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First Edition

Living Conditions of Households

The National Survey of
Household Living Conditions

2004



Lebanese Republic
Ministry of Social Affairs



*Central
Administration
for Statistics*



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A Word from the Ministry of Social Affairs

The current government has resolutely determined, in its ministerial statement, to award social affairs the attention it deserves. This commitment includes the achievement of several objectives, the foremost being to minimize the gap between regions in order to reach a balanced level of development. Such a goal is also a constitutional attribute as, according to the Taef Agreement, it is one of the main traits of the establishment of a just state. The pledge also encompasses the improvement of living standards of the people, mainly through fighting all aspects of poverty and deprivation, and eradicating extreme poverty as specified in the Millennium Development Goals that Lebanon is committed to. Finally, we aim to accomplish a number of social targets that include strengthening social safety nets for the most needy, empowering women and youth, and enhancing civil society capacities, as well as every step that falls under the category of social development.

Within this general commitment, there are several tasks and roles that the Ministry of Social Affairs takes upon itself. According to the ministry's understanding of contemporary development, those roles and tasks are allocated in the following four integrated levels: first, social development; second, social security for the marginalized classes; third, contributing to local development; and fourth, contributing in providing aid and assistance in emergency cases. The ministry sets its plans and programs according to this understanding, and improves the needed mechanisms and tools.

In this regard, carrying out studies and research, in addition to providing a comprehensive and updated social database, is considered a top priority for the ministry, in order to build its plans upon scientific foundations. Following the years of its establishment, the ministry has offered various valuable and scientifically helpful

contributions such as studies, reports and field surveys, exceeding its scope to include other ministries and many other international and local bodies involved in development.

Thus, the National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The multipurpose Survey, 2004) is a continuation of this role that was jointly initiated by the ministry and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), through a population and housing survey performed between 1994 and 1996. The results of this first survey set the basis to identify the demographic and social conditions in the mid-1990s. Furthermore, this survey helped form the foundations of the study of poverty and deprivation, as well as that of regional gaps, through the "Mapping of living conditions" implemented by the ministry in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme. Its results were widely requested, as it was the first national study focused on poverty which also adopted an innovative approach, one that is closer to the current understanding of human poverty, and as such acquired even greater significance among development communities.

Today, ten years after The Population and Housing Survey, and eight years after the publication of the 'Mapping of Living Conditions', the Ministry of Social Affairs joined efforts again with United Nations Development Programme, as well as the Central Administration for Statistics, with the support of other partners. In order to improve and update our understanding of current living conditions, it was decided to implement the second National Survey of Household Living Conditions – 2004. The survey was unanimously determined to be a multi-purpose survey, given the multiple objectives it serves. Dominant among those objectives was building

a profound national study about poverty and deprivation based on two understandings: first, a definition of human poverty which accepts the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) approach, similar to the one adopted in 1998; and second, a grounding in the poverty line approach, which is calculated according to income and expenditure data with respect to international standards. This study will allow an assessment of the trends of living conditions and levels of deprivation during the past decade. As it is also a national study, it will also allow the computation of a national poverty line which can be used by macroeconomic policies and for international comparisons.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the Ministry of Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Central Administration for Statistics and the Arab Household Health Project, as well as other international organizations, has implemented a Lebanese survey for household health. This study included field research focusing on the youth and touching upon aspects of labor, household life, health conditions, preparedness for giving birth and attitudes towards those matters, in addition to women and children's health. All of these are considered by the Ministry of Social Affairs as basic features in planning national policies, as stated by the Millennium Development Goals.

The Ministry of Social Affairs wishes to express its gratitude to all those who endeavored and persevered to achieve this survey and publish this report. Great appreciation is certainly extended to the United Nations Development Programme for its continuous technical and financial support to the ministry's efforts to enhance development and implement social programs. We are also grateful for the effort exerted by the Central Administration for Statistics team in realizing the survey and providing material support for that purpose.

Work is not yet over. A number of other publications will follow pertaining to poverty measurement based on the UBN approach, in addition to the internationally adopted poverty line approach. We are certain that the successively produced information and studies will shape the foundations of additional – and more efficient – social policies, chief among them a national strategy for poverty reduction, social safety nets enhancement and achieving a balanced level of development. We are determined to realize the requirements of this strategy to protect the marginalized classes, to improve the living conditions of the poor and to develop Lebanon's underprivileged regions. This study will also contribute to the effective integration of social issues into the government's perception and in the devising of economic policies that are more adequate for the poor and those with limited income. The current National Survey of Household Living Conditions will also foment more success in attaining an optimal decentralization of economic activities for all sectors and regions, whereby a broader social base,

gaining from economic growth, is achieved.

Finally, I am positive that this study will help improve the effectiveness of the reconstruction plans following the recent Israeli war on Lebanon in July 2006, in a manner that will ensure harmony between both the immediate handling of the direct impact of human and material losses, and the medium- and long-range objectives of creating the prerequisites of a stable and sustainable socio-economic recovery.

Long live Lebanon

Nayla René Mouawad
Minister of Social Affairs

A Word from the United Nations Development Programme

The magnitude social development is acquiring has been evident, and it has become one of the basic issues within the national reconciliation document and part and parcel of the national terminology aimed at reducing poverty and balancing development among various regions and social classes. Thus, any initiative at this level can be considered a strategic choice as it will inevitably affect the dynamics of social mobility and Lebanese public life. This is an intricate task, especially within the complicated political state of affairs witnessed by the region in general, and more specifically the thorny economic circumstances that Lebanon is passing through today. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme are still committed to reach a sustainable and balanced social development, particularly through the development of the necessary tools, methods and resources to set up constructive social policies and interventions to reduce poverty and to improve the living conditions of the poor.

This task forms a basic component of a joint development project between UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs, which aspires to build capacities with the purpose of reducing poverty through various interventions. Some of those interventions are targeted at presenting information and studies to reach a profound understanding of economic and social conditions in the country, so as to be able to formulate national strategies for social development and poverty reduction. This report follows the publication of "Social and Economic Conditions in Lebanon: Facts and Horizons," which deals – through presentation and analysis – with the status of the main social sectors in Lebanon, resulting from the compilation and documentation of all available data between 1996 and 2002.

The report in hand today is the initial product of the National Survey of Household Living Conditions "The Multipurpose Survey" that was implemented jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Central Administration for Statistics. It provides an updated rich economic and social database and indicators in Lebanon, distributed according to various regions, depending on the basic questionnaire results used in the multi-purpose survey in 2004. This report will soon be followed by many publications to be issued consecutively, making use of the additional data of the survey, especially those pertaining to income and expenditure. These will include a comparative study of social conditions between 1995 and 2004, in addition to a more comprehensive and elaborate updated Mapping of living conditions, providing basic information pertaining to differences among regions for a number of economic and social indicators. In addition to all of that, work is being carried out to compute, scientifically and objectively, a certain number of indicators pertaining to income poverty, for the first time ever in this country.

In this regard, the great effort invested to accomplish the National Survey of Household Living Conditions "The Multipurpose survey", in compiling and publishing the relevant data in this report, should be highly acknowledged. Gratitude is extended first to the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Central Administration for Statistics, our main partners in achieving the survey and producing the data, and in providing technical and financial support. We would also wish to thank the working team and the independent experts who were available through all the stages of implementation, providing valuable and essential remarks and suggestions.

The Lebanese social situation has changed due to the

recent attack on Lebanon and its negative impact on structures, buildings, infrastructure, economic activity and social conditions of the population. Yet, this only adds a further impetus to the report, in offering fundamental and reliable material to become better acquainted with the social and economic indicators prior to the war, and in researching, evaluating and assessing the effect of the war on the populace.

We hope that this task provides a useful and valuable tool to all those who work in – or are concerned with – the domain of social affairs, in setting up and developing plans, policies, interventions and work schedules in order to revive, rebuild and enhance development in this country. We are working to take effective steps, following this report, to set up rules and regulations to periodically update economic and social data in Lebanon.

Dr. Mona Hammam
Resident Representative - UNDP

A Word from the Central Administration for Statistics

The Central Administration for Statistics wishes to thank Prime Minister Fouad Siniora for backing and sponsoring all of its work, especially this statistical endeavor. The Administration is pleased to provide decision-makers, researchers and citizens with the results of the National Survey of Household Living Conditions "The Multipurpose survey", a cooperative effort by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Program's project "Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction."

This survey is of great national importance as it was the last broad survey to assess the economic and social conditions of the households in Lebanon prior to the recent Israeli attacks. It provides varied data and social indicators on Lebanese households': demographic status, educational conditions, employment and unemployment, health insurance, chronic diseases, disability, and leisure activities. The survey also provides data concerning the characteristics of residences and their available appliances. The data are available at both the national and local levels and thus enables comparisons with other surveys' results – in particular those which are currently being conducted to assess the damage to economic and social conditions following the attacks on Lebanon.

This survey breaks new ground through the firm cooperation displayed by the Central Administration for Statistics, the Ministry of Social Affairs and United Nations Development Programme.

It is worth noting that the success of any field or statistical undertaking depends – on one hand – on the work of the Central Administration for Statistics, as it is the body responsible for setting forth the methodology of the survey and the implementation of the fieldwork – from the preparation of the necessary questionnaires and the various mechanisms to organize the fieldwork, up until

the announcement of the results. On the other hand, this success also depends on the citizens – for their joining of forces with the Administration to fill-out the questionnaires, and for their objectiveness and reliability in answering the questions. Thus, we would especially like to express gratitude to all the households covered by the survey for their cooperation and positive reaction to the Central Administration for Statistics.

We are grateful, as well, for the assistance of the World Bank in this survey, in addition to the backing and support of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies in France (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques - INSEE).

Finally, we must recognize the excellence of the performance by the Central Administration for Statistics team; both for their high proficiency and accuracy in preparing, designing and organizing the work, and for their appropriate use of resources despite the intricate circumstances under which they had to work; and we would like especially to acknowledge the efforts of the statistician in charge of this survey, Najwa Yaacoub, Deputy Head of the Division of National Coordination and Accounting.

Dr. Maral Tutelian Gidianian
Director General – Central Administration for Statistics

Acknowledgments

The National Survey of Household Living Conditions - 2004 report would not have been possible without the joint effort and cooperation of a large number of people working for, or on contract with, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Central Administration for Statistics, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Project. All of the above contributed to the achievement of this task, each according to his/her expertise and capacities.

Field survey – Central Administration for Statistics

The survey was realized under the direction of the Central Administration for Statistics Director-General, Maral Tutelian. Najwa Yaacoub, the statistician in charge of the study and Deputy Head of the Division of Coordination and Accounting, provided meticulous daily follow-up and implementation to identify the necessary methods and designs for the statistical work, monitor and supervise its implementation, and analyze the results and determine its conclusions. The contributions of the following team are gratefully noted:

Preparing the questionnaires and setting up their guidelines	Ibtissam Jouni social scientist
	Lara Badr social scientist
	Lilianne Nasr assistant statistician

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	Najwa Yaacoub – statistician, Deputy Head of the Division of National Coordination and Accounting
Preparing maps	Najla Barouki – geographer
Training of field investigators and supervisors	Najwa Yaacoub
	Daher Doumit – statistician, Deputy Head of the Division of Fieldwork and Regional Statistics
Fieldwork oversight	Daher Doumit
Division of work among the teams and its computerization	Lilianne Nasr
	Samir Zebian assistant statistician
Verification and coding	Lara Badr
	Ibtissam Jouni
	Amal Choueiry and Albert Khalil - statistical mathematicians
	Maha el Masri and Gladys el Khoury – economists

Programming and inputting data	Ziad Abdallah – statistician, Deputy Head of the Department of Computer Center Elissar Nasser – analyst Jihan Kiwan – programmer Ala'a el Din el Hajjar – programmer
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Ministry of Social Affairs United Nations Development Programme

Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction

Implemented under the auspices and supervision of the director-general of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and directed by National Coordinator Nimat Kanaan (until July 2005), this project was jointly supported by MoSA and the United Nations Development Programme. Through the following statistical, poverty measurement and social development experts, follow-up, supervision and technical support was provided to the National Survey of Household Living Conditions: Adib Nehmeh, project head (up until October 2005); Dr. Marwan Hourri, the survey's technical consultant; Dr. Mohammad Hussein Baker, international expert in poverty measurements; Dr. Hashem el Hussein, social affairs expert.

The project team in charge of coordinating and providing follow-up on the survey with the Central Administration for Statistics includes: Mayssa Nehlawi, Mazhar Harakeh (until December 2005), Sawsan Masri, Edmond Harfoush, information technology expert and Elianne Mouawad, research assistant.

The Ministry of Social Affairs also contributed through Dr. Mariana Khayat Sabbouri, in follow-up and coordination with The Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), and through Fadi Yarak, in providing administrative support. Furthermore, a large number of surveying field investigators played an important role in this study, as well as other individuals responsible for editing and entering the data.

UNDP's contribution in its supervision, technical and administrative support, under the supervision of Resident Representative Mona Hammam, was accomplished through Nada Nashef, Zena Ali Ahmad, Amal Karaki and Raya el Hassan.

Mayssa Nehlawi, Najwa Yaacoub, Lara Badr, Sawsan Masri, Adib Nehmeh, Amal Karaki and Marwan Hourri all reviewed and examined the report. Fares Abi Saab was in charge of inspecting the Arabic text, and Imad Malouf provided the English translation.

Prologue:

Methodology and Objectives

The National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose survey) lies within the framework of assignments entrusted by law to the Central Administration for Statistics regarding the provision of statistical data and facts on all aspects of economic and social life in Lebanon. The action plan, provided and implemented by the Administration, includes a multi-purpose social study focusing on two central issues: first, an examination of the living conditions of households and, second, a study of household expenditures.

This multi-purpose study was prepared concurrently with the Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Project, which is a joint venture between the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement a social survey with very similar objectives to those of the Administration's survey. Recognizing the need to cooperate and join efforts between the public administrations, the Central Administration for Statistics and the project signed a cooperation agreement for this national study on January 23, 2003. The Central Administration for Statistics implemented and technically supervised the study, with support from the Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Project.

1. Survey objectives

The National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose survey) provides a statistical database vital for the setting forth of national policies in various sectors. This database forms a basis for the studying and identification of:

- The demographic and social characteristics of households and their individuals.
- The characteristics of the individuals' economic activity.
- The characteristics of the household and the conditions of dwellings.
- Poverty lines and the characteristics of the poor.
- The household's budget, income and expenditure details.
- The consumption quantities of food and non-food items by households, and an updating of the weights used to produce the Consumer Price Index.
- The national accounts of final household consumption.

2.

Questionnaires of the study

The study consists of four questionnaires: one on living conditions, and the other three pertaining to household expenditure.

a. Living conditions questionnaire:

This questionnaire investigates the characteristics of individuals at the demographic, educational, economic, health and other levels. It also includes data pertaining to the household, such as the household's financial condition and its sources of income, the characteristics of the primary and secondary residences, expenditures associated with the residence, its surroundings and external disturbances, domestic services provided by others and transportation means.

b. Household expenditure questionnaires

(1) Purchases questionnaire for previous periods: Includes data pertaining to the cost of services and purchases of specific goods for the household during the past 12 months prior to completing the questionnaire.

(2) Expenditure diary 1: The household head, or any member of the household in charge of household purchases, recorded what was bought (both goods and services), what the household received for free, and what it had presented as gifts, (or what it received from its own production or work), for a period of 14 days, in addition to information regarding meals and their locations. This individual provides data on his/herself, and all household members aged below 15 years.

(3) Individual questionnaire and expenditure diary 2: This series of questions was provided to all household members aged 15 years and above. Each individual was requested to write down everything purchased, received or presented as a gift (or what the individual had received from his/her own production or work) for a period of 14 days, in addition to information regarding meals and their locations. Moreover, this booklet included data on the financial status and income of the relevant individual.

