

LABOUR FORCE

and HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY
2018-2019 in SAIDA



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

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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

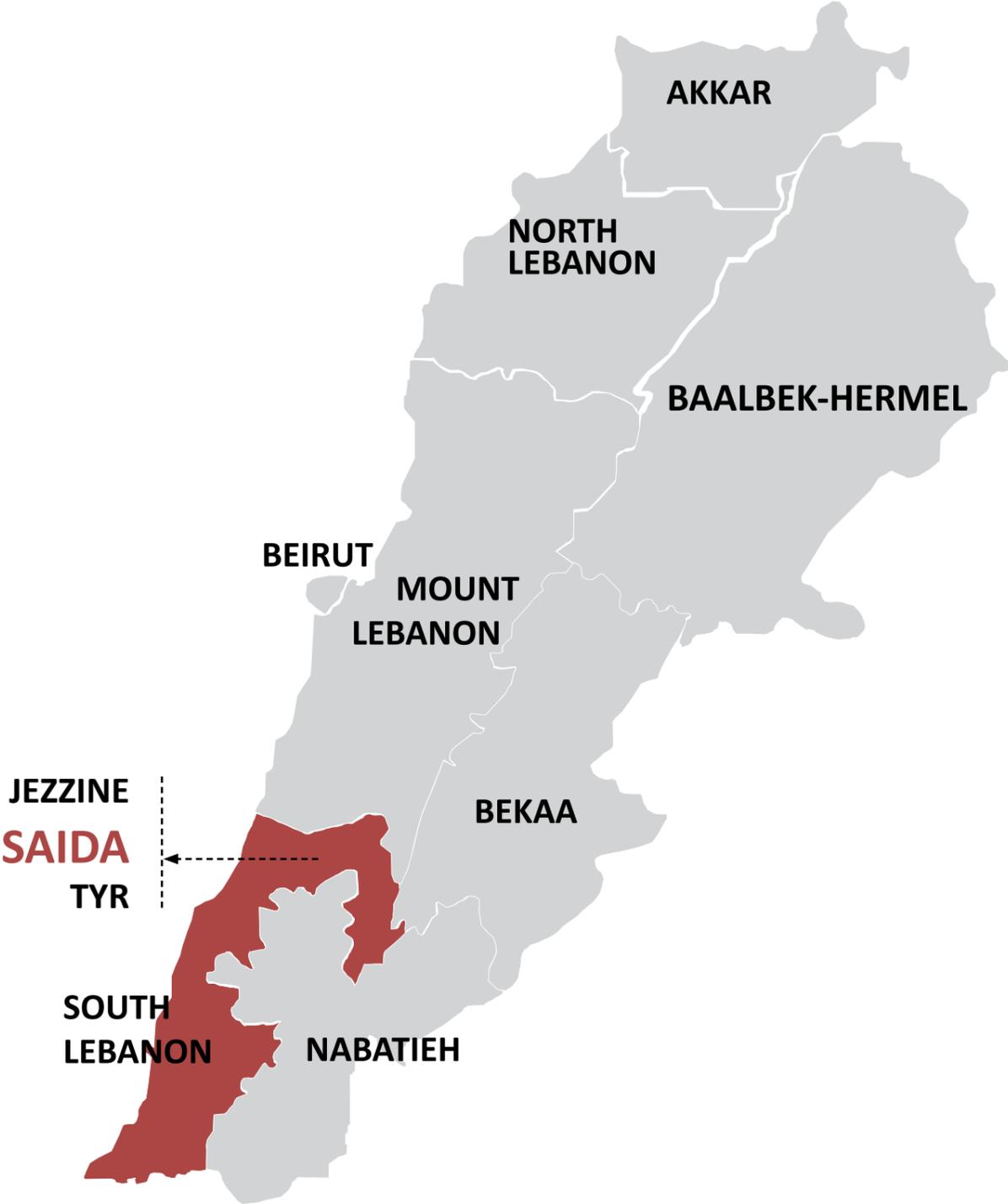
The district statistics represent an invaluable source of updated information and analysis of the prevailing social and economic conditions in each district. They are made available to the district authorities and leadership - including the Kâim-Makâm (Caza Governor), the District Unions of Municipalities, 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 Saida, which is situated in the Governorate of South 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 Saida: who and how many are they?

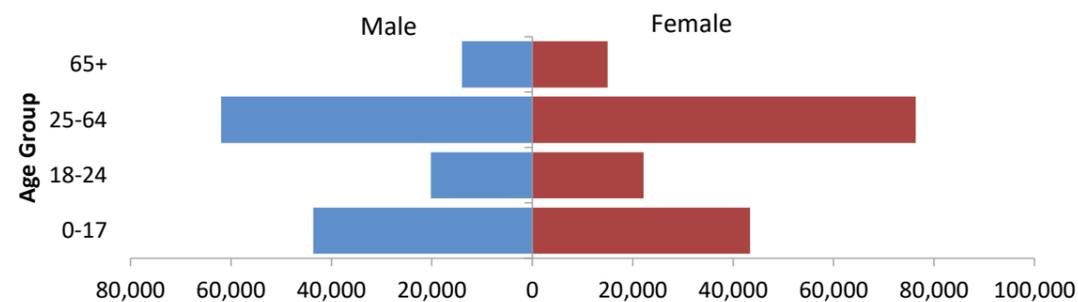
The survey results show that in 2018–19, the caza of Saida hosted 6.1 per cent of residents of Lebanon, with around 296,600 residents. 52.9 per cent of the residents were females and 47.1 per cent were males.

represented 29.3 per cent of the total, whereas those aged between 18 and 24 years old represented 14.3 per cent. The remaining 9.8 per cent were the older residents (65+ years old). (Figure 1)

46.6 per cent of the residents in Saida were found in the age group 25–64 years. The younger residents of less than 18 years old

In 2018–19, the age dependency ratio³ for Saida (51 per cent) fell behind that of the national level (53.9 per cent).

