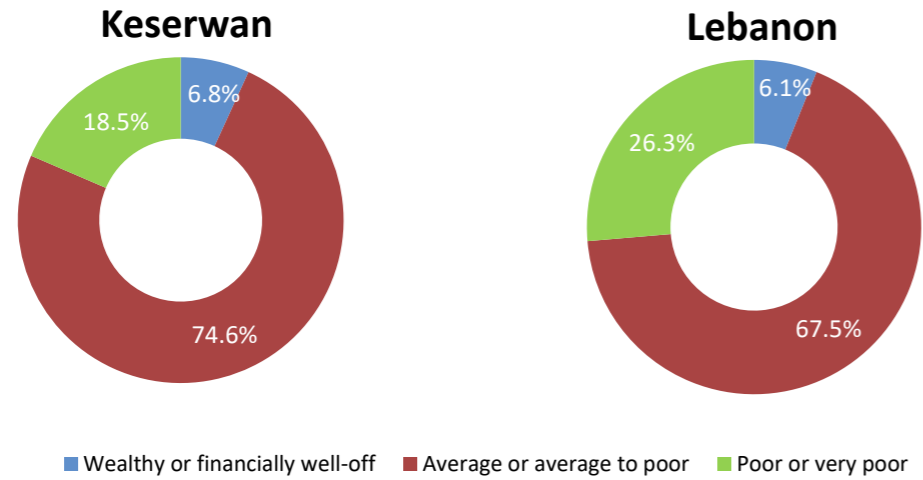


... and how do they perceive their wealth status?

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 74.6 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 18.5 per cent as "poor or very poor" and 6.8 per cent declared they are "wealthy or financially well-off". Nationally, the proportion of households who classified themselves as

"average or average to poor" was noticeably lower (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who declared they are "poor or very poor" was significantly higher (26.3 per cent), whereas the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was nearly the same (6.1 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

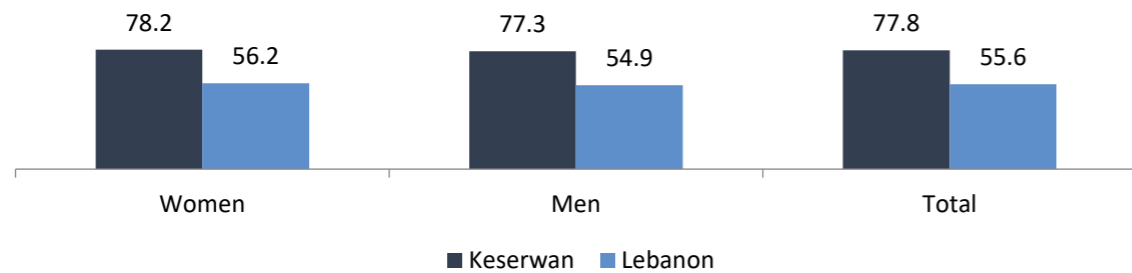


Health Coverage⁵

Keserwan recorded the highest ends in terms of health coverage: 77.8 per cent of the total residents in the caza were covered by at least one type of health insurance, and nearly an equal health coverage was found

for both women and men (78.2 per cent and 77.3 per cent respectively). At the national level, the results show a considerably lower health coverage for both women (56.2 per cent) and men (54.9 per cent). (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)

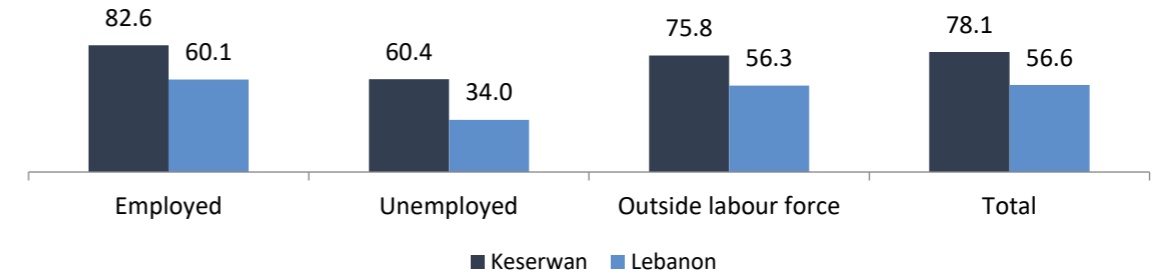


In Keserwan, the majority of the residents aged 15 years and above had a health coverage (78.1 per cent), whereas nationally, the proportion of the insured population in the same age group was substantially lower (56.6 per cent). The proportions of residents employed,

unemployed and outside the labour force who were covered in Keserwan (82.6 per cent, 60.4 per cent and 75.8 per cent respectively) were all greater than those observed at the national level. It is worth noting that unemployed residents were the least covered in the district. (Figure 19)