This report presents the official results of household living conditions. The results related to household expenditures will be published later, in a separate report.

3.

Sampling plan

The sampling plan was dual-phased; the sample of geographic islands was selected during phase I, and the primary residences sample from each primary sampling unit (PSU) was selected during phase II.

The sampling base for phase I was the PSU prepared by the Central Administration for Statistics in 2004 to conduct a comprehensive survey of the buildings and institutions. The sample's units were selected via a Systematic Random Sampling, after the PSUs were organized to ensure the best possible geographic distribution, following specific sampling designs. A survey was then made of the buildings and units within the PSUs for selection of the primary residences. A drawing step equivalent to 7.5 was adopted in the densely populated areas and 5 in the less populated areas, determining the surveyed residences in each of the PSUs.

The sample covered primary residences distributed across Lebanese territory, with the exception of the Palestinian camps, regardless of the nationality of the residence's occupants. The actual sample size was 14,948 households designated to fill out the Household Living Conditions questionnaire. Out of this sample, a smaller sample was selected to fill out the other questionnaires pertaining to household expenditures.

The studies on household expenditures required year-long field work, to include coverage of the households' varied seasonal expenditures. As such, this sample was divided into 27 intervals, each covering two weeks. A balanced distribution was maintained through:

- Providing coverage of all Lebanese territory at any of the survey stages; and
- Designing the length of the survey period to allow the emergence of seasonal changes in expenditures.

4. Phases of work

a. Preparatory work

The preparatory phase of the survey included basic functions such as: preparing the questionnaires and testing them; formulating office and field work guidelines; determining the sampling plan, selecting the sample and preparing maps for fieldwork; forming working groups, preparing training material for the surveyors and training them; customizing a computer program to administer the status of the questionnaires in each sample unit by tracking each questionnaire from its initial data entry in the field, until its completion and archiving; and finally performing the pilot test before initiating the field work.

b. Field work

In January 2004, 110 people attended a training workshop, which concluded with a field and office test. Individuals who passed the exams were selected to join the fieldwork teams, consisting of two field supervisors and two field researchers, to hold the interviews and fill out the questionnaires. The fieldwork started in February 2004, and lasted for a period of 54 weeks. The teams encountered numerous difficulties, including convincing the households to respond to the surveys, and trying to maintain the continuity of fieldwork throughout the survey's period.

c. Verification and coding

The objective of verification and coding is to ensure that the field researcher has filled out the questionnaires according to instructions, to avoid errors. Each questionnaire was initially reviewed by the field supervisor, and was then checked and coded by the Central Administration for Statistics office teams in distinct phases: the initial checking and coding, coding of professions and economic activities according to international classifications, and checking and final review before entering the questionnaires into the computer.

d. Entering data into computers, cleaning the data and generating the statistical tables

An ORACLE computer program was set up to enter data, along with various specialized programs to check the data entered for errors, including data entry inaccuracies. Then the files were transferred to the SPSS (Statistical packages for Social Sciences) program to generate statistical tables – some of which appeared in this report.

5. Rates of responses and assessment of results

Out of the sample, 13,003 households – consisting of 56,513 individuals – completed the data in the questionnaire. The response rate reached 87% of the households sampled. The questionnaires of the remaining 1,945 households were not filled out due to the households' refusal to respond, or their absence from the residences.

All figures provided by this study are estimates, based on the selected sample. A "sampling error" should be taken into consideration, thus a 95% confidence interval was computed.

Number of residents	Estimate	Margin	Percentage
Lebanon	3755034	±124482	3.3%

6.

Basic concepts

a. Definition of a household

A household is made up of one or more individuals living in one residence, and sharing food and expenses. It is not necessary for the members of a household to be related. If the residence is occupied by two or more households that do not share food and expenses, then each household is considered independent of the others. If the husband is engaged in polygamous marriages, but all of the husband's families share the residence and food, then they are all considered one household.

b. Definition of resident

An individual is considered a resident in the following cases:

- If one resides permanently (continuously for a period exceeding six months a year)¹
- If one does not reside permanently, but resides intermittently – such as regularly spending several days a week outside the residence in a specialized institution, separate room, etc., while spending the rest of the time at the residence
- If one resides permanently at the residence, but is currently absent, i.e.: traveling out of the country for a specific period, studying abroad, etc.
- Domestic workers are considered residents, but the data gathered about them was limited to their names, nationalities and information relevant to economic activity
- An individual is not considered a resident of the household in the following cases:
 - An individual who left his/her household residence, and moved to live in another residence (i.e. marriage, etc.)
 - An individual staying temporarily at the residence, such as a guest or a relative
 - An individual who traveled abroad and established work there for a period of a year or longer

1. The six-month period was measured based on the date when the interview was held.

Demographic Characteristics of Residents



Chapter I

Demographic characteristics of residents

Given the absence of comprehensive population surveys, and with the last census held in 1932, sample studies provide the only option for estimating the number of residents in Lebanon, as well as to identify their demographic, educational, professional, health and other characteristics. The National Survey of Household Living Conditions 2004-2005 (The Multipurpose Survey) is considered the most recent in this domain, and it reveals numerous characteristics related to households and individuals residing in Lebanon.

1. Number of residents and their geographic distribution

The population of Lebanon was estimated in 2004, according to the National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose Survey), at 3,755,034 (with the exception of those residing in the Palestinian camps). The Lebanese represent 93.4% of the population, with 6.6% being non-Lebanese.

Beirut and its suburbs, in addition to the coastline of Lebanon, make up the basic concentration areas of population allocation. The survey's data reveal that Lebanon's middle regions, consisting of the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, comprise 50.4% of Lebanon's residents, with the rest of the population distributed among the remaining four governorates accordingly: 20.5% in North Lebanon, 12.5% in the Bekaa, 10.7% in South Lebanon and 5.9% in Nabatieh.

The overall average household size in Lebanon has declined from 5.4 individuals per household in 1970, and 4.8 individuals in 1997, to 4.3 individuals in 2004. The

minimum discrepancy is 3.8 individuals in Beirut, and the maximum discrepancy is 4.7 individuals in the North Lebanon governorate. The average percentage of households per governorate differs from the average percentage of individuals per governorate due to the difference in the size of the households.

Moreover, the survey results demonstrate that the population density per governorates varies between a maximum of 21,938 persons per square km in Beirut, and a minimum of 110 individuals per square km in the Bekaa. This disparity in population distribution and population density demonstrates a clear need to reevaluate the provision of educational, health and leisure services within the various regions of Lebanon, in addition to the necessity of increasing job opportunities to limit internal migration. See table (1-1)

Table (1-1)

Distribution of households and individuals, average household size and average population density, by governorate

Governorate	Number of individuals	Percentage of individuals	Number of households	Percentage of households	Average household size
Beirut	390,503	10.4	101,695	11.6	3.84
Mount Lebanon	1,501,570	40.0	371,289	42.2	4.04
North Lebanon	768,709	20.5	162,344	18.5	4.74
Bekaa	471,209	12.5	102,797	11.7	4.58
South Lebanon	401,197	10.7	89,423	10.2	4.49
Nabatieh	221,846	5.9	52,306	5.9	4.24
Lebanon	3,755,034	100.0	879,855	100.0	4.27

A comparison of the distribution of population in 2004 with that of 1970 and 1997 per governorate shows that approximately 50% of the population was based in the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon between 1997 and 2004, versus 60% in 1970. Additionally, there is a slight increase in the percentage of current residents in Mount Lebanon, the result of internal migration from the governorates of South Lebanon, Nabatieh and the Bekaa. See table (1-2)

Table (1-2)

Percentage distribution of individuals residing in Lebanon in 1970, 1997 and 2004, by governorate

Governorate	1970	1997	2004
Beirut	22.3	10.1	10.4
Mount Lebanon	39.2	37.6	40.0
North Lebanon	17.2	20.2	20.5
Bekaa	9.6	13.5	12.5
South Lebanon		11.8	10.7
Nabatieh	11.7	6.9	5.9
Lebanon	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Administration of Central Statistics, Labor force in Lebanon – November 1970 (Beirut: Bureau, July 1972).

2. Central Administration of Statistics Bureau, Household Living Conditions in 1997, a national survey (Beirut: Bureau, February 1998).

2.
Family structure and residential density within the dwelling

The family structure in Lebanon is mostly a nuclear one, consisting of the head of household, spouse (husband/ wife) and children. Table (1-3) below shows that for every 1,000 heads of households there are 795 spouses and 2,259 children and less than 100 others relatives. The type of family structure is relatively similar within the periphery governorates, but differs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, in particular in terms of the number of children for every 1,000 household heads. Additionally, 85.8% of households have a male head of household, and 14.2% of households are headed by women.

Table (1-3)
Distribution of household residents (by governorates) based on their relationship with head of household, per 1,000 household heads

Relationship with head of household	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
Head of household	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Husband/Wife	708	775	848	844	813	818	795
Son/Daughter	1,731	2,024	2,688	2,612	2,569	2,382	2,259
Father/Mother	62	55	39	43	23	23	46
Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law	42	19	43	12	19	15	25
Grandson/Granddaughter	96	43	95	33	68	39	60
Other relative	132	118	59	71	41	26	90
No relationship	19	18	2	2	1	1	11
Servant/Maid	160	44	13	12	30	24	45

The results of the National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose Survey) reveal that most households are made up of four residents (19.7%) or five (18.5%). The percentage of households made up of seven or more residents is 12.6%, and the percentage of households made up of one person is 7.3%. See table (1-4) Most of the latter are made up of elderly people, (41.9% of single-person households are the elderly, aged 65 years and above), and most of these elderly are women. See table (1-5)

Table (1-4)**Percentage distribution of households according to their number of residents**

Number of household residents	Percentage
1	7.3
2	14.5
3	15.2
4	19.7
5	18.5
6	12.2
7	6.4
8 or more	6.2
Total	100.0

Table (1-5)**Distribution of single-person households according to age group and sex**

Age group	Females	Males	Females & Males
15-24	0.6	3.3	3.9
25-64	23.1	31.1	54.2
65 and above	32.3	9.6	41.9
Total	56.0	44.0	100.0

Approximately 65% of two-person households consist of married couples without children. See table (1-6) The remainder of two-person households vary, with approximately 19% consisting of widows/widowers living with another member of the household.

Table (1-6)**Distribution of two-person households, according to marital status and sex**

Marital status	Females	Males	Females & Males
Single	20.2	21.7	20.9
Married	58.7	74.1	65.4
Widowed	18.9	3.2	12.0
Divorced	1.7	0.9	1.4
Separated	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most households, (48.1%), have an average density of residents, with the average number of individuals per room ranging between one and two. The percentage of households living in unacceptable conditions, (with an average of more than two individuals per room), is 16.7%. The distribution of households according to their residential density differs among governorates. See table (1-7) Discrepancies in household density between the governorates are relatively rare, with the exception of Beirut.

Table (1-7)

Percentage distribution of households by governorate according to the average number of individuals per room, per dwelling

Average number of individuals in a single room	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon	
From 0 to less than 0.5 individual per room	13.1	8.3	9.0	7.0	5.5	6.0	8.4	
From 0.5 to less than 1 individual per room	30.1	28.7	25.2	24.9	22.1	22.9	26.7	35.2
From 1 to less than 1.5 individuals per room	31.9	37.8	33.1	32.3	32.9	37.2	35.1	
From 1.5 to less than 2 individuals per room	10.0	11.0	14.5	16.3	16.0	17.4	13.1	48.1
From 2 to less than 2.5 individuals per room	7.3	7.0	10.9	12.2	12.1	9.8	9.0	
From 2.5 to less than 3 individuals per room	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.5	3.1	3.1	
3 individuals or more per room	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.7	6.8	3.5	4.5	16.7
No response	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of households in which each individual receives less than 20 m² of dwelling space is 20.5%; whereas in 17.2% of households the individual receives an area equivalent to 60 m² or more. See table (1-8)

Table (1-8)

**Percentage distribution of households by governorates
according to the individual's allocated share of dwelling space**

Individual's share of residential area	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon	
From 0 to less than 10 m ² per person	6.3	2.9	2.6	0.9	2.5	0.7	2.8	
From 10 to less than 20 m ² per person	20.3	17.7	19.3	13.2	20.6	11.3	17.7	20.5
From 20 to less than 30 m ² per person	22.4	26.2	24.7	25.1	27.1	25.7	25.4	
From 30 to less than 40 m ² per person	14.7	19.6	18.0	19.1	17.7	21.6	18.6	
From 40 to less than 60 m ² per person	15.9	17.6	17.1	21.0	17.2	22.6	18.0	62.0
From 60 to less than 100 m ² per person	13.0	10.6	11.1	13.6	9.3	11.4	11.2	
100 m ² or more per person	7.2	5.0	7.0	7.2	5.3	6.4	6.0	17.2
No response	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.
Age pyramid and its characteristics

Lebanon is witnessing numerous demographic changes in the average age at marriage, and in the patterns of births, deaths and external immigration, which is reflected in the demographic structure. The age pyramid for Lebanon portrays these changes clearly, marking significant demographic traits including the population distribution according to age groups, the male-to-female ratio among age groups, and the average age of household breadwinners. Table (1-9) shows the distribution of individuals in Lebanon according to age groups and the relevant age pyramid, and discloses the following basic demographic traits:

- A decline within the age groups (0-4) and (5-9) is related to the later categories (10-14), (15-19) and (20-24), as a result of a reduction in fertility during the past ten years.
- A great difference exists between percentage of males in the (20-24) age group, and those in the (25-29) age group and above, which may be due to the immigration abroad of the latter age groups.
- A decline in male-to-female ratio within age groups 25 to 64 is the result of various reasons, one of which may be the external immigration of males.

