ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

In order to assess the economic vulnerability of the Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, several variables were taken into perspective. These included the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets (S/MEB), debt and the structure and volume of expenditures.

KEY FINDINGS

- Public unrest, economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic almost pushed the entire refugee population (88.7%) to below the SMEB.
- Inflation has substantially impacted food costs and non-food costs (174% and 175% respectively since October 2019).
- The average monthly per capita expenditure was LBP 198,980; there were many elements that hindered the comparison with the 2019 expenditures due to the current inflation crisis;, however, the slight increase in the expenditures did not follow the increase in prices, which reflected the very limited purchase power of the Syrian refugees.
- The average level of debt per household has been significantly increasing by nearly 10% (LBP 1,835,837) showing that Syrian refugee households continued to lack enough resources to cover their basic needs. Similar to the previous year, 9 out 10 households remained in debt.
- Food, rent and health (buying medicine) remained to be the main reasons of debt, while borrowing money to buy food increased by 18%. Female-headed households have significantly borrowed money to buy medicine compared to their male counterparts (46% vs. 32%), while male-headed households have been borrowing more money to pay rent (48.5% vs. 43.2%). Similar to the previous year, friends in Lebanon remained the main source of borrowing in 2020 (78.5 %), followed by supermarkets (45.5%) and landlords (20%).

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REVIEW OF THE SURVIVAL AND MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKETS IN LEBANON

The survival and minimum expenditure baskets stand as a reference that allow humanitarian actors in Lebanon to assess the components and volume of purchasing conducted by Syrian refugee households to meet their basic needs. Since 2014, the S/MEB values have helped in studying the economic situation of Syrian refugees and categorizing them into different vulnerability groups, to identify those who are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including the multi-purpose cash assistance.

Due to the multifaced crisis that took place in Lebanon during 2020, including public unrest, COVID-19, and economic crises, the SMEB update was a necessity in order to reflect the drastic changes in high cost conditions. This process was very important following the continuously rise in inflation rates, as well as prices and living cost inflation, diminishing income generating opportunities, high unemployment among others.

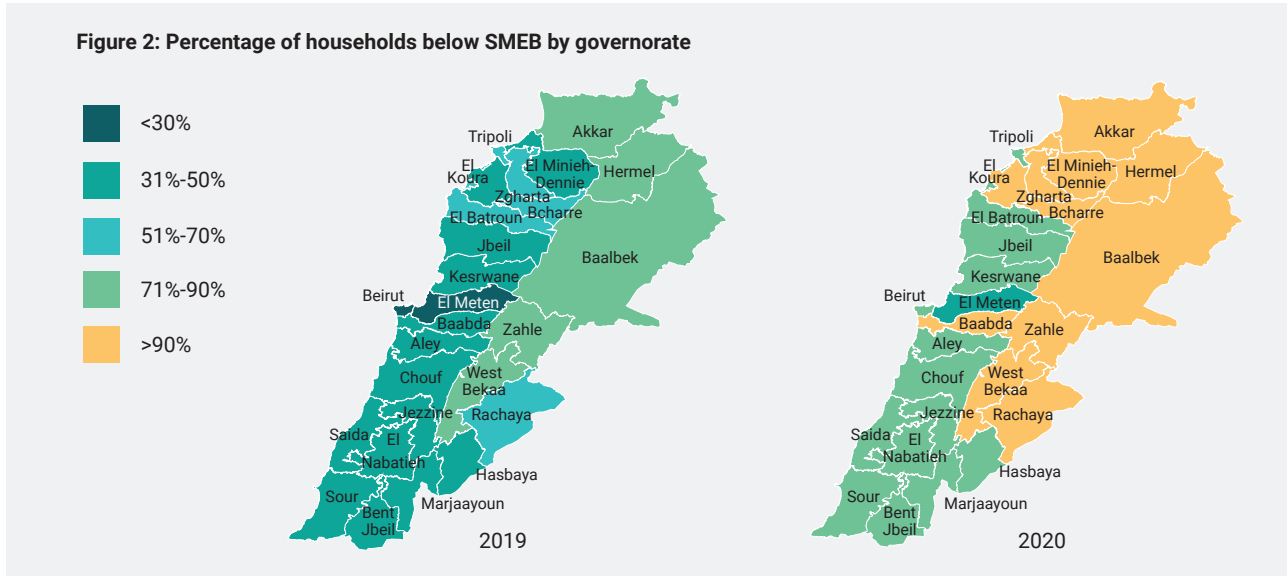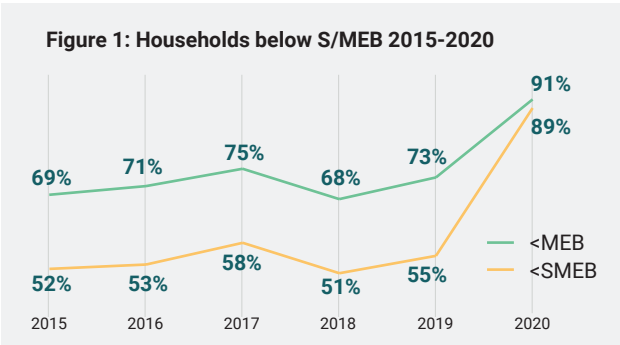Several steps have been followed in adjusting the basket values[1].