Figure 1: Residents in Saida 2018-2019



The Survey results showed that males predominated as heads of household. It was estimated that 79.2 per cent of households were headed by a man compared to 81.5 per cent nationally, while 20.8 per cent of households were headed by a woman relatively to 18.5 per cent in Lebanon. (Figure 2)

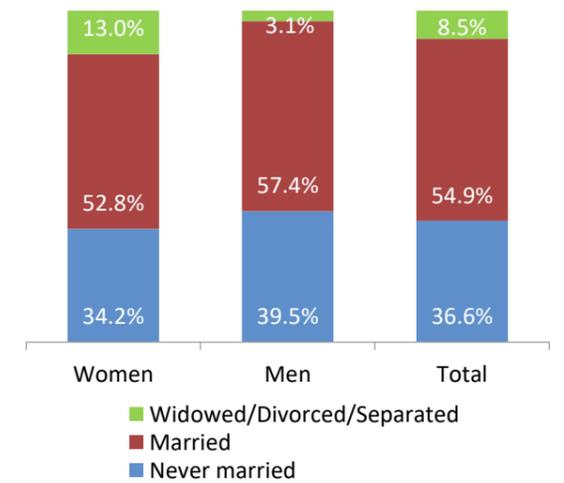
Figure 2: Head of household by sex



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

More than half (54.9 per cent) of all residents aged 15 and above in Saida declared that they were “married” in 2018–19, whereas 36.6 per cent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (52.8 per cent) was lower than for men (57.4 per cent), and the share of never married women (34.2 per cent) was lower than for men (39.5 per cent). 13 per cent of women stated they were either widowed, divorced or separated, compared to only 3.1 per cent for men. (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 Saida residents, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 25.6 years for women and 31.3 years for men. At the national level, a similar result was found for women, whereas the mean age at marriage was 30.7 years for men.



II. HOUSING

Where do residents in Saida live?

Primary residences in Saida are mostly apartments (91.8 per cent), followed by independent houses or villas (7.7 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 relatively lower. (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Distribution of primary residences by type of dwelling

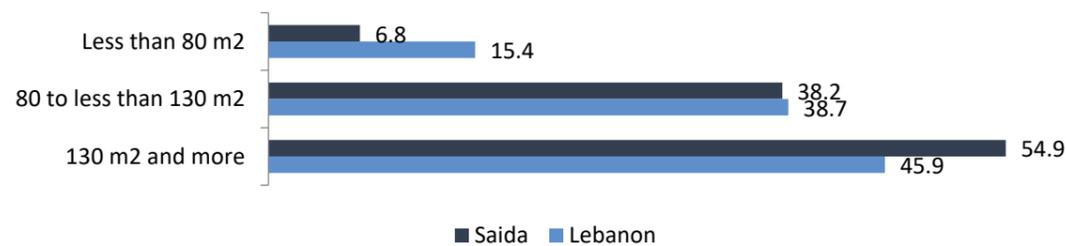


Primary residences by area (m²)

More than half (54.9 per cent) of the primary residences in Saida were large residences of 130 m² and over, compared to 45.9 per cent nationally. Small residences of less than 80 m² were not common – just 6.8 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 38.2 per cent of the total, compared to almost the same proportion at the national level (38.7 per cent). (Figure 5)

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

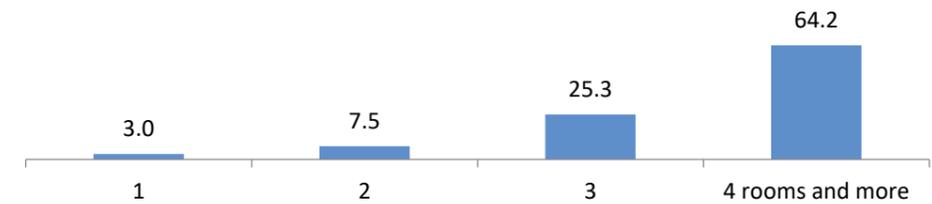


How many rooms does a household have?

64.2 per cent of the primary residences had 4 rooms and over, followed by 25.3 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 (%)



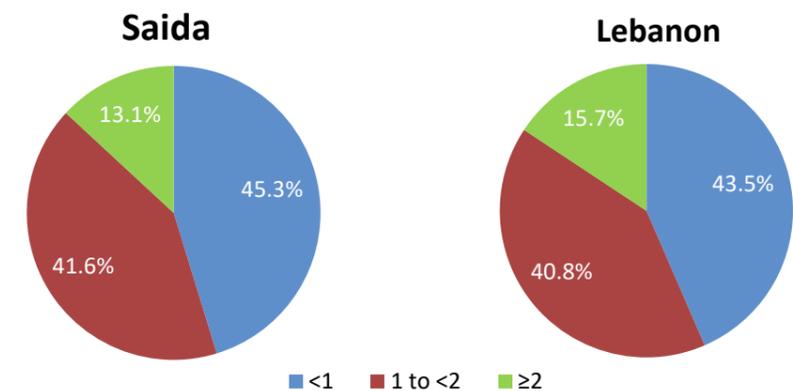
Persons per room

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

Compared to the national level, the distribution of households was slightly 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 13.1 per cent of the households, a proportion below the national level. (Figure 7)

In Saida, the vast majority of households had a density of less than two individuals per room, with 45.3 per cent less than one individual per room and 41.6 per cent between one and two individuals per room.

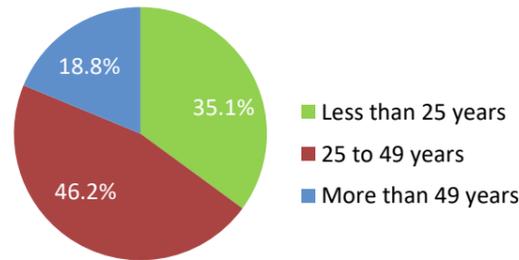
Figure 7: Persons per room (%)



Are the primary residences old or new?

46.2 per cent of the dwellings in Saida were constructed between 25 to 49 years ago and 35.1 per cent less than 25 years ago. At the national level, although the proportion of the dwellings constructed between 25 to 49 years ago was remarkably lower (34.4 per cent in Lebanon), that of the dwellings constructed less than 25 years ago was almost equal (33.8 per cent in Lebanon). The remaining 18.8 per cent of primary residences were constructed more than 49 years ago, compared to around a third nationally (31.8 per cent). (Figure 8)

Figure 8: Primary residences by age of residence

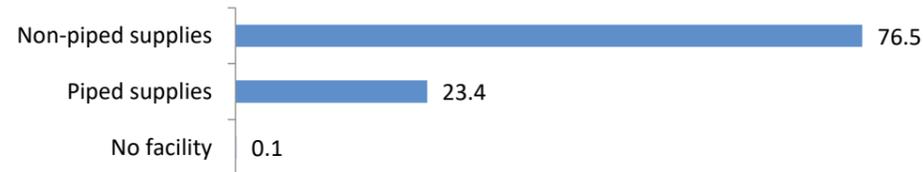


Connectivity to infrastructure and utilities

Non-piped water supply was the main source of drinking water in Saida (76.5 per cent) and almost as much prevalent at the district level as the national level (76.9 per cent). For only 23.4 per cent households,

drinking water was in the form of a supply piped directly to the residence compared to 22.5 per cent nationally. (Figure 9)