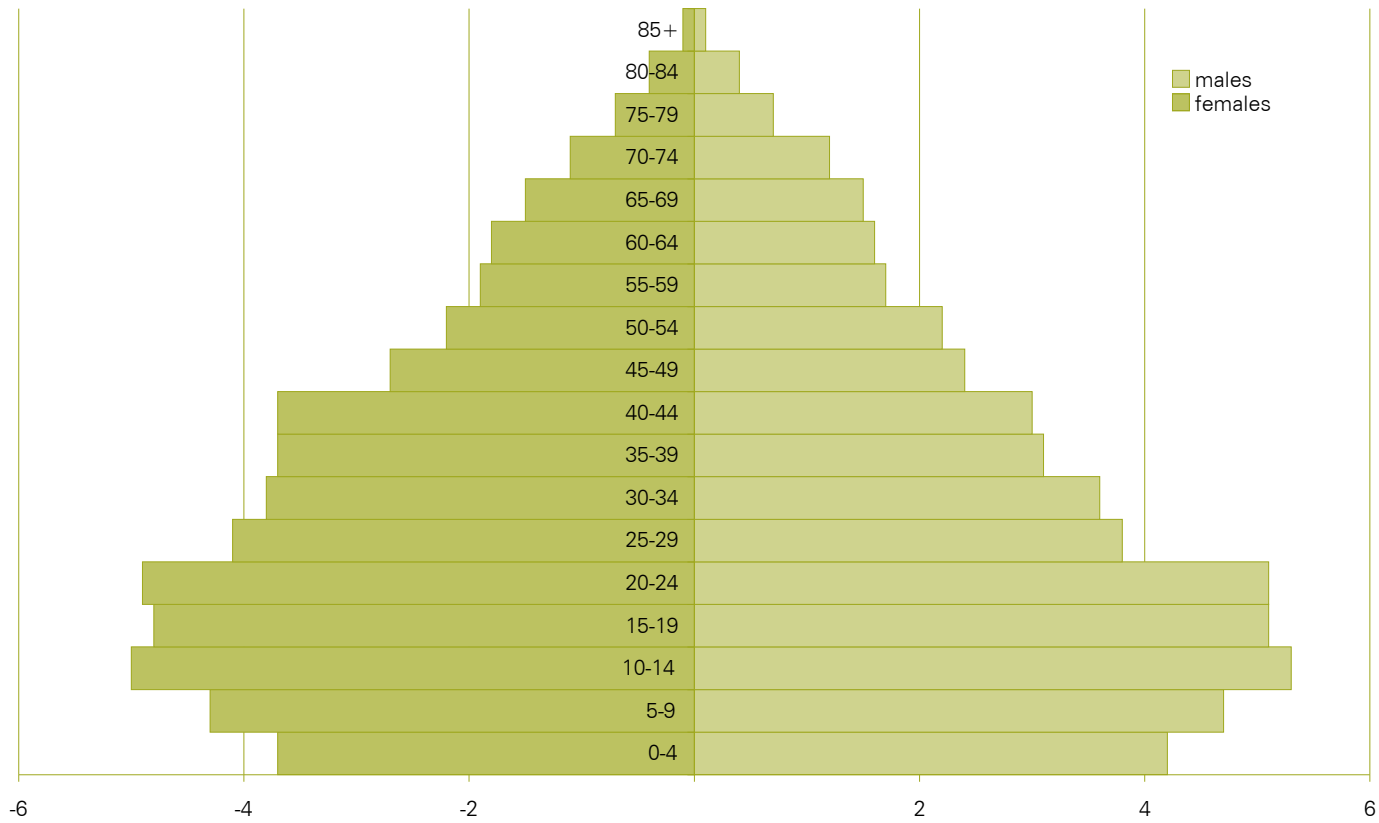
Male to female ratio = (number of males ÷ number of females) × 100

Table (1-9)
Percentage distribution of population according to age, sex, male-to-female ratio and age groups

Age group	Males	Females	Total	Male-to-female ratio average	Decline in male-to-female ratio
0-4	4.2	3.7	8.0	113.7	
5-9	4.7	4.3	9.0	111.1	
10-14	5.3	5.0	10.3	107.0	
15-19	5.1	4.8	9.9	107.0	
20-24	5.1	4.9	9.9	104.4	
25-29	3.8	4.1	7.9	92.3	
30-34	3.6	3.8	7.3	94.9	
35-39	3.1	3.7	6.8	85.1	
40-44	3.0	3.7	6.7	80.0	
45-49	2.4	2.7	5.2	89.3	
50-54	2.2	2.2	4.4	99.0	
55-59	1.7	1.9	3.7	91.2	
60-64	1.6	1.8	3.4	90.3	
65-69	1.5	1.5	3.0	101.8	
70-74	1.2	1.1	2.2	107.5	
75-79	0.7	0.7	1.3	98.6	
80-84	0.4	0.4	0.7	100.9	
85 and above	0.1	0.1	0.2	85.1	
Whole population	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.0	

* The male-to-female ratio varies usually at birth between 103% and 107% in a census. The reason behind the 113.7% figure within the age group (0-4) is the margin of error resulting from sampling, taking into consideration the size of the basic sample on the one hand, and the relatively small sample size regarding this age group, on the other.

Diagram (1-1)
The age pyramid



The age dependency rate is 53.3% in Lebanon, and varies among the governorates within a minimum of 43.5% in Beirut and a maximum of 66.3% in Nabatieh. See table (1-10)

$$\text{Age dependency rate} = \frac{[(\text{number of individuals of age group (under 15 years)} + \text{number of individuals of age group (64 years and above)}) \div (\text{number of individuals of age group (15-64 years)})] \times 100}$$

Table (1.-10)
Age dependency rates by governorate

Age group	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
0-14	73,816	370,634	257,437	132,307	119,083	69,587	1,022,864
15-64	272,156	1,018,899	471,427	298,647	255,412	133,379	2,449,920
65 and above	44,533	112,035	39,845	40,255	26,702	18,879	282,249
Total	390,505	1,501,568	768,709	471,209	401,197	221,845	3,755,033

Age group	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
Number of dependents	118,349	482,669	297,282	172,562	145,785	88,466	1,305,113
Number of breadwinners	272,156	1,018,899	471,427	298,647	255,412	133,379	2,449,920
Dependency rates	43.5	47.4	63.1	57.8	57.1	66.3	53.3

4.
Celibacy averages

One of the main demographic trends in Lebanon is the late marriage age for both males and females, started a few years ago and is currently still evident. A comparison of the years 1970, 1997 and 2004, for the whole of Lebanon, reveals that the female unmarried percentage has risen to around double its original size for many of the age categories when 1970 is compared with 1997 and 2004. The unmarried male percentage remained constant between 1997 and 2004, but rose between 150-200% between 1970, and 1997 and 2004.

By comparing governorates, a significant discrepancy appears in celibacy among both males and females, especially within the age groups of 25 years and above for males, and 20 years and above for females. The unmarried percentage for age group (25-29) for males, for instance, varies between a minimum of 59.5% in North Lebanon and a maximum of 78.7% in Beirut. The unmarried percentage for age group (25-29) for females varies between a minimum of 30.6% in Nabatieh and a maximum of 62.9% in Beirut. See tables (1-11) and (1-12)

Celibacy average = (number of celibates within an age group ÷ total number of individuals within this age group) × 100

Table (1-11)

Average male celibacy for 2004 by governorate, and for 1970, 1997 and 2004 for all of Lebanon

Age group	2004						Lebanon 2004	Lebanon 1997	Lebanon 1970
	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh			
15-19	99.4	99.8	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.0
20-24	97.6	97.0	89.6	96.9	95.4	95.7	95.4	95.3	88.1
25-29	78.7	76.6	59.5	77.4	67.8	69.9	72.5	73.2	54.9
30-34	49.0	46.7	28.5	47.4	40.3	36.4	42.3	42.0	25.2
35-39	26.9	23.5	12.5	28.6	18.6	9.6	20.8	20.4	15.0
40-44	11.7	12.7	6.2	10.0	8.6	3.1	10.1	10.3	8.5
45-49	8.2	9.0	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	7.0	5.9	5.7
50-54	2.0	5.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.8	3.9	4.3	6.4
55-59	5.9	4.0	4.3	2.5	4.7	1.4	4.1	3.3	6.9
60-64	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.0	2.2	2.2	4.6
65-69	5.4	3.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.7	2.2	
70-74	4.5	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2		
75-79	3.3	4.6	8.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.0		
80-84	4.4	6.0	4.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.0		
85 and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2

Table (1-12)

Average female celibacy for 2004 by governorate, and for 1970, 1997 and 2004 for all of Lebanon

Age group	2004						Lebanon 2004	Lebanon 1997	Lebanon 1970
	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh			
15-19	97.3	96.3	90.8	95.8	94.8	95.3	94.7	94.4	86.8
20-24	80.3	75.7	63.0	77.9	69.8	70.3	73.0	74.4	50.2
25-29	62.9	52.0	37.5	55.9	48.7	30.6	49.7	49.7	25.1
30-34	41.6	26.8	25.9	38.8	34.1	21.6	30.1	30.5	14.2
35-39	25.8	19.7	18.6	20.5	25.6	21.0	20.9	21.2	10.1
40-44	23.8	17.6	12.6	19.9	13.7	21.6	17.5	13.7	7.6
45-49	18.6	11.5	9.3	12.2	10.2	14.2	12.3	9.5	6.9
50-54	12.7	9.8	10.1	5.4	6.3	11.2	9.5	6.8	7.3
55-59	10.2	9.7	7.8	3.9	3.5	10.1	8.3	6.0	6.4
60-64	12.6	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	13.4	6.8	5.3	7.3
65-69	10.2	7.3	6.5	3.6	5.6	7.9	6.9	4.3	
70-74	9.0	7.1	3.1	5.7	3.0	2.1	6.0		
75-79	7.0	5.5	9.7	8.6	6.1	3.7	6.5		
80-84	5.3	8.0	5.5	7.4	0.0	12.8	6.5		
85 and above	10.0	0.0	8.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	5.3	5.0

5. Population distribution according to place of registration and place of residence

The available data within the National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose Survey) demonstrate the presence of a significant percentage of the population who do not reside in their place of registration. Table (1-13) below shows the distribution of Lebanese according to place of registration and place of residence per governorate. This table also reveals that significant percentages of the registered population in the periphery governorates (especially the Bekaa, South Lebanon and Nabatieh) reside in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, as only 60.9% of Beirut's residents are registered in Beirut and 39.1% are registered elsewhere, mostly in Mount Lebanon (14.6%) and Nabatieh (10.5%). Moreover, less than half of the residents of Mount Lebanon are registered in Mount Lebanon itself, and 51.6% of them are registered in other governorates, mainly Nabatieh (15.6%), the Bekaa (14.4%) and Beirut (9%).

Table (1-13)
Percentage distribution of Lebanese citizens according to place of registration and place of residence

		Place of residence						
		Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
Place of registration	Beirut	60.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	9.8
	Mount Lebanon	14.6	48.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	21.3
	North Lebanon	2.8	3.8	98.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	23.1
	Bekaa	4.7	14.4	0.3	98.6	0.3	0.9	19.5
	South Lebanon	6.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	89.3	1.7	12.2
	Nabatieh	10.5	15.6	0.1	0.4	7.7	95.3	14.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Educational
Status



Chapter II

Educational status

1. School Enrollment

The school enrollment rate at the elementary level in Lebanon, for both males and females, is very high. The National Survey of Household Living Conditions 2004 – 2005 reveals results touching 98% and 95% respectively for age groups (5-9) and (10-14), which decline to approximately 70% for the age group (15-19). It is worth noting that school enrollment rates for females and males are very similar in Lebanon at all educational levels, with a slight increase in female enrollment at certain levels. See table (2-1)

Table (2-1)
Rates of school enrollment by age

Age group	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-9	98.9	98.4	98.6
10-14	96.1	94.4	95.2
15-19	73.6	68.7	71.1
20-24	34.7	33.8	34.2
25-29	5.7	7.9	6.8

School enrollment rates according to age groups among the governorates are relatively similar for age groups (5-9) and (10-14). However, a gap exists in school enrollment rate among governorates for the age groups 15 years and above, where the rate of enrollment in Beirut and Mount Lebanon for age groups (15-29) is much greater than that of the other governorates. See table (2-2)

Table (2-2)
Rates of school enrollment by governorate and age

Age group	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
5-9	98.9	98.1	99.1	99.0	98.3	99.6	98.6
10-14	96.1	96.5	92.5	96.6	94.0	95.7	95.2
15-19	79.4	76.9	61.4	70.6	67.2	66.8	71.1
20-24	39.8	39.0	27.6	29.3	29.3	32.3	34.2
25-29	9.8	6.7	4.8	6.5	8.1	6.2	6.8

2. School enrollment and age-grade delay at the elementary level¹

According to the National Survey, the raw enrollment rate for male students at the elementary level is 111.7%, (i.e. the total number of students enrolled at the elementary level, of all ages, compared to the total number of students aged 6 to 11). However, the net enrollment rate of male students is 92.7%, (i.e. the total number of students aged 6 to 11 years enrolled at the elementary level, compared to the total number of students aged 6 to 11). The difference between these two averages results from age-grade delay by male students.

The percentage of male students' age-grade delay at the elementary level as a whole is 12.4%, (which is equivalent to the percentage of students above 12 years of age who are registered in elementary education, compared to the total number of students at the elementary level). Whereas the percentages of male student's age-grade delay at the class level is 33.2%, (i.e. the percentage of those who are older than the supposed age of each relevant elementary level class compared to the total number of students at the elementary level).

The female enrollment rates at the elementary level do not differ greatly from those of the male students, as the raw female enrollment rate at the elementary level is 109.0%, and the net enrollment rate 92.7%. However, the age-grade delay percentages of female students are lower than those of male students, with the percentage of female students' elementary level age-grade delay as a whole is 9.8%, and the class level age-grade delay percentage is 28.5%. See table (2-3)

1. According to the previous system, the educational levels prior to university were divided as follows: the elementary level (5 years from Grade I to Grade V), the intermediate level (4 years from Grade VI to Grade IX), and the secondary level (3 years from Grade X to Grade XII). According to the current methodology, the designations have changed to basic education (9 years) and secondary education (3 years), and the levels are now known as follows: basic level Cycle I (3 years from Grade I to Grade III), basic level Cycle II (3 years from Grade IV to Grade VI), basic level Cycle III (3 years from Grade VII to Grade IX), and secondary level (3 years from Grade X to Grade XII). The new terms are still not widely used. In the current text, the elementary level refers to the first 6 years following pre-school (i.e. Cycle I and II of the basic level according to the new methodology).

- Raw enrollment rate for elementary level students = (total number of registered students in the elementary level of all ages ÷ total number of students aged 6 to 11) × 100
- Net enrollment rate for elementary level students = (total number of registered students in the elementary level aged 6 to 11 ÷ total number of students aged 6 to 11) × 100

- Age-grade delay percentage at the elementary level as a whole = (total number of students aged 12 years and above who are registered in the elementary level ÷ total number of students at the elementary level) × 100
- Age-grade delay percentage by class at the elementary level = (total number of students registered in the elementary level classes who are above the supposed age of each relevant elementary class ÷ total number of students at the elementary level) × 100

Table (2-3)
Rates of school enrollment and age-grade delay at the elementary level, by sex

Indicators	Females	Males	Females and Males
Raw enrollment rate at the elementary level	109.0	111.7	110.4
Net enrollment rate at the elementary level	92.7	92.7	92.7
Age-grade delay percentage by educational level	9.8	12.4	11.2
Age-grade delay percentage by class level	28.5	33.2	30.9

3.
School enrollment and age-grade delay at the intermediate level²

At the intermediate level, the raw enrollment rate for male students aged 12 to 14 is 92.0%, compared to 104.0% for females of the same ages. The net enrollment rate for male students aged 12 to 14 is 65.0%, as opposed to 72.5% for female students.

- Raw enrollment rate for intermediate level students = (total number of registered students in the intermediate level of all ages ÷ total number of students aged 12 to 14) × 100
- Net enrollment rate for intermediate level students = (total number of registered students in the intermediate level aged 12 to 14 ÷ total number of students aged 12 to 14) × 100

² The intermediate level refers to the first three school years following the elementary level, (i.e. Cycle III: Grades IV to VI of the basic years according to the new methodology).

Age-grade delay percentages at the intermediate level are 22.7% for males and 23.6% for females, whereas the class age-grade delay percentages at the intermediate level are 45.6% for males and 42.7% for females. Thus, at the intermediate level, there are higher enrollment rates for female students, but a relative proximity between the sexes in age-grade delay per educational level. See table (2-4)

- Age-grade delay percentage at the intermediate level as a whole = (total number of students aged 15 years and above who are registered in the intermediate level ÷ total number of students at the intermediate level) × 100
- Age-grade delay percentage by class at the intermediate level = (total number of students registered in intermediate level classes who are above the supposed age of each relevant intermediate class ÷ total number of students at the intermediate level) × 100

Table (2-4)

Rates of school enrollment and age-grade delay percentages at the intermediate level, by sex

Indicators	Females	Males	Females and Males
Raw enrollment rate at the intermediate level	104.0	92.0	97.7
Net enrollment rate at the intermediate level	72.5	65.0	68.5
Age-grade delay percentage by educational level	23.6	22.7	23.1
Age-grade delay percentage by class level	42.7	45.6	44.2

4.

School enrollment and age-grade delay at the secondary level

Enrollment rates begin to differ drastically between males and females at the secondary level (typically aged 15 to 17), where the raw enrollment rates for male and female students is 58.8% and 65.7% respectively, and the net enrollment rates are 39.2% for male and 45.6% for female students.