Table 1: SMEB and MEB values per household (in LBP)-2020

	SMEB per HH (LBP)	MEB per HH (LBP)
Food	590,188	653,544
Non-Food	953,425	1,097,998
Total	1,543,613	1,751,542

As shown in the above table, the total cost of the SMEB basket with both its food and non-food components has been updated to be LBP 1,543,613 per household. Additionally, the reviewed MEB basket including both its food and non-food components, was LBP 1,751,542 per household as of August, 2020. The new S/MEB figures shown in table 1 will inform future decisions regarding cash transfer values, in order to have meaningful assistance reflecting actual consumption patterns of Syrian refugee households amid the multifaceted crisis that Lebanon is going through.

SURVIVAL AND MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

Almost 89% of Syrian refugee households lived below the SMEB of LBP 1,543,613 in 2020, a dramatic increase than last year's figure of 55%. The number of Syrian refugee households spending less than MEB of LBP 1,751,542 has also steeply increased from 73% in 2019 to 91% in 2020. It is also worth noting that the share of households living between MEB and SMEB has substantially decreased from 18% in 2019 to 2% in 2020, indicating that more households were severely affected by the multi-pronged crisis in Lebanon. The S/MEB levels in 2020 were the highest amongst the past five years.

Figure 1: Households below S/MEB 2015-2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<MEB	69%	71%	75%	68%	73%	91%
<SMEB	52%	53%	58%	51%	55%	89%

Figure 2: Percentage of households below SMEB by governorate

Legend:
- <30%
- 31%-50%
- 51%-70%
- 71%-90%
- >90%

2019

2020

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[1] Check the methodology of the 'Review of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets in Lebanon' report on
https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/review-survival-and-minimum-expenditure-baskets-lebanon-updated-smeb-and-meb

Overall, the percentage of households below the SMEB level has increased significantly in all governorates, with the most substantial increase reported in Beirut with 48% difference (23% in 2019 vs. 71% in 2020). Moreover, the governorates where the percentage of households below SMEB was greater than the national average (89%) was Bekaa (96%), Baalbek-El Hermel (94%), the North (92%), and Akkar (91%). This also indicates that the economic vulnerability has risen in all areas across Lebanon. Moreover, Akkar governorate witnessed a 16% decrease in the percentage of households with working members compared to 2019, followed by the North (14% decrease) and Beirut (10% decrease). The governorate with the least percentage of households with working members continued to be Baalbek-El Hermel, in addition to Bekaa at 35%.

**Figure 3: Percentage of households below SMEB by governorate**
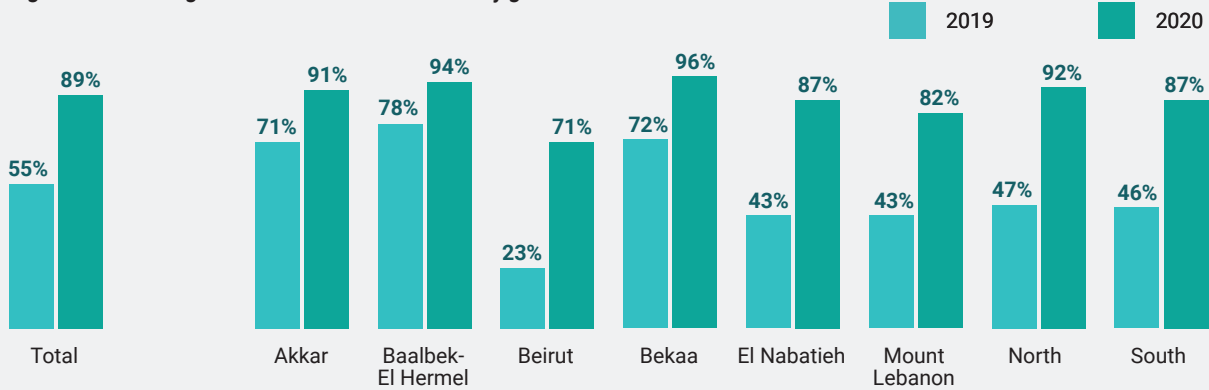
DEBT AND BORROWING MONEY

Debt: current amount of accumulated debt that households have from receiving credit or borrowing money.