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

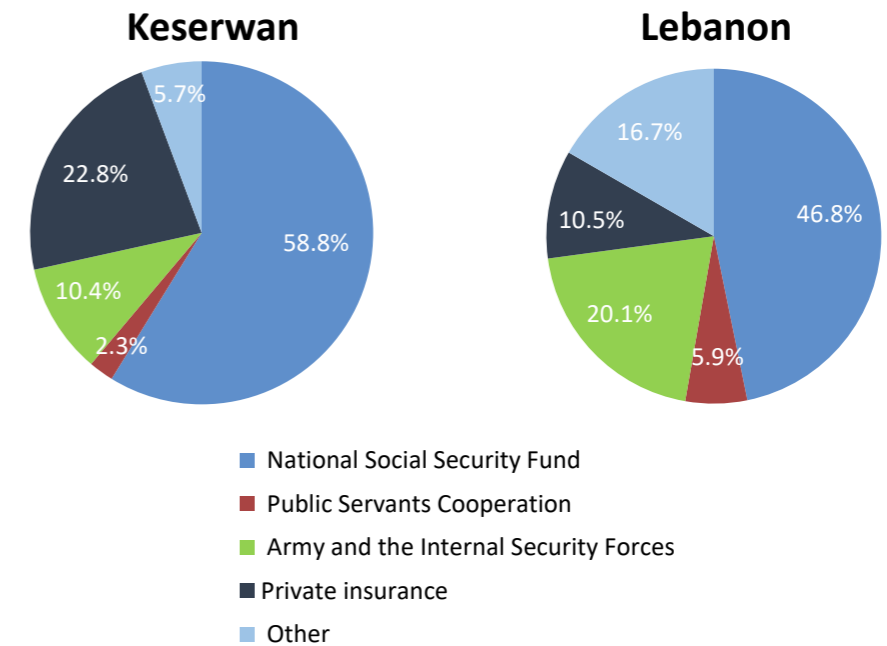
Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Keserwan was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 58.8 per cent of the insured population, compared to 46.8 per cent in the whole of Lebanon. Private insurance coverage was markedly greater in Keserwan than in Lebanon (22.8 per cent compared to 10.5 per cent respectively). On

the other side, the Army and the Internal Security Forces health coverage was noticeably lower in Keserwan (10.4 per cent) than in the whole of Lebanon (20.1 per cent). Public Servants Cooperation was the lowest source of health coverage in the caza (2.3 per cent). (Figure 20)

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



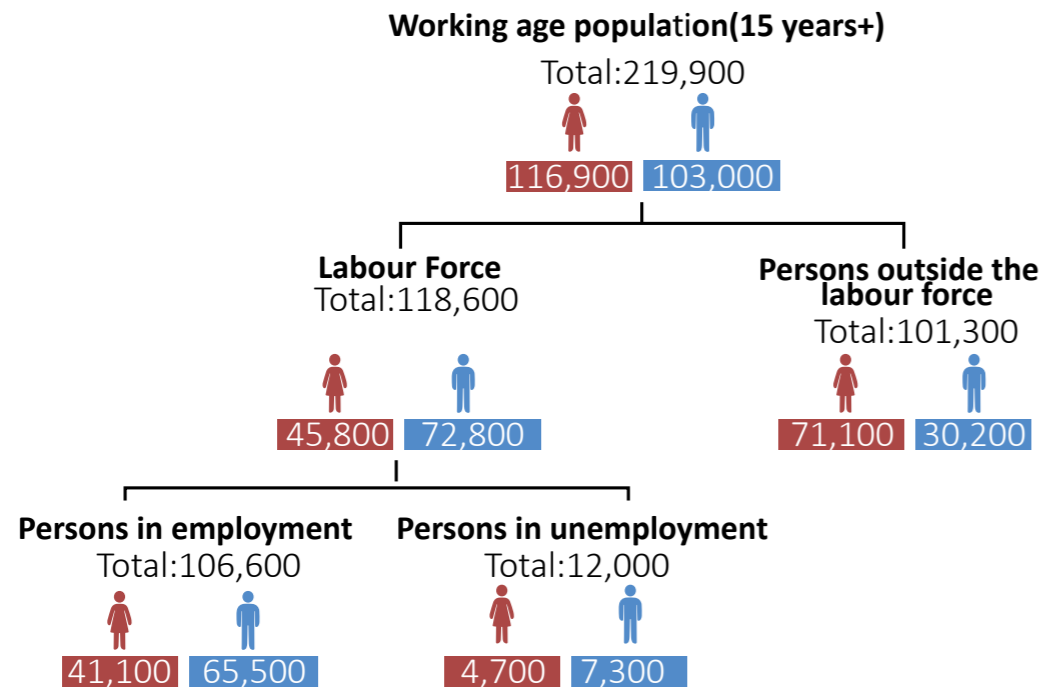
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 219,900 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Keserwan in 2018–19, about 118,600 people were in the labour force, either employed (106,600) or unemployed (12,000). The remaining 101,300 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