- Raw enrollment rate for secondary level students = (total number of registered students in the secondary level of all ages ÷ total number of students aged 15 to 17) × 100
- Net enrollment rate for secondary level students = (total number of registered students in the secondary level aged 15 to 17 ÷ total number of students aged 15 to 17) × 100

The age-grade delay percentages between the sexes also differ for the secondary level as a whole, with 28% for males and 25.1% for females. The age-grade delay percentage of the secondary level by class is 51.1% for males and 47.5% for females. See table (2-5)

- Age-grade delay percentage for the secondary level as a whole = (total number of students aged 18 and above who are registered in the secondary level ÷ total number of students at the secondary level) × 100
- Age-grade delay percentage by class at the secondary level = (total number of students registered in the secondary level classes who are above the supposed age of each relevant secondary class ÷ total number of students at the secondary level) × 100

Table (2-5)
Rates of school enrollment and age-grade delay percentages at the secondary level, by sex

Indicators	Females	Males	Females and Males
Raw enrollment rate at the secondary level	65.7	58.8	62.2
Net enrollment rate at the secondary level	45.6	39.2	42.3
Age-grade delay percentage per educational level	25.1	28.0	26.5
Age-grade delay percentage by class level	47.5	51.1	49.2

5.
Educational attainment of Lebanese residents (aged 4 years and above)

Table (2-6) shows that 32.9% of the population of Lebanon (aged 4 years and above) has attained an elementary level education, and that 13.4% attained a university level education or beyond. It is important to note the inverse relation between the educational level and the age group; there is an increase in the university level education for the age groups (20-24) and (25-29) to approximately 37% and 24% respectively, as opposed to a decline to less than 7% for the age groups 60 years and above. A decline in illiteracy percentages which correlate with the age groups is also obvious, where illiteracy gradually declines from 53.7% for age group 85 and above to 0.5% for the age group (10-14). See table (2-6)

Table (2-6)

Percentage distribution of Lebanese residents (aged 4 years and above) by age and educational level

Age group	Not enrolled in school	Illiterate	Literate (read & write)	Pre-school	Elem	Inter	Sec	.Univ	Special education	Not concerned or no response	Total
4	25.1	0.0	0.0	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
5-9	1.1	0.0	0.0	14.4	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	48.3	48.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
15-19	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	14.1	26.3	42.9	14.0	0.2	0.7	100.0
20-24	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.6	20.9	19.4	16.3	36.9	0.1	3.2	100.0
25-29	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.7	26.2	24.3	15.7	24.1	0.0	5.4	100.0
30-34	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.8	28.0	26.2	21.0	17.8	0.0	1.7	100.0
35-39	0.0	4.2	3.0	1.4	29.6	24.0	20.4	16.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
40-44	0.0	5.8	4.1	1.1	30.3	25.5	18.2	14.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
45-49	0.0	9.2	5.5	1.1	29.2	23.3	16.1	14.7	0.0	1.0	100.0
50-54	0.0	15.3	7.7	0.5	31.5	19.8	13.2	11.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
55-59	0.0	19.4	10.9	0.7	30.3	16.6	11.6	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
60-64	0.0	29.3	14.3	0.5	27.9	12.0	9.1	6.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
65-69	0.0	38.9	15.6	0.4	23.4	9.6	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
70-74	0.0	42.4	19.5	0.5	21.8	7.7	4.3	3.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
75-79	0.0	42.6	22.7	0.5	21.4	5.7	3.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
80-84	0.0	41.9	23.7	0.3	18.1	7.5	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
85 and above	0.0	53.7	16.0	0.8	16.4	5.2	4.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
All concerned ages	0.6	*7.8	4.1	3.3	32.9	21.8	15.0	13.4	0.1	1.2	100.0

* The illiteracy percentage (7.8%) comprises residents aged 4 years and above, whereas the stated illiteracy percentage in Table (2-7) comprises residents aged 10 years and above – the latter is the percentage used in international and national comparisons, and in formulating policies related to illiteracy.

Illiteracy for age groups aged 10 years and above reaches 8.8%, with a relatively small sex difference: 5.6% for males and 11.8% for females. The illiteracy percentages disaggregated by sex vary most within the older age groups, where the female percentages are more than double those of males for the age groups 40 years and above. However, the illiteracy rates are almost the same for age groups 25 years and less for both sexes. See table (2-7)

Table (2-7)**Percentage of illiteracy for ages 10 years and above, by age and sex**

Age group	Females	Males	Females and Males
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-19	0.8	1.1	1.0
20-24	1.4	1.7	1.5
25-29	2.2	2.4	2.3
30-34	2.2	2.7	2.5
35-39	4.8	3.4	4.2
40-44	7.9	3.1	5.8
45-49	13.4	4.5	9.2
50-54	23.7	6.8	15.3
55-59	28.9	9.1	19.4
60-64	40.4	17.1	29.3
65-69	54.2	23.8	38.9
70-74	53.2	32.3	42.4
75-79	56.5	28.5	42.6
80-84	58.4	25.6	41.9
85 and above	66.6	38.6	53.7
All ages (years and above 10)	11.8	5.6	8.8

University educations were attained by 24.6% of Beirut's population (age 4 years and above), as opposed to approximately 9% for the residents of the periphery governorates. Moreover, the percentages of illiteracy or non-enrollment rates in schools in the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon are as low as 5.6% and 6.6%, respectively, versus a percentage of illiteracy or non-enrollment rates reaching 12.9% and 13.4%, respectively, in the governorates of Nabatieh and the Bekaa. See table (2-8)

Table (2-8)

Distribution of residents (aged 4 years and above) by place of residence and educational attainment

Educational level	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Bekaa	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	Lebanon
Illiterate or not enrolled	5.6	6.6	8.0	13.4	9.8	12.9	8.3
Literate (read & write)	1.9	4.6	3.2	4.5	4.5	5.8	4.1
Pre-school	1.9	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3
Elementary	21.7	28.9	46.3	28.9	36.0	37.0	32.9
Intermediate	21.5	22.7	17.6	25.8	23.0	19.1	21.8
Secondary	18.5	16.4	12.0	15.0	13.1	12.2	15.0
University	24.6	15.7	8.6	9.3	9.7	8.4	13.4
Special education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not concerned or no response	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.

Distribution of students according to type of educational institution

Lebanon is known for its numerous private educational institutions, with 53.2% of all students attending private educational institutions and 44.6% enrolled in public educational institutions. A majority of students attend private educational institutions for all levels of education below the secondary level, with approximately three-quarters of preschool students, (72.4%), enrolled in private educational institutions, as opposed to 26.9% in public schools. Furthermore, 60.2% of elementary level students attend private educational institutions, versus 38.9% at public educational institutions. However, the number of students enrolled in public educational institutions at both the secondary and university levels exceeds those who are enrolled in private educational institutions; 56.4% of secondary level students attend public educational institutions versus 42.2% at private ones, and 50.3% of higher education students are enrolled in the Lebanese University and the other public higher educational institutions, as opposed to 40.4% enrolled in private universities and other higher educational institutions. See table (2-9)

Table (2-9)**Distribution of students by level of education and type of educational institution**

Level of education	Private educational institutions	Public educational institutions	No response or not concerned	Total
Pre-school	72.4	26.9	0.8	100.0
Elementary	60.2	38.9	0.8	100.0
Intermediate	49.9	49.4	0.8	100.0
Secondary	42.2	56.4	1.4	100.0
University	40.4	50.3	9.3	100.0
Special education	78.7	14.1	7.2	100.0
Total	53.2	44.6	2.3	100.0

Additionally, the majority of the educational institutions in the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon are privately owned. In Beirut, 70.5% of students are enrolled in these private institutions, and only 25.8% of students in Beirut attend public institutions. In Mount Lebanon, 63% of students attend private institutions, with a 35.4% enrollment rate in public institutions. It is worth noting, however, that most of the educational institutions in North Lebanon are public, with 65% of students attending the public institutions, as opposed to an enrollment rate of only 33.5% in the private educational institutions. See table (2-10)

Table (2-10)**Distribution of students according to governorates and type of educational institution**

Governorate	Private educational institutions	Public educational institutions	No response or not concerned	Total
Beirut	70.5	25.8	3.7	100.0
Mount Lebanon	63.0	35.4	1.6	100.0
North Lebanon	33.5	65.0	1.5	100.0
Bekaa	51.8	45.7	2.6	100.0
South Lebanon	48.8	48.0	3.2	100.0
Nabatieh	46.7	49.0	4.3	100.0
Lebanon	53.2	44.6	2.3	100.0

Labor Force
and Economic
Activity Rates
Employment and)
(unemployment



Chapter III

Labor force and economic activity rates (Employment and unemployment)

1.

Labor force and economic activity rates

The category "active population" comprises – according to the ILO¹ – those who are working and the unemployed, and is also known as the total labor force. The actual labor force, however, refers to anyone who worked, even for only one hour, during the reference period (specified in the survey as "the week prior to the interview"), along with those temporarily absent from work due to sickness, holidays, maternity leave, or days-off.

Of the total population residing in Lebanon, the total labor force percentage is 32.2% and the economic activity rate for the age group 15 years and above is 44.0% (68.9% for males and 20.4% for females). The percentage of working individuals aged 15 - 65 years, when compared to the total population from the same age group, is 47.1% (22.3% for females and 73.4% for males).

- Actual labor force (age 15 and above): 1,108,129
- Actual labor force (age 15-64) : 1,062,099
- Number of unemployed (age 15 and above) : 94,442
- Number of unemployed (age 15-64) : 92,094
- Total labor force (active population) (age 15 and above): 1,202,571
- Total labor force (active population) (age 15-64) : 1,154,193

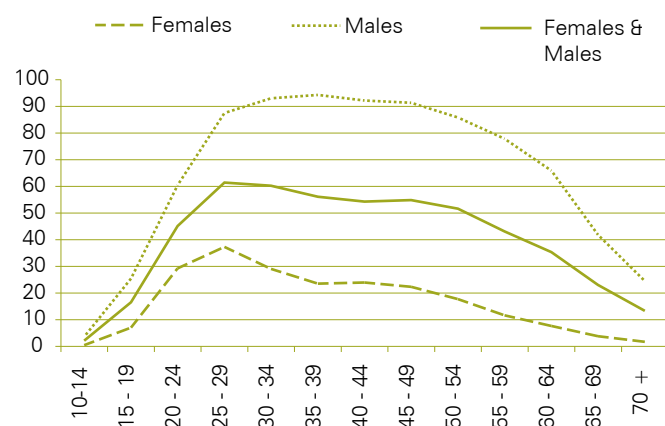
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- Number of unemployed (age 15 and above) : 94,442
- Number of unemployed (age 15-64) : 92,094
- Total labor force (active population) (age 15 and above): 1,202,571
- Total labor force (active population) (age 15-64) : 1,154,193

a- Economic activity rate according to age and sex

In general, economic activity rates rise with the rise of residents' age, and reach their peak of 61.4% for either sex for the age group (25-29), and then start to gradually decline to reach a minimum of 13.3% at the age of 70 years and above for either sex. The economic activity rate for males reaches its maximum of 94.3% for the age group (35-39); interestingly, for males aged (15-19), the economic activity rate is only 25.4%. For women, the economic activity rates are much lower than those for men, and reach their maximum with the age group (25-29) to become 37.3%. See table (3-1)

Table (3-1)**Economic activity rates according to age and sex**

Age group	Females	Males	Females & Males
15-19	7.0	25.4	16.5
20-24	29.2	60.4	45.1
25-29	37.3	87.5	61.4
30-34	29.0	93.0	60.2
35-39	23.5	94.3	56.1
40-44	23.9	92.2	54.3
45-49	22.3	91.3	54.8
50-54	17.7	85.8	51.6
55-59	11.6	77.8	43.1
60-64	7.6	65.9	35.3
65-69	3.8	41.8	23.0
70 and above	1.7	24.5	13.3
Economic activity rate for ages 15 years and above	20.4	68.9	44.0
Economic activity rate for age group 15-64 years	22.3	73.4	47.1

Diagram (3-1)**Economic activity rates by age and sex**

b - Economic activity rates by governorate

The highest economic activity rate is found in Beirut, (51.1% of the residents of Beirut are economically active), with the lowest economic activity recorded in the Bekaa (37.7%). The economic activity rate for all of Lebanon, when disaggregated by sex, shows a clear difference, with the male economic activity rate reaching 68.9%, versus 20.4 for females. See table (3-2)

Table (3-2)
Economic activity rates by governorate

Governorates	(15 and above)		Females and Males (15 and above)	Females and Males (15 – 64)
	Females	Males		
Beirut	36.2	69.9	51.1	56.4
Mount Lebanon	23.7	70.8	47.2	50.6
North Lebanon	11.2	70.7	40.0	41.9
Bekaa	10.9	64.2	37.7	40.2
South Lebanon	16.6	65.3	39.7	42.3
Nabatieh	19.4	63.6	40.8	44.5
Lebanon	20.4	68.9	44.0	47.1

2.

Characteristics of actual labor force (or working individuals) aged 15 and above**a- Distribution of actual labor force by age and sex**

Working women make up 23.3% of total working individuals in Lebanon, with male workers representing 76.7% of total workers. The percentage of young workers of aged 15-24 represents 16.7% of total workers, and the percentage of working elderly (65 and above) is 4.2%. The age group 15-64 represents 95.8% of Lebanon's total actual labor force. See table (3-3)

Table (3-3)**Distribution of actual labor force by age and sex**

Age group	Females	Males	Females and Males
15-19	3.6	4.2	4.1
20-24	17.1	11.2	12.6
25-29	20.0	13.6	15.1
30-34	14.8	13.9	14.1
35-39	12.0	12.6	12.4
40-44	12.0	11.6	11.7
45-49	8.4	9.6	9.3
50-54	5.6	8.0	7.5
55-59	3.2	5.9	5.2
60-64	1.9	4.4	3.8
65-69	0.8	2.6	2.2
70 and above	0.6	2.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

b- Distribution of actual labor force by educational attainment

The survey's results demonstrate that 20.1% of workers hold a university degree. However, those who only attained an elementary education make up the highest percentage of workers, at 28.1%. Twenty-two percent of workers achieved an intermediate education, while 4.5% of workers are illiterate. See table (3-4)

Table (3-4)**Distribution of actual labor force by educational attainment and sex**

Attained educational level	Females	Males	Females and Males
Illiterate	3.6	4.8	4.5
Literate (read & write)	2.0	5.4	4.6
Pre-school	0.3	1.1	0.9
Elementary	11.4	33.1	28.1
Intermediate	13.2	24.7	22.0
Secondary	20.6	14.6	16.0
University	34.1	15.9	20.1
*Inapplicable	14.8	0.3	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* This category includes both individuals with an unknown educational level and those who were not asked about their educational level, such as domestic workers.

c- Distribution of actual labor force by governorates and sex

The governorate of Mount Lebanon comprises 44.1% of total working residents in Lebanon, followed by North Lebanon (17.5% of total workers). Beirut contains only 13.1% of total workers, followed by the Bekaa (10.9%), South Lebanon (9.3%) and finally Nabatieh (5.1%). See table (3-5)

The percentage of female workers, out of the total number of workers, in Beirut is relatively high, (39.9%), when compared to the 23.3% of female workers in Lebanon as a whole. The percentage of female workers declines in the Bekaa (14.4%) and in North Lebanon (14.1%). See table (3-6)

Table (3-5)**Distribution of actual labor force in Lebanon by sex and governorate**

Governorates	Females	Males	Females and Males
Beirut	22.5	10.3	13.1
Mount Lebanon	46.8	43.3	44.1
North Lebanon	10.6	19.6	17.5
Bekaa	6.7	12.2	10.9
South Lebanon	8.2	9.6	9.3
Nabatieh	5.1	5.0	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table (3-6)**Distribution of actual labor force per governorate by sex**

Governorates	Females	Males	Total
Beirut	39.9	60.1	100.0
Mount Lebanon	24.7	75.3	100.0
North Lebanon	14.1	85.9	100.0
Bekaa	14.4	85.6	100.0
South Lebanon	20.7	79.3	100.0
Nabatieh	23.5	76.5	100.0
Lebanon	23.3	76.7	100.0

d- Distribution of actual labor force by profession status

Workers are distributed by profession within the following categories: employers; self-employed; salaried employees; wage earners paid on weekly or hourly basis, or based on their productivity; workers with family or relatives with or without wage; apprentices, trainees or workers without wage. The "salaried employees" category represents 49.1% of total workers, followed by the category of self-employed workers – on their own or with the help of household members – representing 28.5% of total workers. See table (3-7)

Table (3-7)**Distribution of actual labor force by profession status**

	Profession	Percentage
	Employer hiring wage earner	5.1
(Self employed, working alone or with help from family members (with or without wage		28.5
	Salaried employee	49.1
	Employee paid weekly, hourly or according to productivity	13.0
	Worker with family or relatives, with wage or without wage	3.3
	Apprentice, trainee or volunteer worker with charitable or humanitarian organizations	1.0
	Total	100.0

e- Distribution of actual labor force by employment categories

The jobs and professions of workers and employees are categorized according to the international categorization of jobs and professions adopted and applied by the ILO². The results were based on the largest 10 categories, as shown in Table (3-9). "Skilled workers"³ make up 19.2% of workers, followed by "unskilled workers"⁴ at 15.5%, "general and corporate managers" at 10.7%, and "service sector workers and salespersons" at 10.5%. Specialists⁵ comprise 9.6% of workers, with "drivers" making up 9.1%, "office employees" 8.9%, "intermediate professions"⁶ 7.4%, and 4.7% for "skilled agricultural and fishery workers." See table (3-8)

² The International Classification of Jobs and Professions, 3rd ed. known as ISCO – 88, ILO, Geneva.