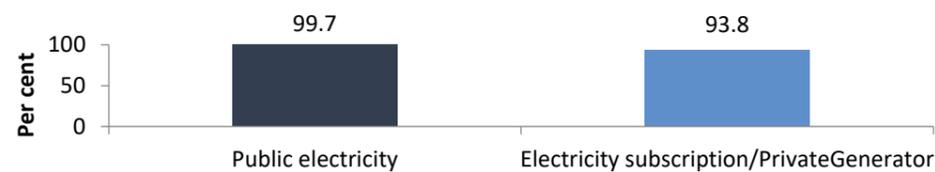
Figure 9: Facilities of main source of drinking water at the dwelling (%)



Almost all households in Saida were connected to the public electricity network (99.7 per cent), whereas 93.8 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 public electricity; however, subscription to a private electricity was more prevalent in Saida (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 Saida was estimated at approximately 3,393 thousand LBP, compared to 3,308 thousand LBP nationally. At the district level, average spending was mainly on generators (1,406 thousand LBP) followed by electricity (595 thousand LBP); whereas the lowest average yearly expenses

were on satellite/dish (175 thousand LBP). Compared to the national level, these expenses were higher for generators, and lower for electricity and satellite/dish. The median annual expenses in Saida were 3,121 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)

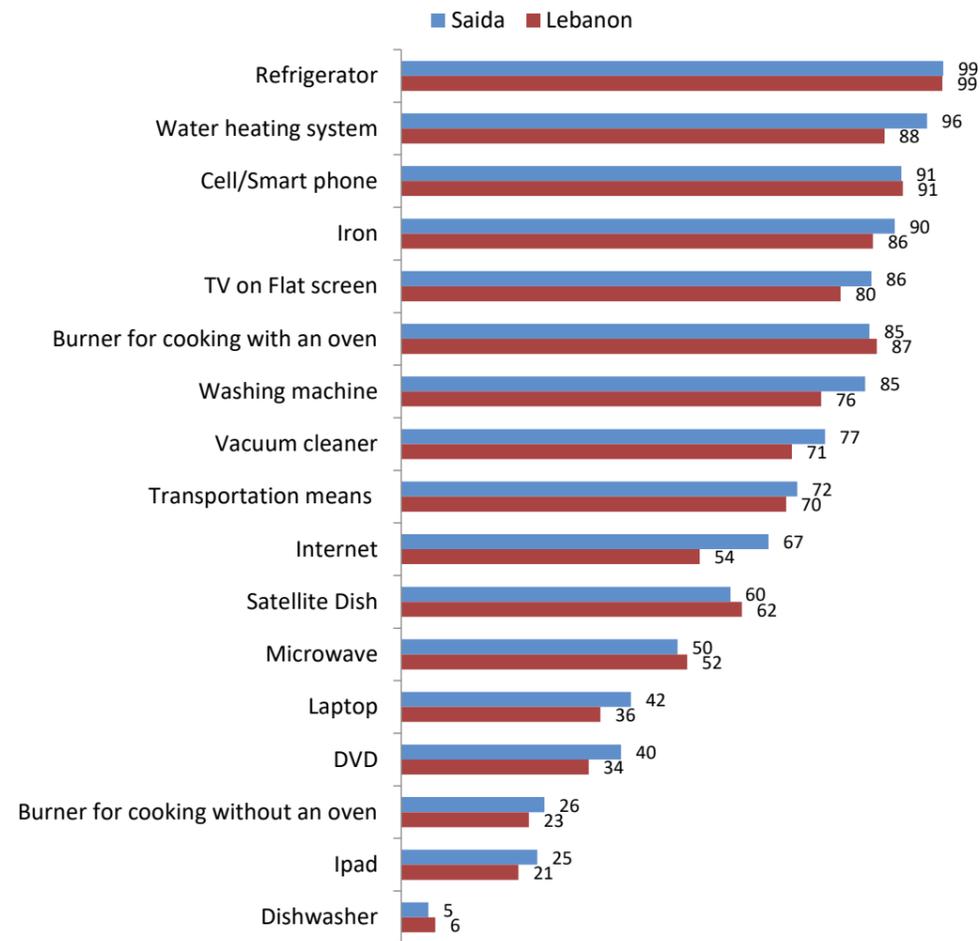
Services	Saida		Lebanon	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Public water	302	300	293	300
Electricity	595	480	671	480
Generator	1,406	1,200	1,100	900
Satellite/dish	175	144	231	240
Fixed phones (without Internet)	393	360	433	360
Total yearly Expenses on services	3,393	3,121	3,308	2,940

Home appliances and means of transportation

Almost all households had a refrigerator, about 96 per cent had a water heating system, 91 per cent had a cell/smart phone and 90 had an iron at home in Saida. Dishwashers were the least common in the district (5 per cent of households) with a slightly lower proportion relatively to the national level (6 per cent). The results

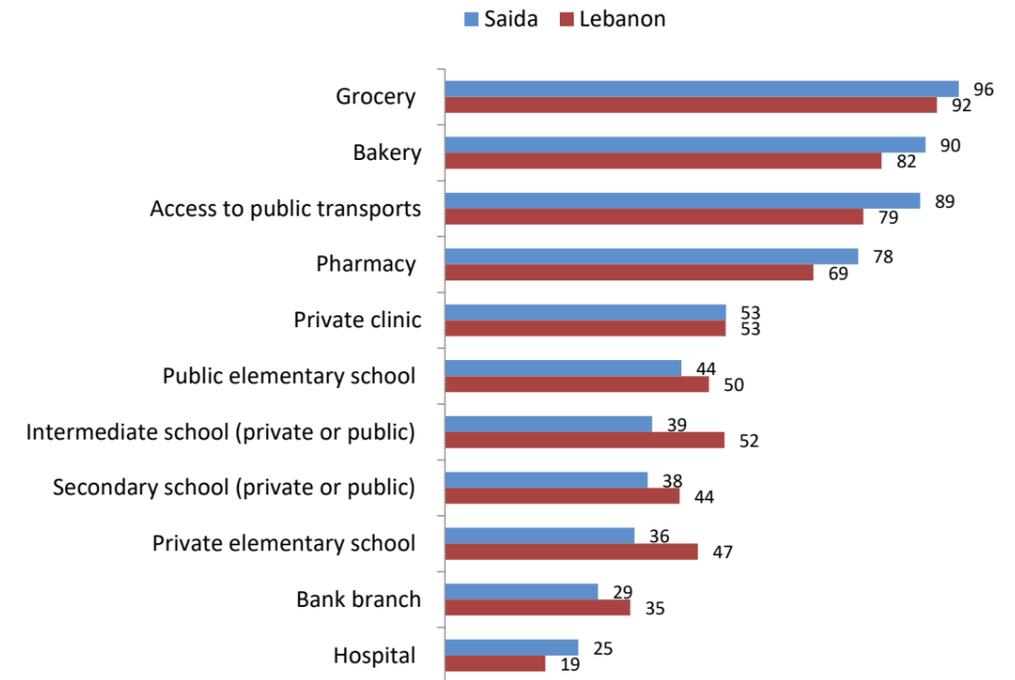
indicate that the ownership level of many home appliances in Saida was higher than the national level. It is instructive to note that the proportion of households who had internet in the caza (67 per cent) exceeded markedly that at the country level (54 per cent). (Figure 11)