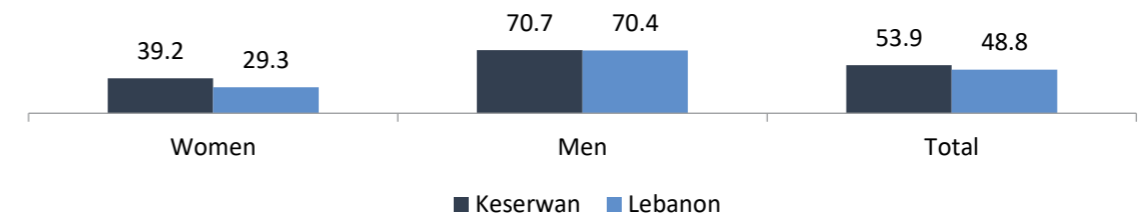
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour participation rate⁷ in Keserwan was one of the highest among all cazas (53.9 per cent). It was found to be higher than the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Gender disparity was high at the district level, still less accentuated than that at the national level. Men's participation rates (70.7 per cent in Keserwan compared to 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women's (39.2 per cent in Keserwan and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels, with a notable gender gap⁸ reaching a difference of 31.5 percentage points and 41.1 percentage points respectively. (Figure 21)

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

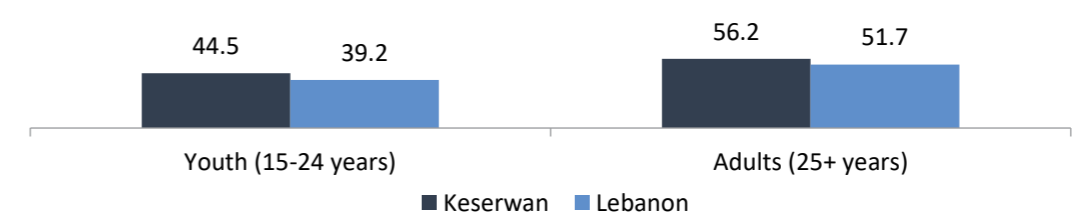
⁸In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



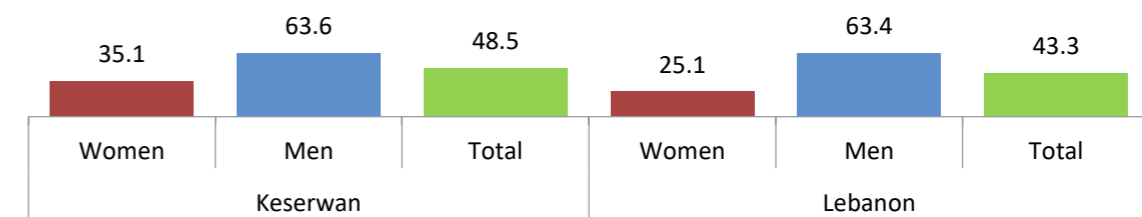
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 56.2 per cent compared to 44.5 per cent in Keserwan, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