³ This category comprises handcraft workers and manual workers who work in construction, printing, food preparation, leatherwork, etc.

⁴ This category comprises workers who do not have any specific skills and who work in sales, cleaning, agriculture, fishing and construction, etc.

⁵ This category comprises specialists within scientific professions, licensed teachers and professors, doctors and engineers, etc.

⁶ This category comprises the middle scientific professions of education, physics and biology, etc.

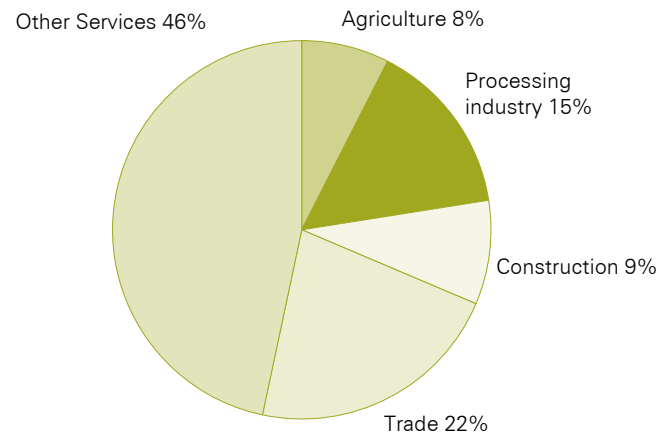
Table (3-8)
Distribution of actual labor force by employment category

Employment category	Percentage
General and corporate managers	10.7
Specialists	9.6
Intermediate professions	7.4
Office employees	8.9
Service sector workers and salespersons	10.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	4.7
Skilled workers	19.2
Drivers	9.1
Unskilled workers	15.5
Armed forces	4.4
Total	100.0

f- Distribution of actual labor force by the economic sector of the employing institution

Of the total workers in Lebanon, 46.7% work in the service sector⁷, 22.1% in trade, and 15.0% in processing industry, mining and quarrying. Meanwhile, 8.7% work in construction and 7.5% in agriculture. See diagram (3-2). Furthermore, 85.8% of total workers work for private sector companies and institutions, while 12.9% are employed by the public sector institutions and 1.2% by institutions and organizations from other sectors (i.e. international organizations, civil or partisan organizations...).

Diagram (3-2)
Distribution of actual labor force by economic sector



g- Distribution of actual labor force by health insurance type

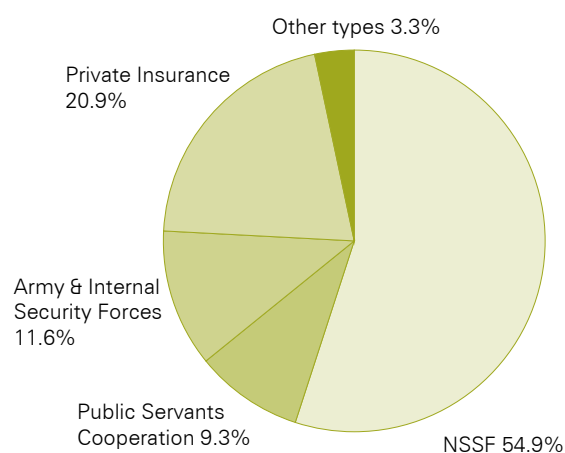
The survey results indicate that 50.8% of workers do not receive any health insurance at all. However, 49.2% of total workers are covered by at least one type of health insurance. Of Lebanon's total workers, 27.0% are covered by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), and 10.3% are registered with private insurance companies, either at their own expense, at the expense of their employer, or through an institution or syndicate/union. Additionally, 5.7% of total workers benefits from the Army and Internal Security Forces private insurance systems, 4.6% of workers are insured through the Public Servants Cooperative and 1.6% receive other types of insurance. See table (3-9)

⁷ This category comprises education, health, hotels, restaurants, financial services and insurance, etc.

Table (3-9)**Distribution of actual labor force by insurance coverage and type**

Insurance coverage	Type of insurance or insurance institution	Percentage
	(National Social Security Fund (NSSF	27.0
	Private insurance (at own expense or employer's expense, or through an (institution or union	10.3
	Army and the Internal Security Forces	5.7
	Public Servants Cooperation	4.6
	(Other type (outside Lebanon, municipality, mutual fund, UNRWA	1.6
Covered	Total number of those benefiting from a certain insurance	49.2
Not covered		50.8
	Total	100.0

Of the workers receiving only one kind of health insurance, they are covered by the following types of insurance: 54.9% by NSSF, 11.6% by the Army and ISF private insurance systems, 9.3% by the Public Servants' Cooperative and 3.3% receive another type of health insurance. See diagram (3-3)

Diagram (3-3)**Distribution of workers covered by only one health insurance type, per insurance type****h- Distribution of actual labor force by work duration and usual number of working hours**

The results show that 88.8% of all workers have permanent jobs, versus 6.3% who work temporarily⁸ and 4.7% seasonally⁹. The regular weekly working hours can be defined as the hours during which work is done within a typical week. The concept of regular working hours applies to those present at their work, as well as those who are temporarily absent from work. The survey results reveal that 50.0% of total workers in Lebanon usually work more than 48 hours per week, and 25.0% of total workers work more than 60 hours a week.

⁸ Temporary work: irregular work done upon demand (construction workers, porters, consultants, etc.)

⁹ Seasonal work: work performed during specific seasons that are repeated every year (agricultural or touristic seasons, beaches, etc.)

R. Hussmanns, F. Mehran and V. Verma, Surveys of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, Arabic ed. (Geneva: International Labour Organization - ILO, International Labour Bureau - ILB, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia - ESCWA, 1996), p: 97

3. Unemployment and unemployment rates

The standard measurement of unemployment,¹⁰ according to the ILO, is based on three criteria which must be simultaneously satisfied to be classified as unemployed— as pertains to those aged 15-64 years in most countries.

- They should not have carried out any work during the reference period (specified as the week prior to the interview)
- They should be available for work
- They should have actually sought work

Thus, the survey considers all individuals who have not obtained any work during the reference period, who are not temporarily absent from work, who are available for work within the two weeks following the interview, and who actually searched for a job during the four weeks prior to the interview, as unemployed. Based on this definition, the unemployed rate in Lebanon is estimated at 7.9%.

But ILO has allowed, in some special cases, a different definition for unemployment¹⁰ that includes those who do not have a job and are available for work, but are not actually seeking a job. According to this wider definition, the estimated unemployment rate in Lebanon is 9.7% (12.3% for females and 8.9% for males). However, in accordance with what is applied in most countries, the first definition will be adopted in this chapter.

The unemployment rate is equal to the percentage of the total of unemployed compared to the total active population (labor force), and not the total population. A 26.9% unemployment rate, for instance, for the age group (15-19) does not mean that almost one quarter of this age group is unemployed, but rather that the percentage of the unemployed, when compared to the workers and the unemployed combined, is one quarter of this age group.

The unemployment rate for the age group 15 years and above is 7.9% (8.0% for age group 15-64), with 9.6% for females and 7.4% for males. A rise in this rate is noted for the age group (15-24 years). See table (3-10)

Table (3-10)
Unemployment rate by age and sex

Age group	Females	Males	Females and Males
15-19	26.3	27.2	27.0
20-24	17.3	17.3	17.3
25-29	10.7	7.8	8.7
30-34	7.2	5.1	5.6
35-39	5.4	3.9	4.2
40-44	6.6	3.5	4.2
45-49	4.7	2.7	3.1
50-54	1.3	3.6	3.2
55-59	1.7	2.5	2.4
60-64	1.9	4.4	4.1
65-69	0.0	6.5	6.0
70 and above	0.0	3.8	3.6
Unemployment rate (15 years and above)	9.5	7.3	7.9
Unemployment rate (15-64 years)	9.6	7.4	8.0

The highest unemployment rates for either sex occur for those carrying an intermediate certificate (9.2%), followed by those holding the secondary certificate (8.7%), then a university degree (8.2%). By comparing female and male rates, a clear rise in rates is noted for women at all educational levels. See table (3-11)

Table (3-11)
Unemployment rate by educational attainment and sex for age group 15 and above

Educational attainment	Females	Males	Females & Males
Illiterate	4.4	5.0	4.9
Literate (read & write)	14.4	4.9	5.9
Pre-school	14.2	4.4	5.3
Elementary	12.6	7.2	7.7
Intermediate	15.1	8.2	9.2
Secondary	9.2	8.6	8.7
University	10.3	6.9	8.2
Total	9.5	7.3	7.9

¹⁰ A ruling regarding the international criteria was introduced in 1982 that allows the relaxation of the "seeking work" criterion in some cases. This ruling applies only to cases where the traditional means for job seeking are limited, the labor market lacks organization or has a limited scope, and where the absorbing labor force is not sufficient, or the labor force within it is mainly self-employed. Thus, the unemployed become those individuals who do not have work and are available for work, but who did not actually seek work. It is noted that such cases exist mostly in developing countries, where the unemployed do not actively seek work, and where some of them even believe that no work corresponding to their skills is available in their area or at particular times of the business cycle. See: R. Hussmanns, F. Mehran and V. Verma, *Surveys of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment*, Arabic ed. (Geneva: International Labour Organization - ILO, International Labour Bureau - ILB, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia - ESCWA, 1996), p: 105.

The unemployment rate for all of Lebanon is estimated at 7.9% for both sexes. The highest unemployment rates are recorded in Beirut and Nabatieh, and the lowest in the governorates of North Lebanon and the Bekaa. See table (3-12)

Table (3-12)
Unemployment rate for age group 15 and above by governorate and sex

Governorate	Females	Males	Females and Males
Beirut	8.8	10.8	10.0
Mount Lebanon	9.7	8.1	8.5
North Lebanon	7.4	4.6	5.0
Bekaa	5.6	5.5	5.5
South Lebanon	13.4	7.1	8.5
Nabatieh	13.6	8.4	9.6
Lebanon	9.5	7.3	7.9

4. Characteristics of the unemployed aged 15 and above

a- Distribution of the unemployed by sex and marital status

Females constitute 28.7% of the total unemployed, while males constitute 71.3%. The youth category (15-24) represents 48.4% of the total unemployed, and the elderly (65 and above) 2.5. See table (3-13). Moreover, the survey results show that 80.1% of the unemployed never married, while the married unemployed form 17.7%, and widows/widowers, divorcees and the separated make up 2.3% of the total unemployed.

Table (3-13)
Distribution of the unemployed by age and sex

Age group	Females	Males	Females and Males
15-19	12.2	19.8	17.6
20-24	33.9	29.5	30.8
25-29	22.9	14.5	16.9
30-34	10.9	9.5	9.9
35-39	6.5	6.4	6.4
40-44	8.1	5.3	6.1
45-49	3.9	3.4	3.5
50-54	0.7	3.7	2.9
55-59	0.5	1.9	1.5
60-64	0.3	2.6	1.9
65-69	---	2.3	1.6
70 and above	---	1.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

b- Distribution of the unemployed by educational attainment

University degree holders represent 21.2% of the total unemployed, while 27.6% of the total unemployed attained an elementary level education, and 26.2% have an intermediate level education. See table (3-14)

Table (3-14)**Distribution of the unemployed by educational attainment and sex**

Educational attainment	Females	Males	Females and Males
Illiterate	1.6	3.2	2.7
Literate (read & write)	3.2	3.5	3.4
Pre-school	0.5	0.6	0.6
Elementary	15.6	32.5	27.6
Intermediate	22.3	27.8	26.2
Secondary	19.8	17.3	18.0
University	37.0	14.8	21.2
Inapplicable	---	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

c- Distribution of the unemployed by governorate

The survey results show that 48.2% of the unemployed are from Mount Lebanon, 17.1% from Beirut, 10.8% from North Lebanon, 10.1% from South Lebanon, 7.4% from the Bekaa and 6.3% from Nabatieh. See table (3-15)

Table (3-15)**Distribution of the unemployed by governorate**

Governorate	Females	Males	Females and Males
Beirut	20.7	15.7	17.1
Mount Lebanon	47.6	48.4	48.2
North Lebanon	8.1	11.9	10.8
Bekaa	3.8	8.9	7.4
South Lebanon	12.2	9.2	10.1
Nabatieh	7.7	5.8	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

d- Distribution of the unemployed by means for job seeking, and according to time spent job seeking

Of the various means for job hunting adopted by the unemployed during the four weeks prior to the interview, the one most resorted to was through acquaintances and friends (72.5% of the unemployed), followed by advertisements and newspapers at 13.3%, then directly asking employers (12.1%). Only 1.7% of the unemployed resorted to the remaining other means, such as regular or electronic mail, private employment/recruitment offices or the National Employment Office, in addition to workers' gatherings.

Of the unemployed, 40.5% have spent a period of less than six months job hunting, 22.6% spent between six months to one year searching, while 34.2% have searched for more than a year. Additionally, of the unemployed, 52.9 have never worked; meaning those who have already worked at least once represent 47.1% of the unemployed.

Health Insurance and Chronic Diseases



Chapter IV

Health insurance and chronic diseases

**1.
Benefiting from any type of health insurance¹**

Less than half the population residing in Lebanon benefits from at least one type of health insurance (44.9%), with 53.3% of Lebanese residents without any sort of health insurance. Those benefiting from at least one type of health insurance are distributed as follows: 23.4% of total residents are covered by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)², 9.0% by health services provided from the Army and the Internal Security Forces, and 4.3% by the Public Servants' Cooperative. Also, 2.6% of residents are insured at their own expense, 2.2% receive private insurance through an institution or a syndicate, 1.7% are enrolled in a private insurance at the expense of the employer, while 1.7% are covered by some other type of health insurance. See table (4-1)

1 An individual is considered to be benefiting from "any type of health insurance" if that individual is a member of any health insurance plan mentioned in table (4-1) (Beneficiary), and is considered not to be benefiting if he/she is not part of any type of health insurance (Non-beneficiary).
2 Further divided into to 21.8% benefiting from NSSF, and 1.6% from the optional social security.