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 (96 per cent), a bakery (90 per cent) and public transports (89 per cent) within a 10-minute walk from home. Bank branches (29 per cent) and hospitals (19 per cent) were the least common services in Saida.

It is worth noting that compared to the national level, access to public transports was 10 percentage points higher, whereas access to intermediate school was 13 percentage points less and to private elementary school 11 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 between the elementary and secondary levels. In Saida, the GER at the elementary level was 98 per cent while it was 76.2 per cent at the secondary level. The NER at the elementary level was 86.2 per cent but decreased to 53.8 per cent at the secondary level. It must be pointed out that the gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate were slightly lower in Saida than the national level at both elementary and secondary levels. (Table 2)

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

Level of education	Saida		Lebanon	
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio
Elementary level	98.0	86.2	98.9	87.2
Intermediate level	104.0	73.9	93.4	67.8
Secondary level	76.2	53.8	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.

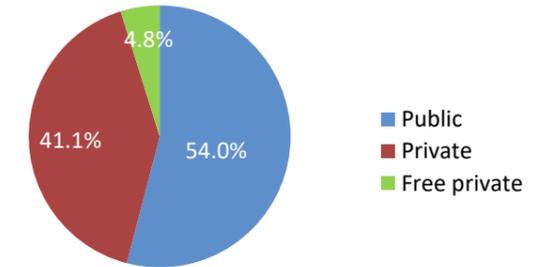
The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population.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

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Schooling in Saida

In Saida, students aged 3-24 years were more likely to enrol in public educational institutions (54 per cent), rather than private institutions (41.1 per cent). At the national level, the enrolment in public institutions was lower (46.5 per cent); however, the enrolment in private institutions was relatively higher (47.8 per cent). (Figure 13)

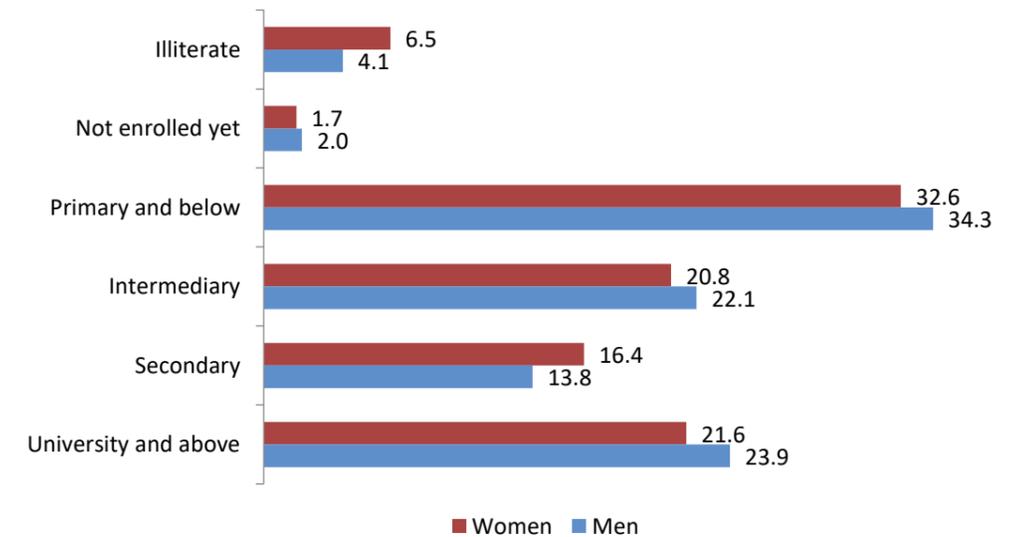
Figure 13: Distribution of students by type of educational institution



For one third of the residents aged 3 years and above in the caza (33.4 per cent), the highest attainment was a "primary and below" level⁴, with a slightly higher proportion for males (34.3 per cent) than females (32.6 per cent). Although the illiterate residents were twice as high among females (8.7 per cent) as among males (4.4 per cent) at the national level,

gender discrepancies were less observed at the caza level (6.5 per cent for women and 4.1 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.



Saida district

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

How much do households earn in total?

29.5 per cent of households in Saida 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 one found in the whole of Lebanon (29.7 per cent). That was followed by 28.2 per cent of households who had total earnings between 650 and

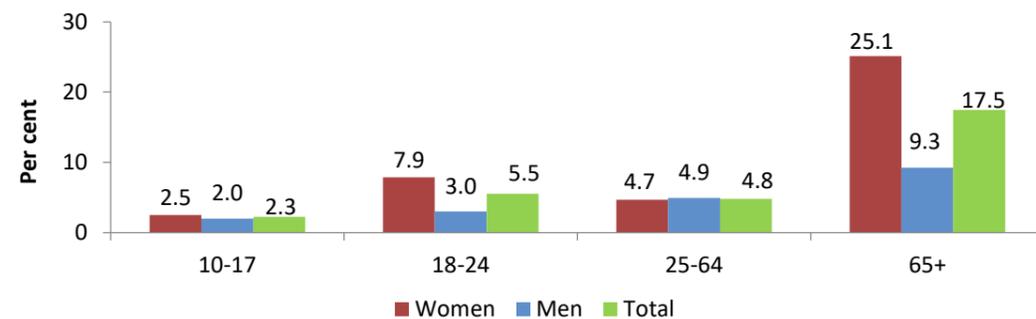
1,200 thousand LBP in Saida, a proportion higher than that at the national level (24.6 per cent).