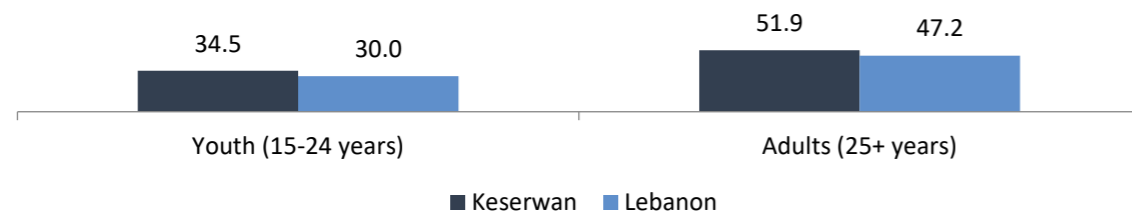
The employment-to-population ratio in Keserwan (48.5 per cent) was higher than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. The employment-to-population ratio reached 35.1 per cent for women and 63.6 per cent for men aged 15 years and above in Keserwan, marking a gender gap of 28.5 percentage-point difference. In Lebanon, a quarter of women (25.1 per cent) and more than a half of men (63.4 per cent of men) were employed with a gender gap of 38.3 percentage-point difference. (Figure 23)

Figure 23: Employment-to-population ratio (%)



The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in Keserwan (34.5 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (51.9 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were greater than those marked at the national level. However, the gap between the two age groups was nearly the same at both the caza and national levels (17.4 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points respectively). (Figure 24)

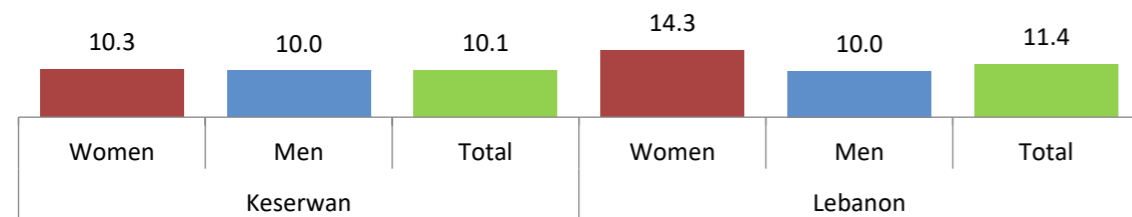
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Keserwan (10.1 per cent) fell behind 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 smaller in Keserwan where the unemployment rate was 10.3 per cent for

women and 10 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate marked an insignificant 0.3 percentage-point difference in Keserwan compared to 4.3 percentage-point difference in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 25)

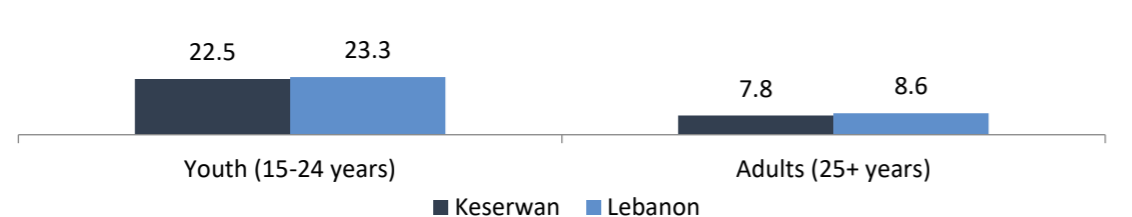
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 7.8 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively in Keserwan, 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 was the same for Keserwan and the whole of Lebanon: it reached 14.7 percentage points. (Figure 26)

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

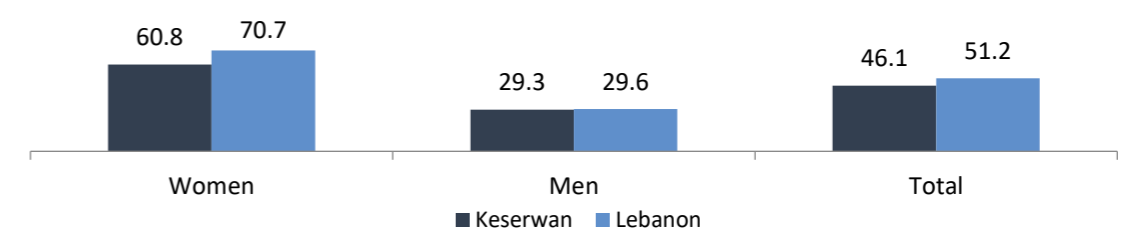


The inactivity rate, which represents the proportion of the persons considered inactive- neither working nor looking for any job- in the total population aged 15 years and above in Keserwan (46.1 per cent), fell behind that of Lebanon (51.2 per cent) and

was one of the lowest at the caza level. 60.8 per cent of women and 29.3 per cent of men were inactive in Keserwan, compared to 70.7 per cent of women and 29.6 per cent of men in the whole of Lebanon. (Figure 27)