Borrowing: households that borrowed money or received credit in the three months prior to the survey.

The percentage of households with debt greater than LBP 900,000 has considerably increased from 55% in 2019 to 63% in 2020. Additionally, there was a 4% increase in the households who have debt of less than LBP 300,000. In general, the share of households that are in debt has maintained the same level (93% in 2019 vs. 92% in 2020).

Figure 4: Debt category 2019-2020
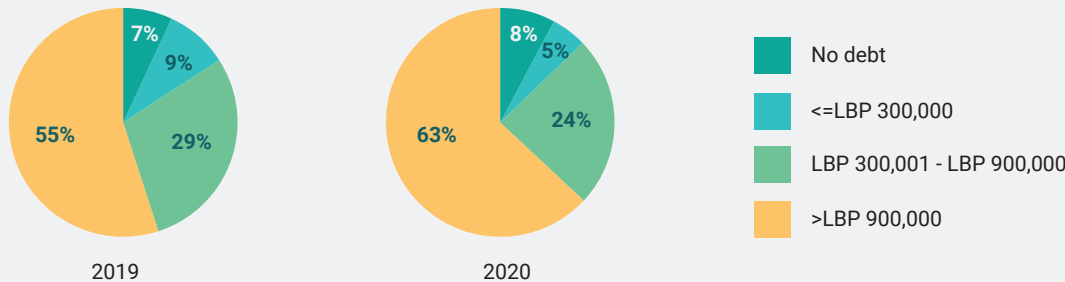
The mean debt per household with debt appeared to be rising steadily with around 10% increase between 2019 (LBP 1,672,602) and 2020 (LBP 1,835,838). Similarly, there has been a constant increase in the average debt per capita for households with debt at around 7% between 2019 and 2020 reaching LBP 442,634 per capita. At a governorate level, the North and Bekaa had the highest mean debt per household at LBP 2,340,550 and LBP 1,992,299 respectively. As for the mean debt per capita, the North and Beirut governorates reported the highest levels at LBP 552,771 and LBP 527,879 respectively.

Figure 5: Mean debt per households and per capita 2017-2020

LBP 2,000,000

LBP 1,835,838

LBP 1,672,602

LBP 1,600,000

LBP 1,522,500

LBP 1,378,500

LBP 1,200,000

LBP 800,000

LBP 400,000

LBP 340,500   LBP 375,000   LBP 413,167   LBP 442,634

LBP 0

2017   2018   2019   2020

— Mean debt per household (only households with debt)

— Mean debt per capita (only households with debt)
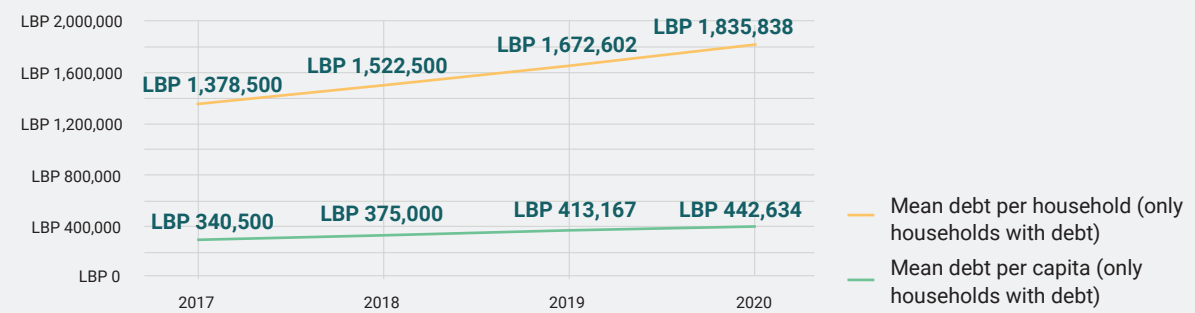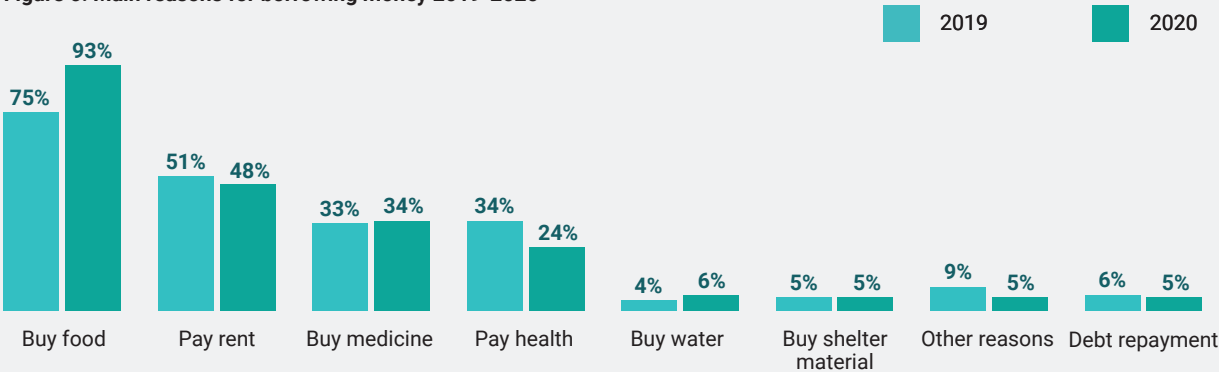
REASONS FOR BORROWING