On the other side, 15.8 per cent of households in Saida had an income below 650 thousand LBP, and 6.9 per cent earned 5 million LBP or more. (Figure 16)

The survey shows that the illiteracy rate for residents aged 10 years and above increased with age. 17.5 per cent of residents aged 65 years old and above were illiterate. In contrast, 2.3 per cent of those aged between 10 and 17 years old were illiterate. Women of all age groups were more likely to be illiterate than men, except for those aged [25-64] years, where 4.7 per

cent of women and 4.9 per cent of men were illiterate. It is also worth noting that gender discrepancies were mostly noticed for illiterate residents aged 65 years and more, with a notable gender gap reaching 15.8 percentage points (25.1 per cent for women and 9.3 per cent for men). (Figure 15a)

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



When compared with the national level, illiteracy rate in Saida was reported to be lower (6 per cent in comparison with 7.4 per cent at the country level). This rate was found to be higher for women (7.2 per cent)

than for men (4.6 per cent) in Saida, 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 +)

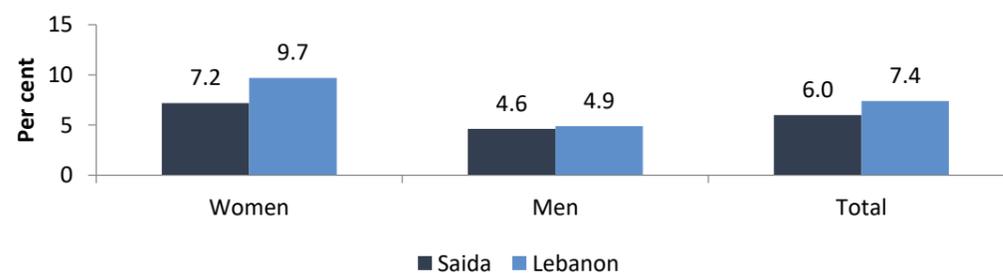
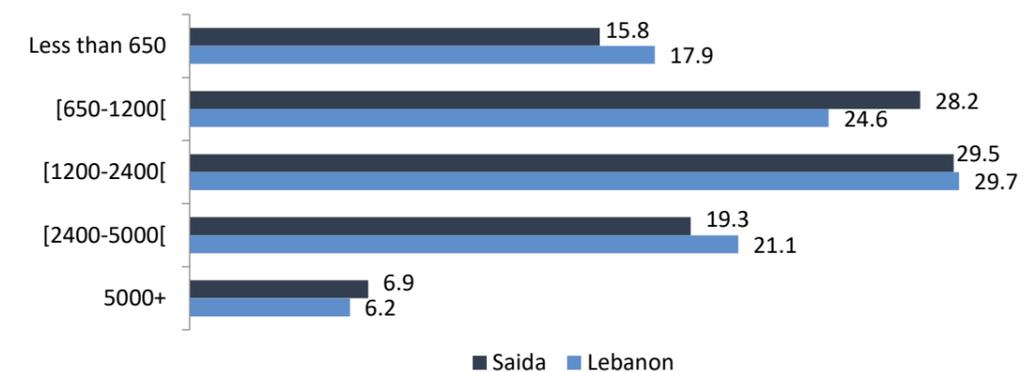


Figure 16: Household income range from all sources in the month preceding the Survey in thousand LBP (%)



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

Households classified their wealth status from their own subjective point of view. 70.6 per cent classified themselves as "average or average to poor", 19.1 per cent as "poor or very poor" and 10.3 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 lower (67.5 per cent), the proportion of those who declared they are "poor or very poor" was higher (26.3 per cent), whereas the proportion of those who considered themselves "wealthy or financially well-off" was relatively lower (6.1 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Self classification of wealth of households

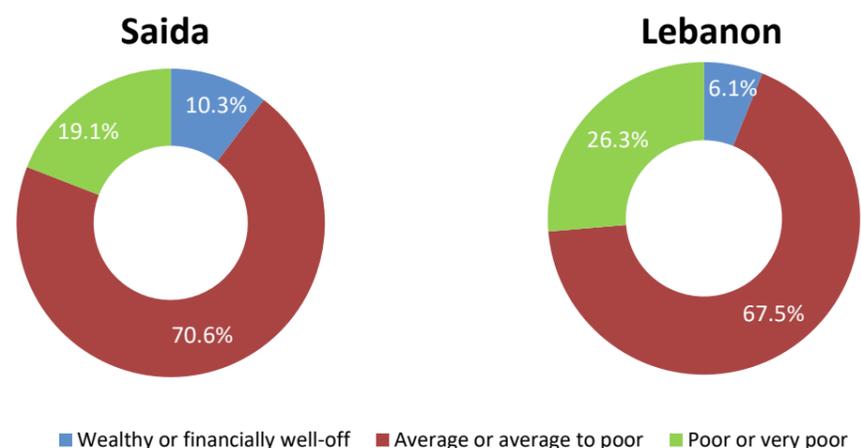
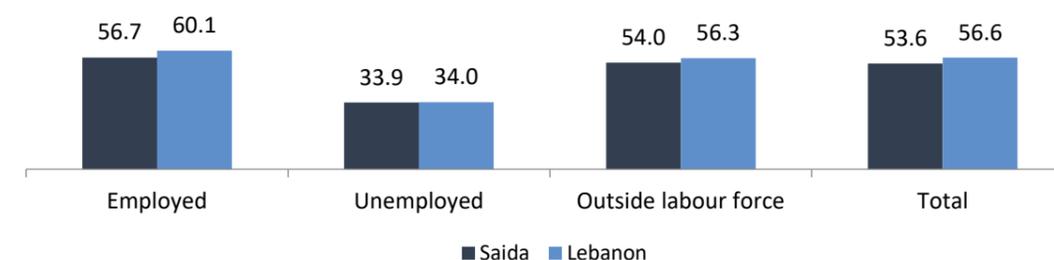


Figure 19: Residents (aged 15 years +) by employment status and health insurance coverage (%)



The main source of health coverage in Saida was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶, which covered 43.7 per cent of the insured population. The Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces health coverage was less common in the caza than in the country (14.5 per cent and 20.1 per cent

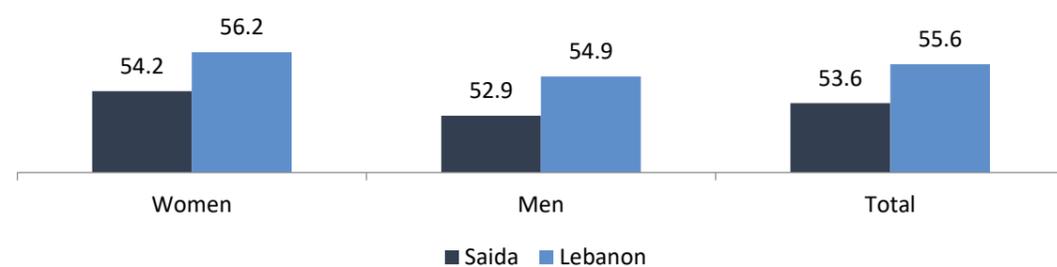
respectively). The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was almost equal in Saida (6.7 per cent) and in the whole of Lebanon (5.9 per cent), whereas private insurance was nearly twice less common (5.4 per cent in Saida compared to 10.5 per cent in Lebanon). (Figure 20)