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

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

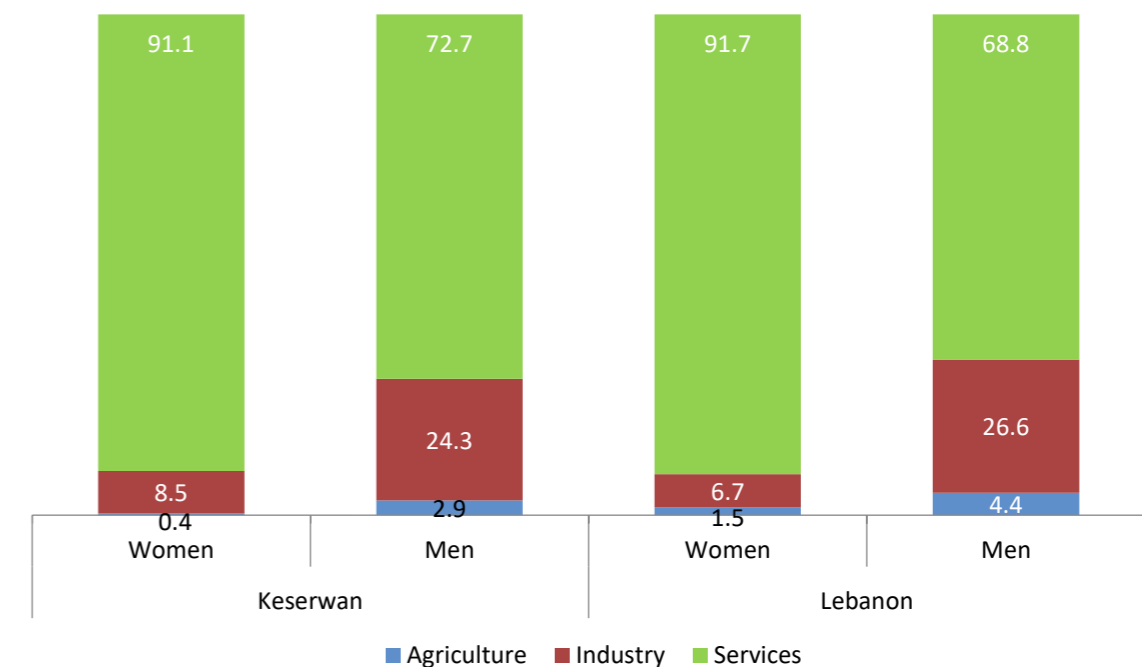


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 91.1 per cent and 72.7 per cent in Keserwan, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 18.4 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 24.3 per cent of

working men and 8.5 per cent of working women were employed in industry in Keserwan, compared to 26.6 per cent of working men and 6.7 per cent of working women in the whole of Lebanon. Employment in agriculture was the lowest among all the economic sectors at the national and district levels. (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Economic activity sector by sex (%)

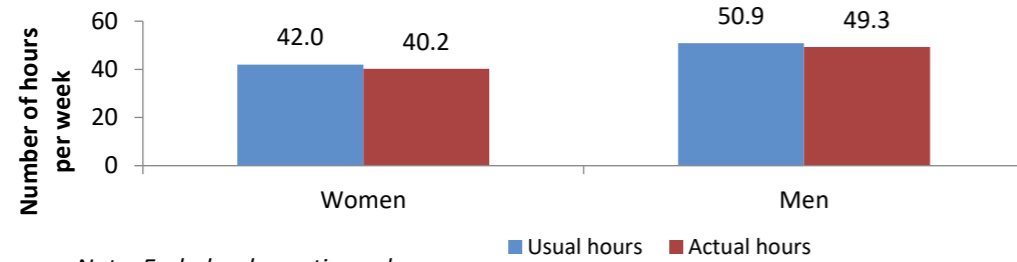


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 49.3 for men and 40.2 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.