Buying food has been reported as the top reason for borrowing money with a dramatic increase from 75% in 2019 to 93% in 2020. Paying rent remained the second top reason for borrowing money with a slight decrease of 3%. It is worth noting that while buying medicine remained at almost the same level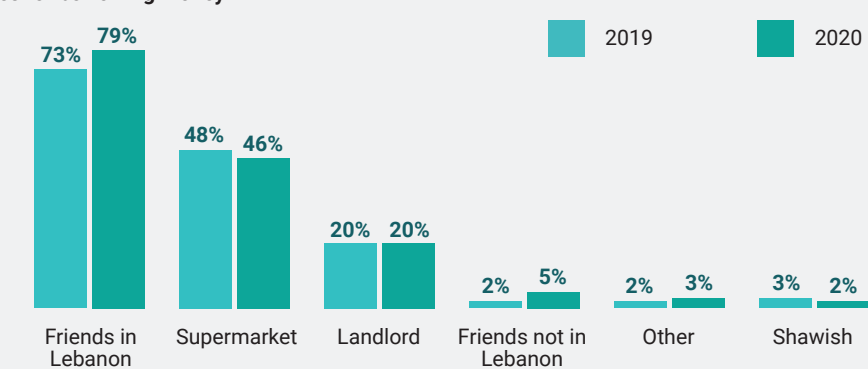 (33% in 2019 vs. 34% in 2020), borrowing money to pay healthcare expenses witnessed a decrease of 10% between 2019 and 2020; this might indicate that households were spending less on the health of their members. Debt repayment has approximately maintained the same level (6% in 2019 vs. 5% in 2020).

Figure 6: Main reasons for borrowing money 2019-2020

■ 2019   ■ 2020

	Buy food	Pay rent	Buy medicine	Pay health	Buy water	Buy shelter material	Other reasons	Debt repayment
2019	75%	51%	33%	34%	4%	5%	9%	6%
2020	93%	48%	34%	24%	6%	5%	5%	5%

Similar to the previous year, friends in Lebanon have been the main source of borrowing with an increase of 6% between 2019 and 2020. The second reported source of borrowing was grocery shops with a slight decrease from 48% in 2019 to 46% in 2020. Borrowing money from friends not in Lebanon witnessed an increase of 3% between 2019 and 2020.

Figure 7: Sources for borrowing money

■ 2019   ■ 2020

|	Friends in Lebanon	Supermarket	Landlord	Friends not in Lebanon	Other	Shawish
2019	73%	48%	20%	2%	2%	3%
2020	79%	46%	20%	5%	3%	2%

EXPENDITURES

The share of expenditures among food, rent and health followed to a great extent the same trend as previous years. The monthly expenditure on food increased by 4% between 2019 and 2020, whereas the percentages of rent and health have slightly decreased. However, the monthly expenditure per capita has increased by around 27% from last year (LBP 156,943 in 2019 vs. LBP 198,981 in 2020). This might reflect the inflation of prices of commodities, but not necessarily an increase in the volume of commodities purchased. In terms of individual food items, "bread and pasta" continued to be the most purchased items at 25%, followed by fruits and vegetables at 16%. The third most purchased item in 2020 was cereals at 11% (up from 8% in 2019), whereas the third most purchased item in 2019 used to be dairy products (10.2% in 2019 vs. 8.6% in 2020).

Figure 8: Monthly expenditure per capita 2017-2020
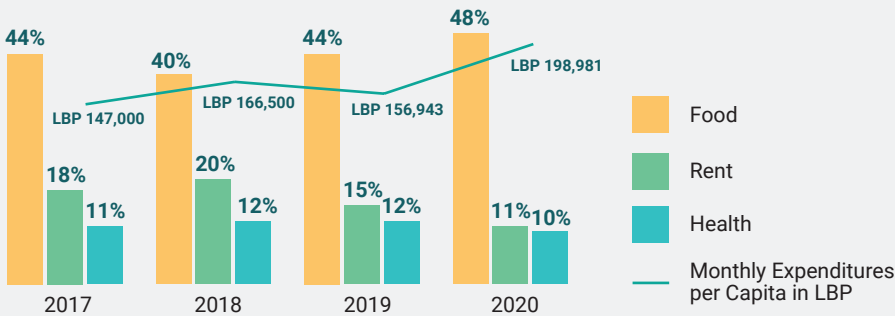
CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

The details below demonstrate the profiling of the most economically vulnerable households and those falling below S/MEB thresholds.