Health Coverage⁵

Only 53.6 per cent of the total residents in Saida were covered by at least one type of health insurance: a slightly higher health coverage was found for women (54.2 per cent) than for men (52.9 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)

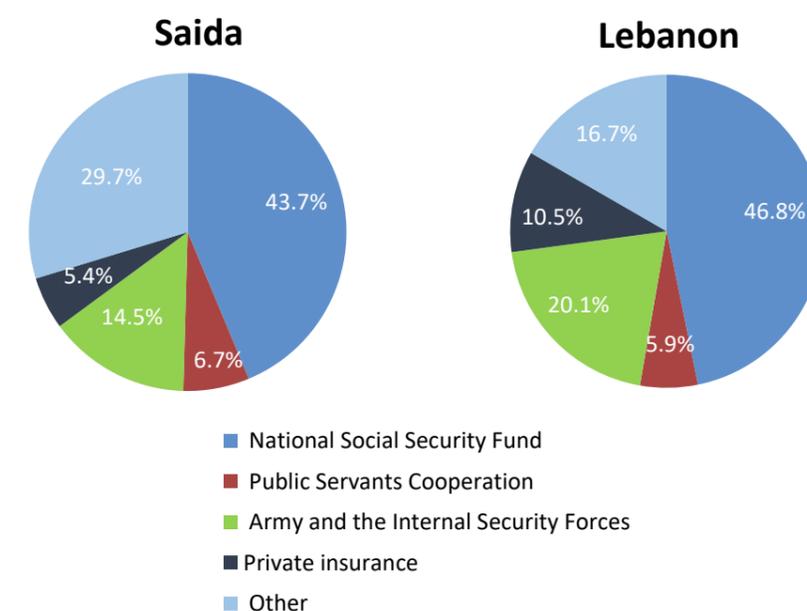
Figure 18: Health coverage by sex (%)



In Saida, 53.6 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). Unemployed residents were as much covered in Saida as in Lebanon (33.9 per cent and 34 per cent respectively). On the other side, the

proportions of residents "employed" and "outside the labour force" who had a health coverage in the caza (56.7 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) were lower than those observed at the national level (60.1 per cent and 56.3 per cent respectively). (Figure 19)

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



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

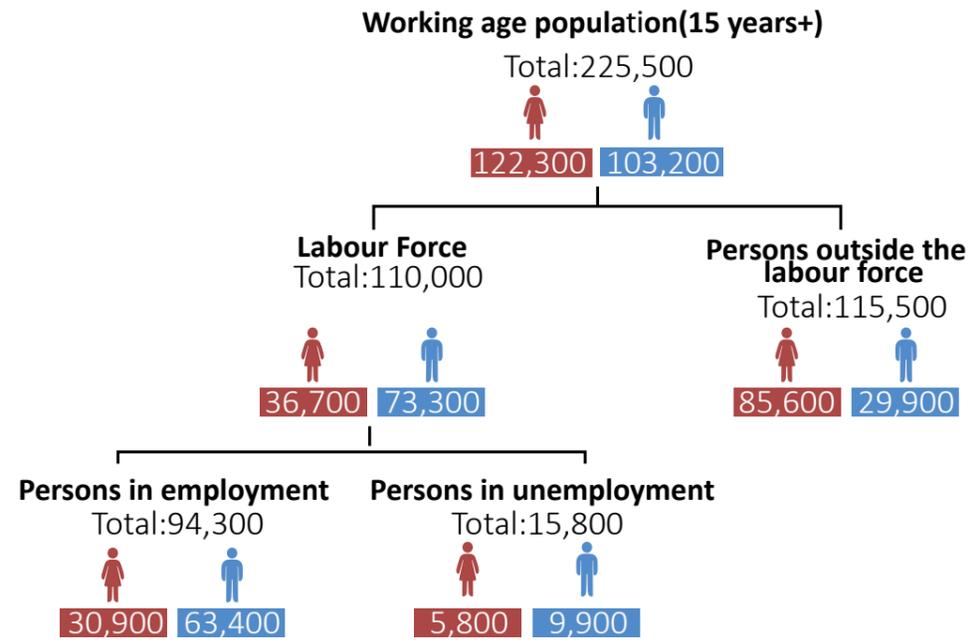
⁶ Including Facultative Fund.



V. LABOUR FORCE and EMPLOYMENT

Labour market structure

Among the estimated 225,500 individuals aged 15 years old and above living in primary residential dwellings in Saida in 2018–19, about 110,000 people were in the labour force, either employed (94,300) or unemployed (15,800). The remaining 115,500 individuals were outside the labour force.



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

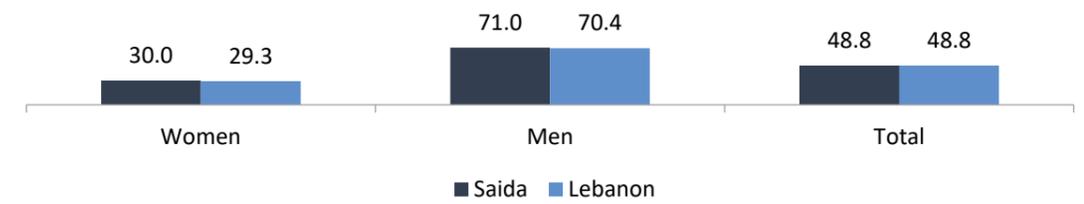
Who is Employed, Searching for a job or Inactive - From a Gender Point of View

Total labour force participation rate⁷ in Saida was equal to the national rate of 48.8 per cent. Men’s participation rates (71 percent in Saida and 70.4 per cent in Lebanon) were higher compared to women’s (30 per cent in Saida and 29.3 per cent in Lebanon) at both the district and national levels. The gender gap⁸ was high in Saida - it reached a difference of 41 percentage points - and almost equal to that observed at the national level. (Figure 21)

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

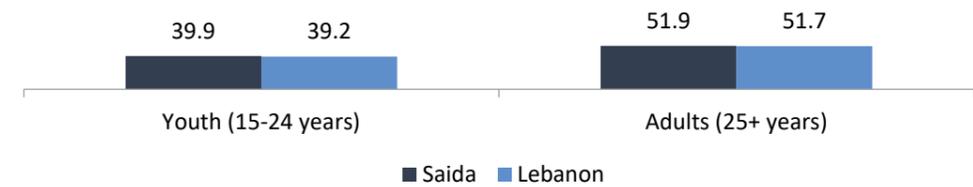
⁸ In this brief, the gender gap is calculated by subtracting the female rate from the male rate.