Table (4-1)**Distribution of residents according to benefiting from at least one type of health insurance**

Type of health insurance	Percentage
National Social Security Fund	23.4
Army and the Internal Security Forces	9.0
Public Servants Cooperation	4.3
Private insurance at the individual's expense	2.6
Private insurance through an institution or union/syndicate	2.2
Private insurance at the employer's expense	1.7
* Others	1.7
No insurance of any type	53.3
Inapplicable (those residing in Lebanon for less than six months)	1.8
Total	100.0

* Includes 0.8% who benefit from UNRWA services, 0.3% from a mutual fund, 0.5% from the municipality and 0.1% from abroad.

a- The services covered by the various health insurances

All types of health insurance cover hospitalization (99.9%), while the other services are covered less frequently as follows: laboratory analysis and X-ray (94.0%); doctor's visit (91.6%); and medications (90.8%). The types of hospitalization vary by class, with 10.1% of beneficiaries receiving first class services, 51.4% receiving second class and 37.5% third class.

b- Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance

- Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance per governorate:

Discrepancies appear among the governorates, with those benefiting from health insurance representing more than half of the residents in Beirut (59.1%) and Mount Lebanon (53.8%), but much less in the other governorates (39.0% in Bekaa, 33.8% in North Lebanon, 33.8% in South Lebanon and 31.5% in Nabatieh). Moreover, the percentage of non-beneficiaries from any type of health insurance has risen in North Lebanon (65.2%), Nabatieh (64.7%) and South Lebanon (62.8%), but fallen in Beirut and Mount Lebanon. See table (4-2)

Table (4-2)
Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance, per governorate

Governorate	Percentage of beneficiaries	Percentage of non-beneficiaries	*Inapplicable	Total
Beirut	59.1	38.5	2.4	100.0
Mount Lebanon	53.8	45.1	1.2	100.0
North Lebanon	33.8	65.2	1.0	100.0
Bekaa	39.0	58.5	2.5	100.0
South Lebanon	33.8	62.8	3.4	100.0
Nabatieh	31.5	64.7	3.8	100.0
Lebanon	44.9	53.3	1.8	100.0

* (Inapplicable for those residing in Lebanon for less than six months)

- Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance per sex, age and marital status: results show that the percentages of beneficiaries reach 43.6% and 46.3% among males and females respectively. The percentages of beneficiaries per age groups are: 44.5% for the age group (0-4), and 45.2% for age the group (5-14). These figures decline to 41.5% for the age group (15-24), but rise again to 44.1% for the age group (25-44), 48.4% for the age group (45-64), and 49.3% for those aged 65 years and above. See diagram (4-2)

Diagram (4-1)
Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by sex

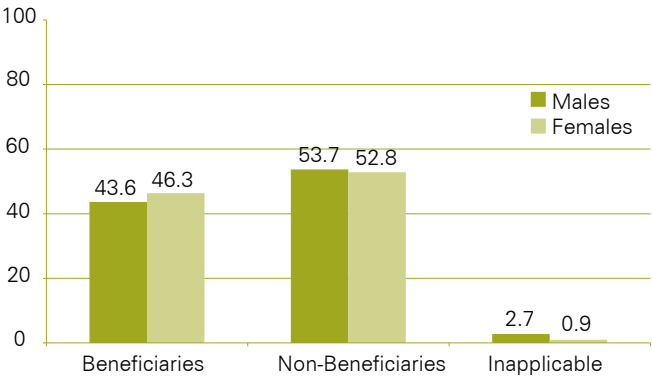
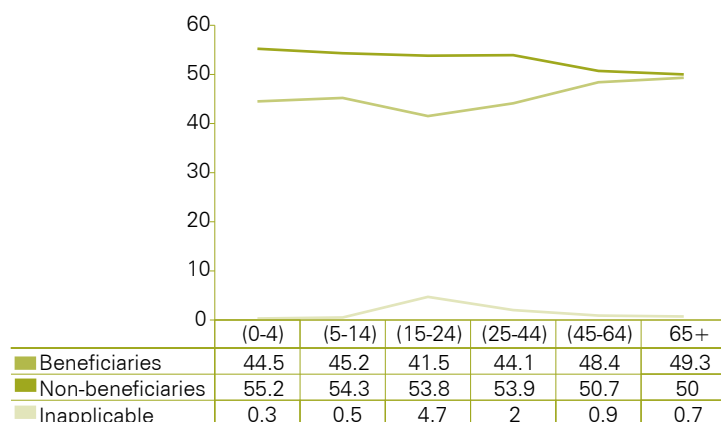


Diagram (4-2)**Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by age**

(18.5%) See table (4-5).

Nearly half of the married people benefit from a health insurance (49.3%) while 42.4% of never married residents, 41.7% of widows/widowers also benefit from at least one type of health insurance. The percentage of beneficiaries is less among the separated people (36.1%) and the divorced (27.0%). See table (4-3)

Table (4-3)**Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by marital status**

Marital status	Covered	Not covered	Inappli- *cable	Total
Never married	42.4	54.9	2.7	100.0
Married	49.3	50.0	0.8	100.0
Widow/ widower	41.7	57.7	0.6	100.0
Divorced	27.0	72.2	0.8	100.0
Separated	36.1	63.9	0.0	100.0

* (Inapplicable for those residing in Lebanon for less than six months)

- Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by educational attainment and current profession (relationship with labor force):

around 69% of those who attained a university level of education benefit from at least one type of health insurance while 53.5% of those with a secondary level are also beneficiaries. This percentage is lower among illiterate people (30.6%), and those with elementary education (36.0%). See table (4-4). Most retirees benefit from some type of health insurance (92.7%), while 49.9% of the unemployed, 48.5% of the employed do so. However, this percentage is noticeably lower among students

Table (4-4)**Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by educational attainment**

Educational attainment	Covered	Not covered	**Inapplicable	Total
Illiterate	30.6	68.6	0.9	100.0
Literate (read & write)	35.2	63.6	1.2	100.0
Pre-school	43.6	56.1	0.3	100.0
Elementary	36.0	62.6	1.4	100.0
Intermediate	43.1	55.5	1.4	100.0
Secondary	53.5	44.3	2.2	100.0
University	68.5	26.3	5.2	100.0

** (Inapplicable for those residing in Lebanon for less than six months in addition to those who are less than four years of age).

Table (4-5)**Percentage of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by current profession (relationship with labor force)**

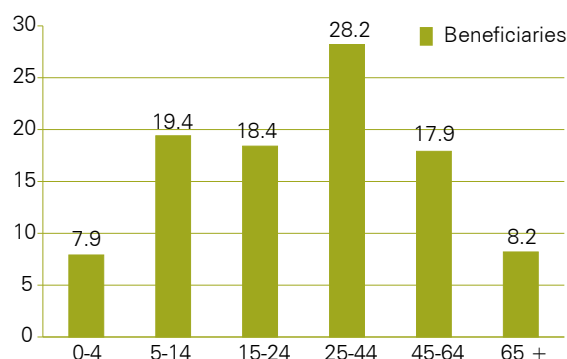
Economic activity	Covered	Not covered	Total
Below school age	44.1	55.9	100.0
Working	48.5	51.5	100.0
Unemployed	49.9	50.1	100.0
Student	18.5	81.5	100.0
Retired	92.7	7.3	100.0
Housework	40.7	59.3	100.0
Terminated activity voluntarily	41.3	58.7	100.0
Unable to work	32.8	67.2	100.0

c- Characteristics of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance

Females benefit slightly more (51.7%) than males (48.3%) from at least one type of health insurance. For both sexes, the age groups (0-24) represent 45.7% of beneficiaries and the older age groups represent lower percentages out of the total beneficiaries: 28.2% for the age group (25-44) and 17.9% for the age group (45-64). The elderly aged 65 years and above represent 8.2% of the total. See diagram (4-3). More than half of the beneficiaries have never married (53.5%), 42.4% are married, 3.7% are widows/widowers and 0.4% are either divorced or separated. (It is worth noting the characteristics of the beneficiaries are generally affected by the characteristics of the whole population depending on the relevant variable (distribution of residents according to Governorates, sex, age...)).

Diagram (4-3)

Distribution of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by age



Additionally, one quarter of those benefiting from at least one type of health insurance (24.7%) have an elementary education, 19.6% an intermediate education, 16.7% a secondary level and 19.1% have a university education. Illiterate people represent 5.3% of the total, and those who are either below school age (less than 4 years) or at the preschool level represent 1.6%. See table (4-6)

Table (4-6)

Distribution of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage
Illiterate	5.3
Literate (read & write)	3.0
Pre-school	3.0
Elementary	24.7
Intermediate	19.6
Secondary	16.7
University	19.1
Special education	8.6
Total	100.0

As for the distribution of beneficiaries by their current profession (relationship with labor force), results show that 31.3% work, 33.7% are students, and 20.5% are dedicated for housework. The remainder are either below school age (6.6%), retired (3.3%), unable to work (2.3%), or do not work (1.6%). See table (4-7).

Table (4-7)

Distribution of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by current profession (relationship with labor force)

Economic activity	Percentage
Below school age	6.6
Working	31.3
Unemployed	1.6
Students	33.7
Retired	3.3
Housework	20.5
Unable to work	2.3
Other*	0.7
Total	100

* Includes those who have terminated their activities voluntarily, the contented and the clergy.

As for the distribution of the beneficiaries by governorates: Mount Lebanon comprises approximately half of those covered (47.9%), followed by North Lebanon (15.4%), then Beirut (13.7%), and the Bekaa (10.9%). South Lebanon and Nabatieh represent lower percentages of the total, 8.0% and 4.1% respectively. See table (4-8)

Table (4-8)

Distribution of beneficiaries from at least one type of health insurance by governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	13.7
Mount Lebanon	47.9
North Lebanon	15.4
Bekaa	10.9
South Lebanon	8.0
Nabatieh	4.1
Lebanon	100.0

2. Suffering from chronic diseases and disability

a- Suffering from chronic diseases³

Of Lebanese residents, 17.4% suffer from one chronic disease or more: (10.6% from one chronic disease, 4.1% from two diseases and 2.7% from three or more). From the total afflicted by one chronic disease or more, 10.3% declared that they receive assistance through a specialized follow-up program that handles patients with chronic diseases either through the Ministry of Public Health or from a private institution or another public body. It is important to note that while 9.3% of patients with only one chronic disease benefit from a follow-up program, 10.6% of those who are afflicted with two chronic diseases are enrolled in a follow-up program. See table (4-9)

Table (4-9)
Percentage of suffering from chronic diseases, and percentage benefiting from specialized follow-up programs

Number of chronic diseases	Percentage	Percentage benefiting from a specialized follow-up program
No chronic diseases	82.6	----
One disease	10.6	9.3
Two diseases	4.1	10.6
Three diseases or more	2.7	13.8
Total	100.0	

b. Disability and the characteristics of the disabled

The disabled represent 2.0% of total residents⁴, with 84.8% suffering from one disability, 10.5% with from disabilities and 4.7% from three or more of disabilities. The types of disability are distributed as follows: 49.5% kines-thetic disability, 18.5% hearing or speech disability, 13.5% visual disability and 18.4% mental disability. The causes of disability are: disability since birth (30.7%), accidents (17.7%), old age (16.5%), and other diseases causing disability (12.7%). See table (4-10)

Table (4-10)
Distribution of the disabled by causes of disability

Causes of disability	Percentage
Disability since birth	30.7
Accidents	17.7
Old age	16.5
Other diseases	12.7
Total	100.0

Males represent 64.0% of the disabled while Females constitute 36.0%. Most of the disabled are between 15 and 64 years of age (59.3%), 27.3% are aged above 64 years, and 11.4% are aged between 5 and 14 years. The young, (0-4), represent 1.9% of total disabled. Of the disabled, 50.6% have never married, 37.7% are married, 10.1% are widows/widowers and 1.6% are either divorced or separated.

Of the disabled, 38.2% are illiterate, 25.1% reached elementary level, 12.5% intermediate level, 10.2% know how to read and write, 5.1% received secondary level education and 2.9% reached university education. See table (4-11) The highest percentage of the disabled is in the governorates of Mount Lebanon (38.8%), followed by South Lebanon (16.0%), the Bekaa (15.5%), North Lebanon (12.2%), Beirut (8.9%) and Nabatieh (8.6%). Approximately half of the disabled are unable to work (45.8%), with 15.0% are working and 11.0% are students.

Table (4-11)
Distribution of the disabled by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage
Illiterate	38.2
Literate (read & write)	10.2
Pre-school	1.7
Elementary	25.1
Intermediate	12.5
Secondary	5.1
University	2.9
Special education	2.7
Below school age	1.6
Total	100.0

3 The study defined chronic diseases as those that require permanent care.
4 Disability is any physical, mental or medical case which has lasted 6 months or more and which can hinder a person's ability to carry out a daily life routine similar to that of any other person of the same age.

Cultural and Leisure Activities



Chapter V

Cultural and leisure activities

1- Cultural and leisure activities practiced by individuals aged five years and above¹

The National Survey of Household Living Conditions 2004-2005 (The Multipurpose Survey) studied the cultural and leisure activities practiced by residents aged five years and above.² The study considers several cultural and leisure activities, with different time frequencies specified by activity. The time specified by the individual to perform the activity, or its frequency, is also activity-dependent. It should be noted that individuals may engage in more than one activity at the same time, and that variations may occur in the number of hours specified for any of these activities.

The activities included in the questionnaire are: during the week prior to the interview, reading newspapers and magazines, using the Internet outside the work domain, or carrying out student and social activities; visiting relatives and going out to restaurants and cafés during the month prior to the survey, and engaging in artistic or cultural activities during the year prior to the interview.

¹ Does not include domestic workers

² It is important to note that very young individuals may be accompanied by their parents when engaging in educational and social activities, such as going out to restaurants and cafés and visiting relatives.

Table (5-1)
Distribution of residents by leisure activities

Measurement period	Type of leisure activity	Percentage of residents who practiced this activity		Total
		Yes	No	
The week prior to the interview	*Reading newspapers and magazines	26.0	74.0	100.0
	Using the Internet	10.3	89.7	100.0
	**Social and student activities	6.8	93.2	100.0
The month prior to the interview	Visiting friends and relatives	80.5	19.5	100.0
	Going out to restaurants and cafés	14.0	86.0	100.0
The year prior to the interview	***Engaged in cultural and artistic activities	13.7	86.3	100.0

* Including magazines for children

** Includes social activities such as scouts and student activities and volunteer work, etc.

*** Includes art and educational activities, theaters, exhibitions, etc.

a. Weekly reading of newspapers and magazines

The percentage of residents who read newspapers and magazines weekly is 26.0% of all residents aged five years and above in Lebanon. The percentages differ among governorates, with readers in Beirut totaling 38.1% of the residents in Beirut, followed by Nabatieh with 36.9%, Mount Lebanon 29.6%, South Lebanon 28.3% and the Bekaa 22.9%. The percentage declines noticeably to 9.8% in North Lebanon. See table (5-2)

Table (5-2)
Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who read newspapers and magazines weekly, by governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	38.1
Mount Lebanon	29.6
North Lebanon	9.8
Bekaa	22.9
South Lebanon	28.3
Nabatieh	36.9
Lebanon	26.0

Most readers of newspapers and magazines did so for less than two hours per week (65.1%), 21.6% spent between two and less than five hours, 6.5% between five and less than 10 hours, and 6.8% spend 10 or more hours. Males represent 47.9% of total weekly readers of newspapers and magazines while Females constitute 52.1%. The age group (35-64) represents 38.9% of readers, followed by the age group (15-24) with 25.7%, then the age group (25-34 years) with 20.2%. Around ten percent of those aged between 5 and 14 years read newspapers and magazines weekly while 5.4% of the elderly (65 years and above) do so. See table (5-3). The percentage of weekly readers of newspapers and magazines who work is 41.9%, with students representing 28.4% of total readers, and 19.0% of women engaged in housework.