Debt: Ninety-two percent of households under the SMEB were in debt, slightly less than the percentage in 2019 at 96%. In 2020, households under the SMEB were more likely to have debt greater than LBP 900,000 (63% in 2020 vs. 57% in 2019). In fact, households in all MEB/SMEB categories have been borrowing more money (greater than LBP 900,000) compared to 2019.

Reason for borrowing: Borrowing money to buy food has witnessed a dramatic increase among the most economically vulnerable households from 79.4% in 2019 to 93.4% in 2020. The second and third top reasons were paying rent (47.5%) and buying medicine (34.7%).

Shelter: Sixty-five point four percent of households under the SMEB lived in residential shelters, followed by non-permanent shelters (22.7%).

Food security: Households falling under the SMEB were more likely to be food insecure at 51%, up by 16% compared to 2019.

Working members: Fifty-one point nine percent of the households under the SMEB level have a working member, down from 54% in 2019.

Coping strategies: Households under the SMEB level adopted more crisis and emergency coping strategies (59.2%) than households belonging to other S/MEB categories.

Demographics: The average household size for households under the SMEB was the highest compared to other S/MEB categories (5 members). Additionally, 82% of households under the SMEB level were men-headed and 18% were women-headed. Around one third of households between the MEB and SMEB levels were women-headed.

Table 2: Economic vulnerability groups by sectors indicators

	>=125% MEB (>=)	MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 350,200- LBP 437,750)	SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-LBP 350,200)	< SMEB (LBP 308,722)
Debt and Borrowing				
Borrowed Money	86.50%	89.20%	88.8%	92.40%
Debt per household (mean LBP for households with debt	LBP 2,122,239	LBP 2,198,638	LBP 1,871,451	LBP 1,801,979
Debt group: >LBP 900,000	60.5%	65.1%	66.5%	62.8%
Reason for borrowing:				
to buy food	88.6%	93.0%	90.8%	93.4%
to pay rent	49.8%	45.6%	49.9%	47.5%
to buy medicine	25.2%	36.5%	34.2%	34.7%
to cover health expenses	19.2%	29.9%	30.5%	24.2%
Shelter				
Non-Permanent	8.8%	9.4%	12.9%	22.7%
Non-Residential	14.8%	11.5%	15.8%	11.9%
Residential	76.4%	79.1%	71.2%	65.4%
Food Security				
Food secure	11.2%	7.9%	12.0%	3.4%
Mild food insecurity	52.3%	59.0%	59.5%	45.5%
Moderate food insecurity	35.5%	33.1%	28.4%	47.1%
Severe food insecurity	1.1%	.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Working members				
Households with working members	56.3%	57.8%	57.7%	51.9%
Coping Strategies				
Crisis and Emergency Coping	42%	45.2%	46.5%	59.2%
Demographics				
Household size (mean)	2	3	4	5
Gender of the household head				
Men	74.6%	79.7%	70.9%	82.2%
Women	25.4%	20.3%	29.1%	17.8%

ASSISTANCE

Assistance VASyR 2020

Vulnerable Syrian refugees in Lebanon received two main kinds of assistance aimed to cover basic needs: cash assistance and in-kind support. Most cash assistance was provided through ATM cards whereby refugees could withdraw cash from any ATM or use cards to purchase goods in the local market, where possible. Cash assistance allowed refugee households to meet their basic needs in a dignified manner by allowing them to prioritize their purchases according to their needs. The VASyR 2020 survey examined the proportion of surveyed households that were recipients of cash assistance at the time of the interview. The assessment also examined whether they had received training or education on proper hygiene.

Assistance Provision

The three largest cash programs for Syrian refugees were as follows:

1. Multipurpose cash assistance. Recipients of multipurpose cash assistance received a monthly cash transfer via an ATM card. Due to challenges and strains in the banking sector throughout 2020, some agencies shifted the modality and households were also able to redeem multipurpose cash assistance at WFP contracted shops. At the time of the survey (August-September), eligible households were receiving LBP 400,000 per month. Nationally, some 94,000 households were assisted with multipurpose cash. As of October 2020, beneficiaries who were receiving multipurpose cash assistance via debit card from UNHCR could purchase goods in all stores that were equipped with the card reader machines within Mastercard network.