Figure 21: Labour force participation rate (%)



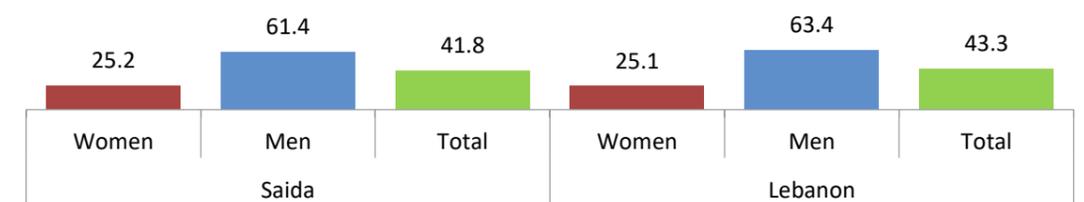
The share of the adult labour force (be they unemployed or in work) exceeded that of the youth and marked 51.9 per cent compared to 39.9 per cent in Saida, and 51.7 per cent compared to 39.2 per cent at the national level. (Figure 22)

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



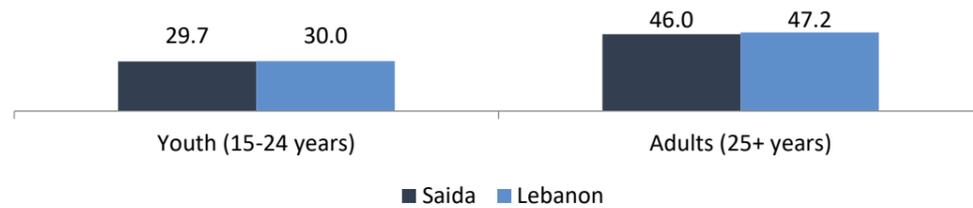
The employment-to-population ratio in Saida (41.8 per cent) was lower than that of the country (43.3 per cent). There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio at both the district and country levels. The employment-to-population ratio reached 25.2 per cent for women and 61.4 per cent for men aged 15 years and above in Saida, marking a gender gap of 36.2 percentage-point difference. In Lebanon, similar results were found for women and a higher proportion was observed for employed men (63.4 per cent), 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 Saida (29.7 per cent) was remarkably lower than that of the adults (46 per cent). It is worth noting that these ratios were slightly lower than those marked at the national level. Compared to the national level, the gap between the two age groups was a little smaller at the caza level (16.3 percentage-point difference relative to 17.2 percentage points in Lebanon). (Figure 24)

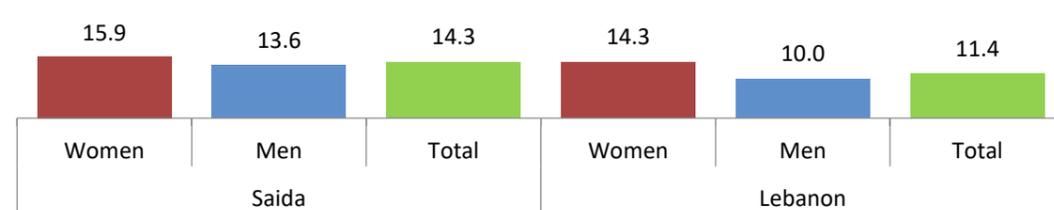
Figure 24: Employment-to-population ratio by broad age groups (%)



The unemployment rate⁹ in Saida (14.3 per cent) exceeded that of Lebanon (11.4 per cent). Differences at the country level were observed between men (10 per cent) and women (14.3 per cent), yet the gap was smaller in Saida where the unemployment

rate was 15.9 per cent for women and 13.6 per cent for men. In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was lower in Saida (2.3 percentage-point difference) than in Lebanon as a whole (4.3 percentage-point difference). (Figure 25)

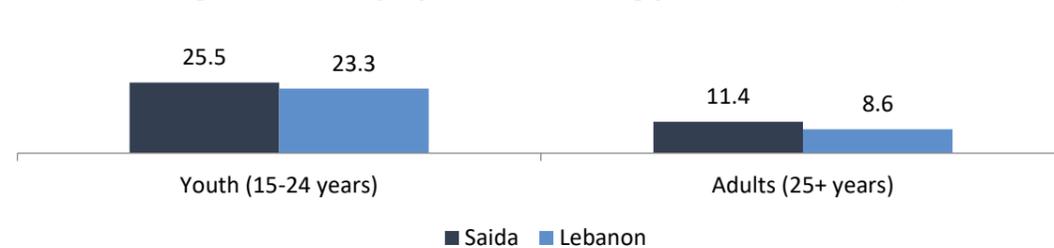
Figure 25: Unemployment rate by sex (%)



Unemployment was less prevalent among adults than among youth at both the district and country levels, with a rate reaching 11.4 per cent and 25.5 per cent respectively in Saida, 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 14.1 percentage points in Saida and 14.7 percentage points in Lebanon as a whole. (Figure 26)

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

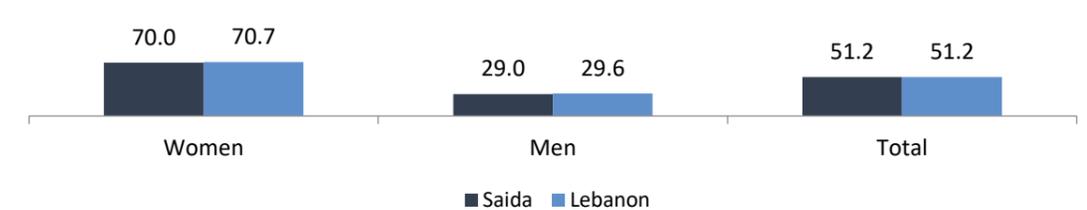


⁹ Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Persons in Unemployment (aged 15 years and above)}}{\text{Labour Force (aged 15 years and above)}} * 100$

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 Saida (51.2 per cent), was

equal to that of Lebanon. 70 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men were inactive at the caza level. At the national level, almost identical results were found. (Figure 27)