Table (5-3)
Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who read newspapers and magazines weekly, by sex per age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	52.1	47.9	100.0
15-24	53.6	46.4	100.0
25-34	49.7	50.3	100.0
35-64	44.9	55.1	100.0
65 and above	27.3	72.7	100.0
Total	47.9	52.1	100.0

Table (5-4)
Distribution of total individuals aged five years and above who read newspapers and magazines weekly per age groups by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	10.8	9.1	9.9
15-24	28.7	22.8	25.7
25-34	20.9	19.5	20.2
35-64	36.5	41.1	38.9
65 and above	3.1	7.5	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

b. Using the Internet weekly outside the work domain

Individuals using the Internet weekly as a recreational or educational activity outside the work represent 10.3% of the total residents aged five years and above in Lebanon. Internet user percentages vary by governorates, where Beirut contains the highest percentage (17.0%), followed by Mount Lebanon (12.0%), Nabatieh (9.6%), and the Bekaa (9.4%). The percentages decline in South Lebanon and North Lebanon (7.5% and 5.4% respectively). See table (5-5)

Table (5-5)
Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who use the Internet weekly, per governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	17.0
Mount Lebanon	12.0
North Lebanon	5.4
Bekaa	9.4
South Lebanon	7.5
Nabatieh	9.6
Lebanon	10.3

The majority of individuals, 60.1%, using the Internet weekly spend less than two hours online, with 25.7% online for two to less than five hours, 10.3% five to under ten hours and 4.0% ten or more hours.

Males use the Internet noticeably more than females, with 60.8% of weekly Internet users being males, and 39.2% of females. The age group (15-24) represents the highest percentage of Internet users (52.8%), followed by 20.8% of children aged (5-14). The rate declines with the elderly (65 year and above), with 0.4% using the Internet weekly. Students represent 64.8% of all Internet users and workers represent 26.2% of them.

Table (5-6)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who use the Internet weekly, by sex for each age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	38.2	61.8	100.0
15-24	39.9	60.1	100.0
25-34	38.5	61.5	100.0
35-64	39.0	61.0	100.0
65 and above	25.6	74.4	100.0
Total	39.2	60.8	100.0

Table (5-7)

Distribution of total individuals aged five years and above who use the Internet weekly, per age group by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	20.3	21.1	20.8
15-24	53.8	52.2	52.8
25-34	15.1	15.5	15.3
35-64	10.7	10.8	10.7
65 and above	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

c. Practicing weekly social or student activities

The percentage of individuals who carry out weekly social or student activities is 6.8% of total residents aged five years and above in Lebanon. The highest percentage is found in Nabatieh (38.5%), followed by South Lebanon (12%), and declines in Mount Lebanon (5.1%), the Bekaa (3.4%) and Beirut (3.2%), to 2.3% in North Lebanon.

In terms of the time spent practicing those activities, 49.4%, spend less than two hours per week, 17.5% dedicate between two and less than five hours, 6.6% between five and less than ten hours, and 26.5% engage in social or student activities for more than ten hours per week.

Males represent 52.3% of people engaged in such activities while females constitute 47.7% of the total. The highest percentage of those who practice such activities weekly (31.1%) is for children aged 4-15, followed by the youth (15-24) with 30.1%, then the age group (35-64) with 22.1%, and finally 5.8% for the elderly (65 years and above). See table (5-9) The majority of people engaging in these activities are: students (57.9%), workers (21.4%) and women engaged in housework (13.3%).

Table (5-8)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who engage in weekly social and student activities, by sex per each age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	48.1	51.9	100.0
15-24	46.4	53.6	100.0
25-34	51.0	49.0	100.0
35-64	48.3	51.7	100.0
65 and above	44.4	55.6	100.0
Total	47.7	52.3	100.0

Table (5-9)

Distribution of total individuals aged five years and above who engage in weekly social and student activities, per age group by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	31.3	30.9	31.1
15-24	29.2	30.8	30.1
25-34	11.6	10.2	10.9
35-64	22.4	21.9	22.1
65 and above	5.4	6.2	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

d. Monthly visits to relatives and friends

Of Lebanese residents aged five years and above, 80.5% visit their relatives and friends monthly. Around 91% visit their relatives and family in Bekaa, 82.4% in Mount Lebanon, 78.7% in Nabatieh, 76.2% in North Lebanon, 75.8% in Beirut and 74.9% in South Lebanon. See table (5-10)

Table (5-10)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who visit relatives and friends monthly, per governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	75.8
Mount Lebanon	82.4
North Lebanon	76.2
Bekaa	90.6
South Lebanon	74.9
Nabatieh	78.7
Lebanon	80.5

Results demonstrate that 26.4% of those who visit relatives and friends monthly do so less than twice a month, but that 56.6% pay visits from two to less than five times a month, 11.9% between five to less than ten times a month and finally 5.1% do so ten times or more a month.

Table (5-11)

Percentage of individuals aged five years and above who visit relatives and friends monthly, by sex per each age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	48.0	52.0	100.0
15-24	50.1	49.9	100.0
25-34	52.0	48.0	100.0
35-64	53.3	46.7	100.0
65 and above	45.9	54.1	100.0
Total	50.8	49.2	100.0

The percentages are similar for males and females who visit relatives and friends monthly, at 49.2% and 50.8% respectively. See table (5-11) Individuals from the age group (35-64) represent 34.2% of the total, with 6.9% for the elderly aged 65 years and above. See table (5-12)

Table (5-12)

Percentage of individuals aged five years and above who visit relatives and friends monthly, per age group by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	20.1	22.5	21.3
15-24	20.6	21.2	20.9
25-34	17.0	16.2	16.6
35-64	35.9	32.5	34.2
65 and above	6.3	7.6	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

e. Going out monthly to restaurants and cafés

The results show that 14.0% of total residents aged five years and above in Lebanon go out monthly to restaurants and cafés. The percentages vary noticeably among the governorates, with 28.7% of people in Beirut going out to restaurants and cafés, and 18.1% in Mount Lebanon. However, the percentages decline for the periphery governorates as follows: 7.9% in Bekaa, 7.9% in South Lebanon, 7.7% in North Lebanon and 5.9% in Nabatieh. See table (5-13)

Table (5-13)

Percentage of individuals aged five years and above who go out monthly to restaurants and cafés per governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	28.7
Mount Lebanon	18.1
North Lebanon	7.7
Bekaa	7.9
South Lebanon	7.9
Nabatieh	5.9
Lebanon	14.0

Around 52% of Lebanese residents go out on average twice a month, 39.5% between two and less than five times a month, 6.3% between five to less than ten times a month and 2.5% go out ten times or more.

Males make up 54.6% of those who go out to restaurants and cafés, and females 45.5%. See table (5-14) The age group (35-64) represents 31.0% of people who go out monthly, followed by the age group (15-24) with 27.7%, then 15.0% for the age group (5-14), and finally 3.8% for the elderly aged 65 years and above. See table (5-15)

Table (5-14)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who go out monthly to restaurants and cafés, by sex per each age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	46.7	53.3	100.0
15-24	45.3	54.7	100.0
25-34	44.0	56.0	100.0
35-64	46.4	53.6	100.0
65 and above	41.7	58.3	100.0
Total	45.4	54.6	100.0

Table (5-15)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who go out monthly to restaurants and cafés, per age group by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	15.5	14.7	15.0
15-24	27.7	27.8	27.7
25-34	21.8	23.1	22.5
35-64	31.5	30.4	30.9
65 and above	3.5	4.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

f. Engaging in educational and artistic activities once a year

Of all Lebanese residents aged five years and above, 13.7% engage in artistic and educational activities at least once a year, such as going to the theater or attending concerts, movies and art exhibitions. The percentage in Beirut is much higher, reaching 31.9%, followed by Mount Lebanon with 17.0%. The rates then decline to reach 9.5% in Bekaa, 6.8% in Nabatieh, 6.7% in South Lebanon and 6.1% in North Lebanon. See table (5-16)

Table (5-16)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who engage in artistic and cultural activities at least once a year, by governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	31.9
Mount Lebanon	17.0
North Lebanon	6.1
Bekaa	9.5
South Lebanon	6.7
Nabatieh	6.8
Lebanon	13.7

The percentage is similar for males and females who engage in artistic or educational activities, at 51.5% and 48.5% respectively. It is also noted that people aged (15-24) engage in such activities most, at 31.1%, followed by the age group (35-64), with 29.4%. Children (5-14 years) form 17.4%, and the elderly, aged 65 years and above, account for only 2.6%. See table (5-18)

Table (5-17)

Distribution of individuals aged five years and above who engage in artistic and cultural activities at least once per year, by sex per each age group

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	47.8	52.2	100.0
15-24	47.4	52.6	100.0
25-34	48.1	51.9	100.0
35-64	51.3	48.7	100.0
65 and above	37.4	62.6	100.0
Total	48.5	51.5	100.0

Table (5-18)

Distribution of total individuals aged five years and above who engage in artistic and cultural activities at least once per year, per age group by sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
5-14	17.2	17.7	17.4
15-24	30.4	31.8	31.1
25-34	19.2	19.5	19.4
35-64	31.1	27.8	29.4
65 and above	2.0	3.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.

Travel with at least one night spent abroad during the past 12 months

The study tallied the percentage of individuals traveling abroad during the past 12 months, with at least one night spent outside the country, and the possibility of traveling more than once a year. People were asked about the causes of their trips, the means used and the duration of each trip. The percentage of individuals who left the country once or more is 5.1% of total residents in Lebanon, out of which 99.0% traveled only once during the year prior to the survey. See table (5-19)

Table (5-19)

Distribution of individuals who have traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months by number of trips

Number of trips	Percentage
1	99.0
2	0.7
3	0.1
4 and more	0.1
Total	100.0

a. Distribution of individuals who have traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months by age and sex

Of the Lebanese residents who have traveled once or more, females represent 48.1% and males 51.9%. The age group (25-29) represents the highest percentage, 11.1%, among those individuals, with the age group (15-24) representing 15.0%, and age groups (30-64) 51.1%. The elderly, aged 65 years and above, represent 8.0% of total travelers. See table (5-20)

Table (5-20)

Distribution of individuals who have traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months, by age and sex

Age groups	Females	Males	Females and Males
0-4	4.8	5.0	4.9
5-9	3.9	5.5	4.8
10-14	5.2	5.3	5.3
15-19	6.2	4.6	5.4
20-24	9.3	9.9	9.6
25-29	10.6	11.5	11.1
30-34	8.2	10.5	9.4
35-39	7.8	9.7	8.8
40-44	9.3	9.5	9.4
45-49	7.3	6.2	6.7
50-54	7.6	5.2	6.4
55-59	6.2	4.3	5.2
60-64	5.1	5.2	5.2
65-69	4.3	3.8	4.0
70 and above	4.2	3.7	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

b. Distribution of residents who traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months by educational attainment

University-level residents represent the highest percentage, (25.2%), among the past year's travelers, followed almost equally by residents with an intermediate- or elementary-level education, at 22.0% and 21.9% respectively. See table (5-21)

Table (5-21)

Distribution of residents who traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months, by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage
Illiterate	7.0
Literate (read & write)	3.1
Pre-school	1.7
Elementary	21.9
Intermediate	22.0
Secondary	15.2
University	25.2
No response	0.1
* Inapplicable	3.8
Total	100.0

* This category includes individuals who were not asked about their educational level, like domestic workers

c. Distribution of residents who traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months by governorate

Individuals who traveled abroad once or more are concentrated in the governorates of Mount Lebanon and Beirut, where they represent 40.8% and 31.3%, respectively, of Lebanon's total travelers. The percentage rates drop in the periphery governorates, with 13.2% for the Bekaa and lower still for North Lebanon, South Lebanon and Nabatieh. See table (5-22).

Table (5-22)

Distribution of residents who traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months by governorate

Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	31.3
Mount Lebanon	40.8
North Lebanon	8.4
Bekaa	13.2
South Lebanon	3.2
Nabatieh	3.1
Total	100.0

d. Distribution of residents who traveled once or more, spending at least one night abroad, during the past 12 months, by current profession status (relationship with labor force)

Workers represent 45.2% of the total residents who traveled at least once, women engaged in housework represent 24.6%, and students represent 17.6% of the total. See table (5-23)

Table (5-23)

Distribution of resident who traveled once or more spending at least one night abroad during the past 12 months, by current profession status (relationship with labor force)

Current profession status (relationship with labor force)	Percentage
Below school age	4.3
Working	45.2
Unemployed	3.3
Student	17.6
Retired	2.3
Housework	24.6
Unable to work	1.4
* Other	1.3
Total	100.0

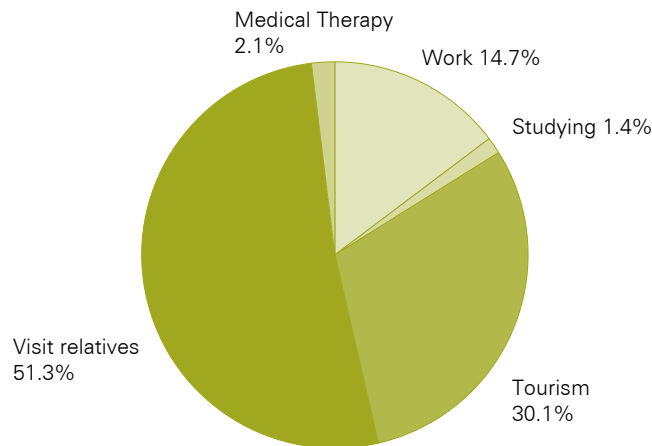
*This category includes individuals who voluntarily terminated their activities, clergy, the contented and the economically inactive.

e. Distribution of trips by residents, by cause of travel

The main reason for most travel is to visit relatives, at 51.3%, with tourism second at 30.1%, work coming third at 14.7%, medical therapy fourth at 2.1%, and study at 1.4%. See diagram (5-1)

Diagram (5-1)

Distribution of trips by residents by cause of travel



f. Distribution of trips of residents by means of transportation

Air travel represents the type of transportation most used, at 46.7%, while travel by car represents 29.4% and by bus 23.1% of the total transportation means. See table (5-24)

Table (5-24)

Distribution of trips of residents by means of transportation

Transport means	Percentage
Airplane	46.7
Car	29.4
Bus	23.1
*Other means	0.3
Not specified	0.5
Total	100.0

* This category includes trucks and ships

Main Characteristics of Residences



Chapter VI

Main characteristics of residences

1. Characteristics of primary residences

a. Distribution of primary residences by governorate

The number of primary residences in Lebanon¹ is estimated, according to the results of the study, to be 879,855 residences. Most of them are concentrated in Mount Lebanon, with 42.2% of the total residences, followed by North Lebanon, with 18.5%, then the Bekaa at 11.7%, Beirut at 11.6%, South Lebanon at 10.2% and Nabatieh at 5.9%. See table (6-1)

Table (6-1)
Distribution of primary residences by governorate

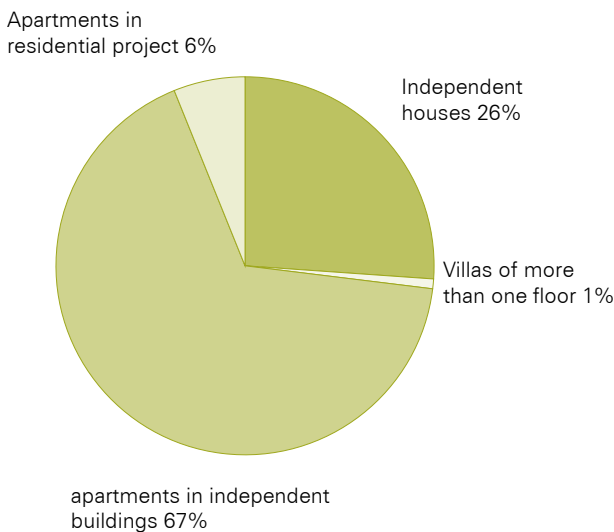
Governorate	Percentage
Beirut	11.6
Mount Lebanon	42.2
North Lebanon	18.5
Bekaa	11.7
South Lebanon	10.2
Nabatieh	5.9
Total	100.0

b. Distribution of primary residences by type of residence

Primary residences are distributed into the following types of residences: 67.0% apartments in independent buildings, 26.0% independent houses, 6.0% apartments in a

residential project and 1.0% as "villas consisting of more than one floor." Improvised residences did not make up a significant percentage of the total number of primary residences. See diagram (6-1)

Diagram (6-1)
Distribution of primary residences by type of residence



¹ A residence is considered primary when the household lives in it most of the time during the year (more than six months)

c. Distribution of primary residences by age of residence

Primary residences older than 49 years make up 22.1% of the total number of residences. Dwellings aged between 25 and 49 years-old represent 34.7% of the total, with 22.3% for those 15 to 24 years-old, 10.9% for those 10 to 14 years-old, and 9.8% for those that are less than 10 years old, (i.e. built after 1994). See table (6-2)

Table (6-2)

Distribution of primary residences by age of residence

Age of residence	Percentage
More than 49 years	22.1
25 – 49 years	34.7
15 – 24 years	22.3
10 – 14 years	10.9
5 – 9 years	7.2
Less than 5 years	2.6
No response	0.2
Total	100.0

d. Distribution of primary residences according to area, number of rooms² and the main floor material

Small residences with roofed areas less than 80 m² make up 15.0% of total residences in Lebanon. Small to medium residences with roofed areas between 80-130 m² comprise 42.4%, and medium to large residences with roofed areas between 130-180 m² form 23.4% of the total. The relatively large residences, with areas above 180 m² represent 19.2% of total residences. See table (6-3). Tiles are used in 83.6% of the residences as the main floor material, with marble in 9.2% and cement in 6.5% of the total dwellings in Lebanon.