2. Cash for food assistance and Food E-card. Beneficiaries of the Cash for Food assistance could withdraw cash from ATM and redeem the card in the WFP contracted shops or any store equipped with a POS terminal, while recipients of the Food E-card could only redeem the card in WFP contracted shops. In terms of the current targeting, 40% of WFP caseload is within food e-card modality and 60% with cash for food and multipurpose cash. In the month of September (time of the survey), 49,169 households received cash for food assistance, which overlapped with the recipients of the UNHCR MCAP assistance; and 54,076 households received Food E-card assistance. Eligible households received food component amounting to LBP 70,000 per household member per month from WFP for both modalities.

3. Cash for winter needs. In the 2019/2020 winter season, UNHCR assisted close to 260,000 households, including refugees and Lebanese, to support them meet the additional needs brought about by the winter. Cash assistance was provided via ATM cards to economically vulnerable households.

In addition to the above-mentioned programs, other cash assistance programs exist in Lebanon targeting smaller groups of households. These include protection and emergency cash programs, cash for education and cash for weatherproofing, inter alia.

A little under half (46%) of households reported they were in possession of a card from which they were able to redeem cash at an ATM. The highest proportions were in Baalbek- El Hermel (67%) and Akkar (78%). There was a slightly larger proportion of female-headed households that reported having a cash card (50% compared to 45% among male-headed households). A smaller proportion reported that they had a card which they could use directly to buy food from shops (35%) and much less (10%) reported that they were in possession of a card they could use in shops directly to buy non-food items.

In-kind assistance was much less common with only 8% of households reporting that they had received in-kind food assistance in the three months preceding the interview. The same proportion reported having received education or training on hygiene over the last year.

When inquiring whether any organization that was providing assistance asked households about the kind of assistance they needed, the majority (88%) reported that this had not happened.

Annex 7: (S)MEB breakdown, poverty line and debt

	Household MEB/SMEB Categories				Debt Categories			
	>=125% MEB (>=)	MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 350,200- LBP 437,750)	SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-LBP 350,200)	< SMEB (LBP 308,722)	No debt	Debt group: <=LBP 300,000	Debt group: LBP 300,001-LBP 900,000	Debt group: >LBP 900,000
	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %
Total	5.0%	3.6%	2.8%	88.7%	8.3%	5.2%	23.7%	62.8%
Governorate								
Akkar	4.4%	2.1%	2.7%	90.8%	15.2%	10.1%	32.9%	41.9%
Baalbek-El Hermel	2.8%	2.3%	1.3%	93.6%	11.4%	7.0%	26.5%	55.1%
Beirut	14.6%	10.6%	3.7%	71.1%	14.1%	2.4%	18.0%	65.4%
Bekaa	0.2%	1.9%	1.5%	96.4%	3.3%	2.1%	16.7%	77.9%
El Nabatieh	6.8%	2.8%	3.6%	86.8%	10.8%	3.8%	26.7%	58.7%
Mount Lebanon	8.7%	5.1%	4.5%	81.7%	9.2%	5.5%	24.0%	61.2%
North	3.3%	3.1%	2.0%	91.5%	6.7%	5.1%	26.2%	62.0%
South	6.2%	4.5%	2.2%	87.1%	4.0%	5.2%	22.4%	68.4%
MEB/SMEB categories								
>=125% MEB (>=)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	5.5%	20.4%	60.5%
MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 350,200-437,750)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	2.8%	21.3%	65.1%
SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-350,200)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	11.2%	5.2%	17.1%	66.5%
< SMEB (LBP 308,722)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7.6%	5.2%	24.4%	62.8%
Food Security Classification								
Food secure	13.2%	6.6%	7.9%	72.2%	46.9%	2.7%	18.5%	31.9%
Mild food insecurity	5.6%	4.5%	3.5%	86.4%	8.7%	5.4%	24.2%	61.8%
Moderate food insecurity	3.9%	2.6%	1.7%	91.8%	4.9%	5.3%	23.2%	66.6%
Severe food insecurity	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	2.0%	3.1%	32.2%	62.7%
Gender of Head of Household								
Female	6.8%	3.9%	4.3%	84.9%	11.4%	6.9%	27.7%	54.0%
Male	4.6%	3.5%	2.4%	89.5%	7.6%	4.8%	22.8%	64.9%
Shelter type								
Residential	5.8%	4.2%	3.0%	87.0%	8.8%	5.1%	23.9%	62.2%
Non-residential	6.1%	3.4%	3.6%	86.9%	7.8%	5.5%	28.0%	58.7%
Non-permanent	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	94.7%	6.9%	5.1%	21.0%	67.0%