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

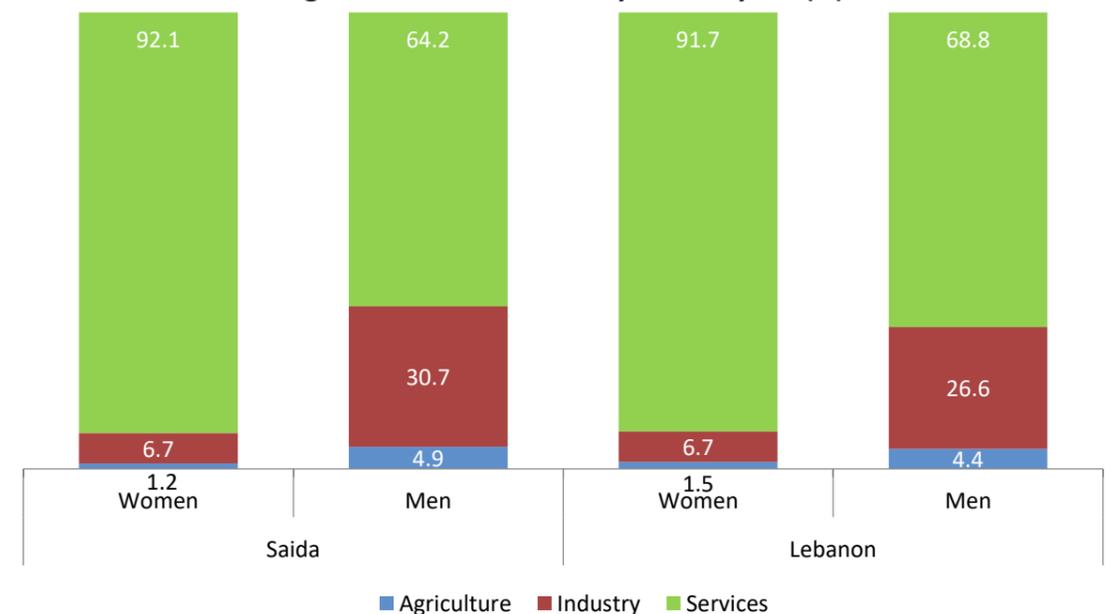


Where do they work?

The Services sector was the largest employment sector for women and men, with respectively 92.1 per cent and 64.2 per cent in Saida, compared to 91.7 per cent and 68.8 per cent in Lebanon. In this sector, women surpassed men by 27.9 percentage points at the caza level. It was particularly noticeable that 30.7 per cent of working

men in Saida compared to 26.6 per cent of working men in Lebanon were employed in industry. On the other side, the proportion of working women in industry was identical at both the caza and country levels (6.7 per cent). 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 (%)

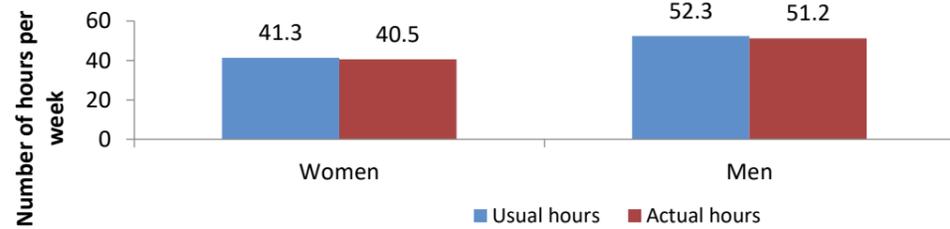


... and how many hours per week

Men in employment were reported to be working longer paid hours than women. The average number of actual paid weekly hours was 51.2 for men and 40.5 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.

jobs at their main occupation, a result that was found to be higher than the national level (54.9 per cent), and 38.3 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). Additionally, the proportion of employed individuals holding an informal job in a formal sector was slightly higher in Saida (22.1 per cent) than in the whole of Lebanon (19.8 per cent). (Table 3)

The results show that 60.4 per cent of the employed population in Saida held informal

Table 3: Formality versus Informality (in %)

Type of employment	Saida			Lebanon		
	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Total
Informal	38.3	22.1	60.4	35.1	19.8	54.9
Formal	0.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	45.0	45.1
Total	38.3	61.7	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0

Women's share in employment was low, yet more prevalent for paid employment than "employer/own-account worker". The majority of employers or own-account workers in Saida were men (85.2 per cent),

a proportion that was nearly equal to that attained at the national level (85.6 per cent). Men's share in paid employment was lower in Saida (59.5 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 (%)

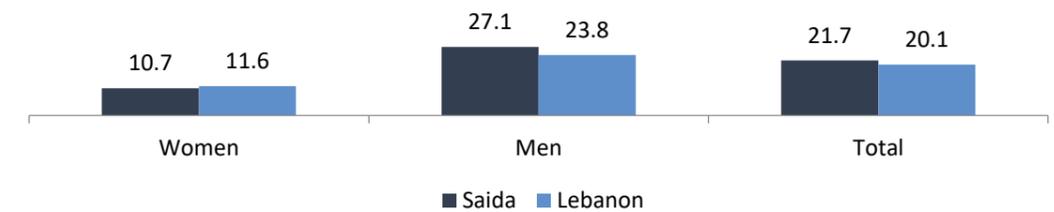


How many jobs are "vulnerable"?

In Saida, vulnerable employment was reported to be higher than that observed at the country level (21.7 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively). Moreover, it was

markedly more prevalent among men (27.1 per cent) than among women (10.7 per cent). (Figure 31)

Figure 31: Vulnerable employment (%)



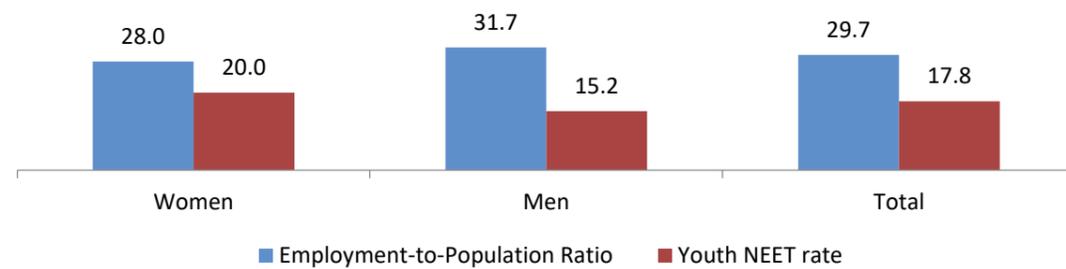
DID YOU KNOW?

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* - (17.8 per cent) in Saida was remarkably lower than the youth employment-to-population ratio (29.7 per cent). At the country level, the youth employment-to-population ratio was 30 per cent and the Youth NEET rate 21.8 per cent. Moreover, women's NEET rate in Saida (20 per cent) was higher than that of men (15.2 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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