The results show that 35.9 per cent of the employed population in Keserwan held informal jobs at their main occupation, a

result that was found markedly below the national level (54.9 per cent), and 21.6 per cent of the employed population were working in the informal sector. It is instructive to note that the latter proportion was remarkably lower than the national level (35.2 per cent). The proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was less prevalent in Keserwan (14.3 per cent) compared to that in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

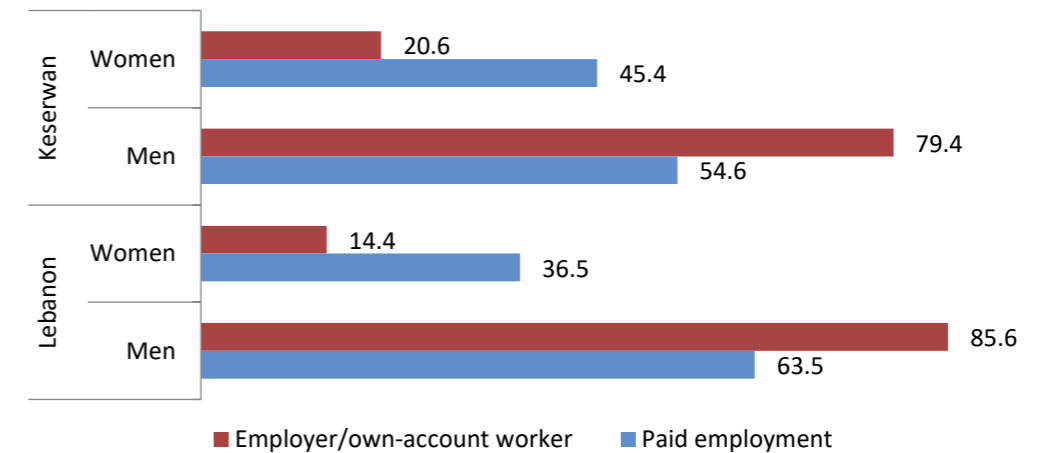
Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Keserwan			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	21.6	14.3	35.9	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	64.1	64.1	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	21.6	78.4	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent in Keserwan than in the whole of Lebanon. At the caza level, the share of women that are employers/own-account workers was found to be one of the highest (20.6 per cent). The majority of employers or own-account workers in

Keserwan were men (79.4 per cent), a proportion that was lower than that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Additionally, men's share in paid employment was lower in Keserwan (54.6 per cent) than in Lebanon as a whole (63.5 per cent). (Figure 30)

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

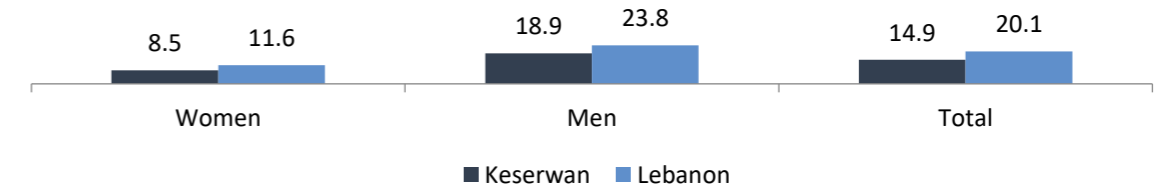


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Keserwan, vulnerable employment was reported to be noticeably lower than that observed at the country level (14.9 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it

was more prevalent among men (23.8 per cent) than among women (11.6 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



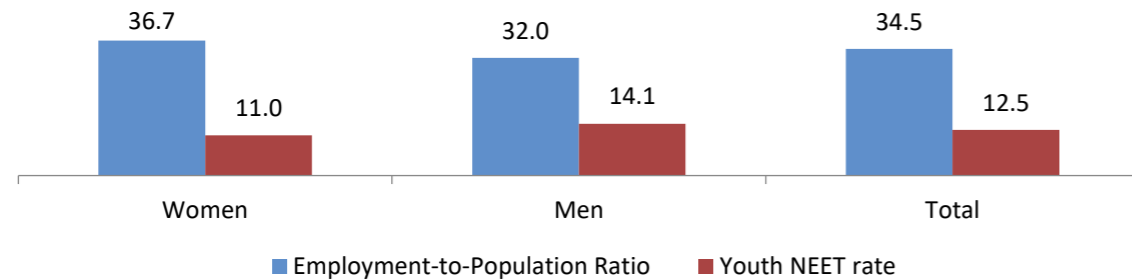
DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

Youth NEET rate - *Youth not in education, employment or training rate* - (12.5 per cent) in Keserwan was considerably lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (34.5 per cent). Compared to the national level, the youth employment-to-population ratio was higher in Keserwan and the Youth NEET rate was significantly lower (30 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively in Lebanon). Moreover, women's NEET rate (11 per cent) was lower than that of men (14.1 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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