Annex 8: Debt per household and per capita, and households borrowing money

	Debt per Household (all Households)	Debt per Capita (all Households)	Debt per Household (only Households with Debt)	Debt per Capita (only Households with Debt)	Households that borrowed money in the past 3 months
Total	1,683,360	405,870	1,835,838	442,634	88.8%
Governorate					
Akkar	1,064,869	286,299	1,255,668	337,597	83.3%
Baalbek-El Hermel	1,443,927	326,425	1,630,554	368,615	88.2%
Beirut	1,619,000	453,621	1,884,032	527,879	87.0%
Bekaa	1,925,642	448,787	1,992,299	464,322	96.1%
El Nabatieh	1,684,351	336,955	1,889,285	377,952	83.2%
Mount Lebanon	1,516,769	392,348	1,671,322	432,327	88.5%
North	2,183,709	515,730	2,340,550	552,771	86.3%
South	1,907,434	423,148	1,986,192	440,620	86.3%
MEB/SMEB categories					
>=125% MEB (>=)	1,834,760	1,043,882	2,122,239	1,207,443	83.3%
MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 350,200-437,750)	1,961,456	657,781	2,198,638	737,321	89.1%
SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-350,200)	1,662,101	527,852	1,871,451	594,337	87.6%
< SMEB (LBP 308,722)	1,665,194	351,406	1,801,979	380,272	89.2%
Food Security Classification					
Food secure	891,664	223,444	1,679,197	420,794	52.2%
Mild food insecurity	1,722,641	387,469	1,886,113	424,239	89.1%
Moderate food insecurity	1,716,599	436,454	1,804,542	458,814	91.9%
Severe food insecurity	1,688,758	469,185	1,723,205	478,756	90.6%
Gender of Head of Household					
Female	1,261,588	400,282	1,424,513	451,975	86.0%
Male	1,781,369	407,169	1,927,428	440,553	89.5%
Shelter type					
Residential	1693435.18	411278.12	1857684.81	451168.80	87.7%
Non-residential	1487112.75	398114.28	1613221.70	431874.85	89.2%
Non-permanent	1764547.55	393367.34	1895436.20	422546.10	92.2%

Annex 9: Monthly expenditure per capita, food expenditure share and expenditure share (monthly average)

	Total Expenditures per Month per Capita in LBP	Food Expenditure Share Category				Expenditure Share - Monthly average							
	Mean	< 50% Row N %	>=50- 65% Row N %	>=65-75% Row N %	>=75% Row N %	Food Mean	Health Mean	Education Mean	Rent Mean	Water Mean	Alcohol / Tobacco Mean	Soap and Hygiene Mean	Fuel Mean
Total	198,981	54.5%	26.9%	11.6%	7.0%	47.9	10.3	0.2	10.8	3.0	2.9	10.7	0.1
Governorate													
Akkar	193,067	53.1%	28.5%	10.6%	7.7%	48.3	11.8	0.2	7.0	2.0	4.0	13.0	.1
Baalbek-El Hermel	178,325	35.1%	39.0%	20.0%	5.9%	53.0	13.9	0.3	6.8	1.6	1.5	8.0	0.1
Beirut	292,441	64.3%	22.0%	10.6%	3.1%	44.1	7.3	0.3	17.7	5.2	3.7	11.2	.1
Bekaa	141,395	49.7%	27.2%	12.2%	10.9%	49.9	14.5	0.0	8.0	2.3	1.4	6.9	0.0
El Nabatieh	202,198	52.6%	30.4%	10.4%	6.7%	47.7	9.1	0.3	8.5	3.0	4.8	12.0	0.1
Mount Lebanon	248,306	65.2%	22.6%	8.6%	3.6%	45.0	6.8	0.2	16.6	4.3	3.2	10.9	.1
North	172,458	47.2%	28.5%	13.4%	10.9%	51.1	9.2	0.1	6.8	1.9	4.2	14.4	.3
South	211,201	67.2%	19.2%	8.5%	5.0%	41.2	9.3	0.4	13.2	4.6	2.7	14.0	.0
MEB/SMEB categories													
>=125% MEB (>=)	708,858	78.7%	11.7%	6.7%	2.9%	36.5	15.9	0.5	16.3	2.9	3.0	8.1	0.0
MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 350,200-437,750)	390,219	75.1%	16.0%	4.9%	4.0%	39.0	14.6	0.6	14.9	3.0	4.0	9.3	0.3
SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-350,200)	329,111	83.8%	12.2%	3.5%	0.6%	36.6	12.7	0.2	17.5	3.2	5.5	9.0	0.0
< SMEB (LBP 308,722)	158,386	51.5%	28.6%	12.4%	7.5%	49.2	9.8	0.2	10.2	3.0	2.8	11.0	0.1
Food Security Classification													
Food secure	312,723	85.5%	12.1%	2.5%	0.0%	39.9	8.0	0.5	17.4	3.6	3.5	11.8	0.6
Mild food insecurity	219,582	63.0%	29.2%	6.8%	1.1%	44.3	10.1	0.2	12.5	3.1	3.5	11.0	0.1
Moderate food insecurity	173,584	47.0%	27.4%	15.6%	10.0%	50.1	11.1	0.1	9.2	2.9	2.3	10.5	0.1
Severe food insecurity	117,705	0.0%	9.1%	34.7%	56.2%	79.3	4.5	.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	6.7	0.0
Gender of Head of Household													
Female	206,656	54.8%	26.8%	10.5%	7.9%	46.8	14.8	0.2	11.0	2.6	1.3	10.1	0.0
Male	197,226	54.4%	26.9%	11.8%	6.8%	48.2	9.3	0.2	10.8	3.1	3.3	10.8	0.1
Shelter type													
Residential	209,399	58.6%	25.5%	10.0%	5.9%	46.4	9.2	0.2	13.2	3.4	3.1	10.8	0.1
Non-residential	202,711	52.5%	26.2%	9.4%	11.9%	49.8	8.7	0.1	10.2	2.8	2.8	12.0	0.1
Non-permanent	164,209	42.7%	31.7%	17.8%	7.9%	51.8	14.6	0.2	3.7	1.7	2.3	9.5	0.0