Table (6-3)

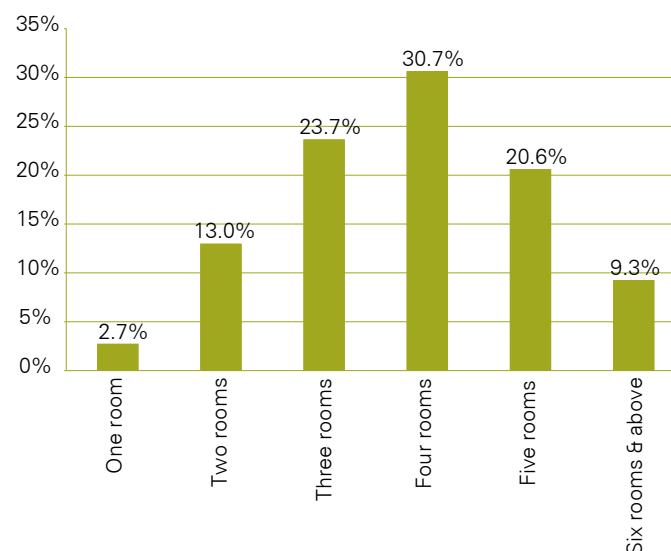
Distribution of primary residences by area of residence

Area of residence	Percentage
Less than 30 m ²	1.4
30 to less than 80 m ²	13.6
80 to less than 130 m ²	42.4
130 to less than 180 m ²	23.4
180 to less than 230 m ²	14.2
230 m ² and more	5.0
Total	100.0

Primary residences with four rooms represent 30.7% of the total dwellings, followed by those made up of three rooms at 23.7%. Residences with five rooms make up 20.6% of the total number of dwellings, those with two rooms represent 13.0% and, finally, residences with six rooms and more represent 9.3%. See diagram (6-2)

Diagram (6-2)

Distribution of primary residences by number of rooms



e. Distribution of primary residences by ownership and type of ownership

The results show that 71.5% of primary residences are owned by the household or one member of the household occupying them while 28.5% are not owned by the households that inhabit them (i.e. renting, no charge or other). Furthermore, 86.8% of the residences owned by the households are individually owned by one member of the household, 11.8% are jointly owned by members of the household and 1.2% jointly owned with relatives or others.

2.

Services available at primary residences

a. Sources of water and sanitation means at primary residences

- Potable water sources at the primary residences (more than one source may be used):

The survey reveals that the public network is the most commonly used source of water (56.7% of primary residences). Mineral water is used by 31.8% of residences as the source of potable water, while 8.2% use artesian wells, 7.0% use purchased water tanks, 6.2% use a spring or running water, and 2.1% use private networks. See table (6-4). Additionally, 8.4% of residences sterilize and or filter their water to make it potable.

Table (6-4)
Sources of potable water

Source of potable water	Yes	No	Total
Public network	56.7	43.3	100.0
Mineral water	31.8	68.2	100.0
Artesian well	8.2	91.8	100.0
Purchased water tanks	7.0	93.0	100.0
Spring or running water	6.2	93.8	100.0
Private network	2.1	97.9	100.0

- Service water sources at the primary residences (more than one source may be used):

A majority of residences, 75.8%, depend on the public network as a source for service water, with 21.4% depending on artesian wells, 15.1% using purchased tanks, 4% using a private network and 1.5% depending on a spring or running river water. See table (6-5)

Table (6-5)
Sources of service water

Source of service water	Yes	No	Total
Public network	75.8	24.2	100.0
Artesian well	21.4	78.6	100.0
Purchased water tanks	15.1	84.9	100.0
Private network	4.0	96.0	100.0
Spring or running water	1.5	98.5	100.0

- Distribution of primary residences by frequency of available service water:

The frequency of available service water from the public network differs between summer and winter, with service water permanently available during winter in 45.5% of the residences that depend on the public network, and is only always available during the summer for 21.2% of residences. See table (6-6)

Table (6-6)
Distribution of primary residences by availability of service water from the public networks

Availability of service water from the public network	During winter	During summer
Permanently	45.5	21.2
Daily with cutoffs	36.0	43.0
With weekly cutoffs	16.2	31.6
With cutoffs lasting more than one week	0.8	3.0
Other cases	0.2	0.3
No response	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0

- Distribution of primary residences by sanitation method used:

The majority of residences (67.4%) are connected to the public sanitation network, with 29.5% using septic tanks and 1.9% connected to open sanitation systems.

b. Sources of energy for lighting and cooking in primary residences (more than one source may be used at the same time):

All primary residences use electricity from the public network as a source for lighting, 38.9% use private electric generators, (whether owned by the household or via subscription), and 15.8% of households resort to other means for lighting (such as candles, etc.). See table (6-7). However, in only 14.3% of residences was electricity from the public network permanently available during the year prior to the interview. It was available with daily cutoffs (once or more) in 73.7% of dwellings and available with weekly cutoffs (once or more) in 11.7% of residences.

Table (6-7)
Sources of energy for lighting in primary residences

Source of energy for lighting	Yes	No	Total
Public electricity network	99.9	0.1	100.0
Private generator	38.9	61.1	100.0
Gas	1.9	98.1	100.0
Kerosene	1.3	98.7	100.0
Other sources for lighting	15.8	84.2	100.0

It is also noted that the source of energy used for cooking in 99.6% of residences is gas, as opposed to 1.2% for electricity and 1.4% for firewood or charcoal.

c. Heating systems in primary residences (more than one source may be used at the same time):

Households may have more than one heating system at their residences. The results show that non-central heating systems are most commonly used, with gas-operated, non-central heating systems used in 34.8% of total residences, and kerosene or gas oil operated non-central heating systems in 24% of residences. The percentages of residences depending on electric non-central systems (17.1%), and on firewood or charcoal (16.8%), are very close.

Gas oil operated central heating systems are used in 5.6% of residences, while individual electric central-heating systems are used in 2.3% of residences. It is worth noting that 9.2% of residences have no heating systems available at all. See table (6-8)

Table (6-8)
Heating systems in primary residences

Heating systems in primary residences	Yes	No	Total
Gas operated non-central heating	34.8	65.2	100.0
Kerosene or gas oil operated non-central heating	24.0	76.0	100.0
Electric non-central heating	17.1	82.9	100.0
Firewood or charcoal non-central heating	16.8	83.2	100.0
Individual gas oil operated central heating	5.6	94.4	100.0
Individual electric central heating	2.3	97.7	100.0
No heating	9.2	90.8	100.0

d. Ways and frequencies of dumping waste in primary residences (more than one source may be used at the same time):

The survey results show that 72.0% of primary residences depend on nearby garbage collection containers to dispose of their waste, and 17.2% use garbage collection containers further away. Moreover, those disposing of their waste in dumps inside the building do not exceed 11.6%. Private companies gather waste from 9.4% of residences, while 2.9% of residences depend on garbage dumps, 2.2% on incineration and 1.5% dispose of their waste in nature. See table (6-9)

Table (6-9)
Ways of dumping waste in primary residences

Way of dumping waste	Yes	No	Total
Collection container near the residence	72.0	28.0	100.0
Collection container away from the residence	17.2	82.8	100.0
Dumps within the residence	11.6	88.4	100.0
Private company	9.4	90.6	100.0
Garbage dumps	2.9	97.1	100.0
Incineration	2.2	97.8	100.0
In nature	1.5	98.5	100.0

The vast majority of residences, 80%, dispose of their waste daily, while 17.2% do so between once and three times a week.

3.
Primary residence surroundings and external disturbances

a. Primary residence surroundings

Some of the primary residences' occupants complain of noise coming from different sources, often or from time to time, as follows: 25.8% suffer from noise from traffic or airplanes, 22.4% from overpopulation, heavy commercial trade or nightclubs, and 19.1% from their neighbors. Moreover, 21.3% of households complain of roadwork hindering their movement, and 26.5% from potholes and neglected roads in the neighborhood which cause damage or harm. In terms of burglaries, robberies or vandalism in the neighborhood during the past 12 months, 16.6% of households state that such incidents occurred more than once, or from time to time, during the past year.

However, although 65.2% of households consider the quality of streetlights appropriate, 22.6% consider them insufficient, and 12.1% have no street lights in their neighborhoods. Of all primary residences, 59.6% of households can easily park their cars, 21.2% can park their cars after several attempts to find a parking space, while 18.9% state that parking is a difficult task. Furthermore, the results reveal that 18.4% of residences have a private parking space – roofed or within the building – and the occupants of 47.8% of residences have access to private outdoor or uncovered parking lots.

b. Distribution of primary residences by availability of some services in the vicinity

The vast majority of the households, at 94.1%, state that there is at least one grocer less than 10-minute walk from their dwelling. Additional availability rates are as follows: 87.2% have at least one bakery (pastries; manakish, fatayer, etc.), 72.2% have at least one pharmacy, 70.5% have at least one elementary school, 66.2% have at least one private clinic, 58.2% have at least one dispensary, 55.5% have at least one public transportation bus and 30.5% have at least one hospital nearby. See table (6-10)

Table (6-10)
Distribution of primary residences by availability of some services within a 10-minute walk from the dwelling

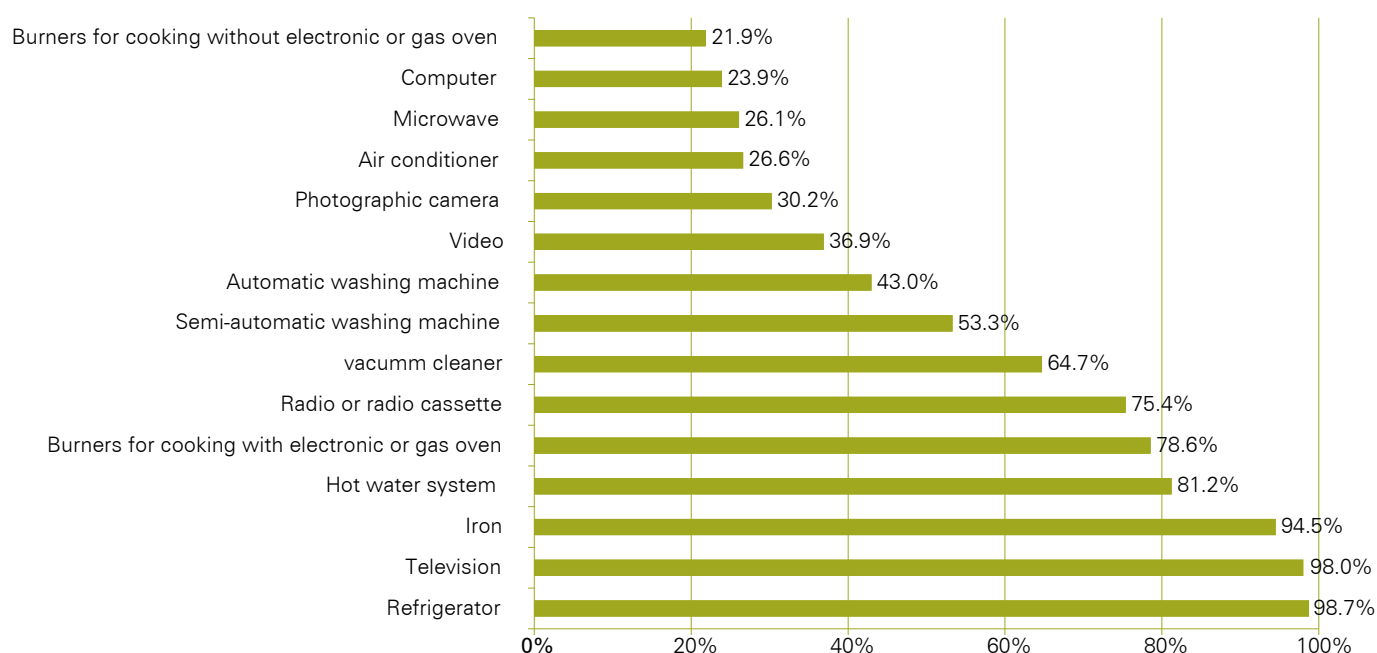
Service	At least one available	None available	Do not know	Total
Grocery	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0
Bakery (pastries)	87.2	12.8	0.1	100.0
Pharmacy	72.2	27.8	0.1	100.0
Elementary public school	70.5	27.2	2.3	100.0
Private clinic	66.2	32.8	1.0	100.0
Dispensary	58.2	39.4	2.3	100.0
Public transportation bus	55.5	43.6	0.9	100.0
Hospital	30.5	69.1	0.4	100.0

4.
Home appliances within the primary residence and transportation means

a. Existence of home appliances within the primary residences

The percentages of home appliances (at least one appliance) present for the households in the primary residences are high: refrigerator (98.7%), television (98.0%), iron (94.5%), hot water system (81.2%), burners for cooking with an electric or gas operated oven (78.6%), radio or radio cassette (with or without CD player) (75.4%) and vacuum cleaner (64.7%).

Additionally the percentage of households owning at least one computer is 23.9%. However, less than 10.0% of households own non-essential appliances, such as a video camera, an independent electric oven, musical instruments, a dryer, a dishwasher or an independent freezer. See diagram (6-3)

Diagram (6-3)**Availability of home appliances in primary residences****b. Distribution of households by ownership of transportation means**

The results show that 52.5% of households own at least one private car, and that 47.5% of households do not own any car at all. The percentage of households which own other means of transportation drops drastically, whereby only 2.7% of households own a van or mini bus, 2.4% own a pickup truck and 1.1% own a motorcycle.

5.

Secondary residences

Of the surveyed households, 8.5% stated that they occupied a secondary residence during the 12 months prior to the survey, of which 94% are in Lebanon, 66.2% are "independent residences," and 31.9% are apartments within independent buildings or within residential projects. The majority of them, 86.5%, are used for spending vacations, with 12.0% used for work.

Additionally, 60.6% of secondary residences are vacant³ and not used by anybody at all, although 26.5% of the secondary residences are occupied by one member of the household, and 10.8% by a relative. The percentage of secondary residences owned by the households, either individually or jointly, is 89.1%, while 8.5% are residences rented by the households that inhabit them.