Annex 9: Monthly expenditure per capita, food expenditure share and expenditure share (monthly average) - continued

Expenditure Share - Monthly average

	Transportation	Clothing	Telecome	Electricity: Electricite du Liban (EDL)	Electricity: Private Generators	Assets	Other	Shelter	Gas	Registration	Entertainment	Debt Repayment
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Total	1.2	.4	3.8	1.6	2.9	0.0	.1	.0	2.5	0.1	0.009	1.4
Governorate												
Akkar	1.2	.5	2.9	.6	3.4	.0	0.1	.1	2.6	0.0	0.000	2.2
Baalbek-El Hermel	1.2	.6	3.7	1.1	2.1	.0	.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.000	2.8
Beirut	0.5	.4	4.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	.0	1.7	0.2	.0	0.4
Bekaa	1.9	.6	4.0	3.4	2.1	.0	.1	.0	2.4	0.0	0.000	2.3
El Nabatieh	0.7	.3	4.3	1.5	2.9	.0	.2	.1	2.4	0.2	0.000	2.0
Mount Lebanon	1.0	.3	4.0	1.4	3.6	.1	.0	.0	1.9	0.1	0.029	.6
North	0.9	.1	3.5	1.0	2.5	.0	.0	.0	3.6	0.1	0.001	.5
South	1.0	.1	4.2	1.2	3.9	.0	.6	.0	2.7	0.2	0.000	0.5
MEB/SMEB categories												
>=125% MEB (>=)	2.1	.7	3.6	1.2	3.0	.1	1.0	.0	1.6	0.7	0.000	2.5
MEB - 125% MEB (LBP 350,200-437,750)	1.6	.7	3.5	1.5	3.2	.0	.4	.0	1.5	0.4	0.000	1.5
SMEB-MEB (LBP 308,722-350,200)	1.6	.4	4.1	1.1	4.6	.0	.4	.2	2.3	0.1	0.000	0.6
< SMEB (LBP 308,722)	1.1	.3	3.9	1.7	2.8	.0	.0	.0	2.5	0.1	0.010	1.3
Food Security Classification												
Food secure	1.3	.1	3.7	1.4	4.5	.1	.3	.0	2.2	0.0	0.000	1.1
Mild food insecurity	1.3	.7	3.8	1.6	3.3	.1	.1	.0	2.3	0.2	0.019	1.8
Moderate food insecurity	1.2	.1	3.9	1.9	2.5	.0	.1	.0	2.7	0.1	0.000	1.1
Severe food insecurity	.3	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.000	0.0
Gender of Head of Household												
Female	1.1	.4	3.0	1.9	2.6	.0	.1	.0	2.3	0.2	0.047	1.4
Male	1.2	.4	4.0	1.6	2.9	.0	.1	.0	2.5	0.1	0.000	1.4
Shelter type												
Residential	1.0	.3	4.1	1.5	3.0	.0	.1	.0	2.2	0.1	0.013	1.1
Non-residential	1.4	.4	3.3	1.4	2.5	.0	.3	.0	2.9	0.3	0.000	1.0
Non-permanent	1.6	.7	3.2	2.2	2.6	.0	.1	.1	3.0	0.1	0.000	2.5