LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME

This chapter addresses the employment, income, and work sectors at the individual and household levels. At the individual level, income-generating activities, employment, and unemployment levels were probed one week prior to the survey and covered household members aged 18 years and above. At the household level, the survey investigated the households' main income sources they rely on to cover living expenses and the monthly income from employment for households and per capita.

Key findings

– The main sources of income that Syrian refugee households relied on to survive for were e-cards used in WFP food shops (21%) and ATM cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations (21%), followed by informal debt from shops and friends (13%), and agriculture and construction (8% each). This suggests a high dependency on humanitarian assistance and its importance in enabling Syrian refugee households to meet their basic needs, which they cannot cover through employment alone.

– Even with more Syrian refugees working (33% in 2021 vs. 26% in 2020), the amount of income that households gained from employment in 2021 was still one-fifth of the SMEB[1] value when compared to 2020, indicating that household members may be engaging in poorly paid and high-risk jobs. The amount of income was one-third the SMEB value in 2019, before the onset of the economic crisis. The 2019 monthly income in US$ value (US$ 151) was four times that of 2020 (US$ 35) and 2021 (US$ 34), indicating a much lower purchasing power for Syrian refugee households. In 2021, households below the SMEB had the lowest income per capita in comparison to the categories above the SMEB (LBP 95,184 vs. average of LBP 315,189).[2]

– The highest per capita monthly income was reported in Beirut (similar to 2020) and the lowest in Baalbek-El Hermel, whereas the lowest reported income in 2020 was in Bekaa.

– Fifty-nine percent of men were employed compared to only 9% for women. The unemployment rate decreased from 39% in 2020 to 30% in 2021, with the highest levels reported in Baalbek-El Hermel (49%) and Bekaa (46%). The unemployment rate among women was 1.6 times that of men (42% vs. 27% respectively).

– On average, 66% of households had at least one working member in the past 7 days, up from 52% in 2020. Seventy percent of male-headed households had a working member compared to 47% among female-headed households.

– The main work sectors were agriculture at 27% (down from 32% in 2020), and construction at 19% (down from 24% in 2020) while other services including hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services were at 16%, up from 9% in 2020, possibly because of the lifting of COVID lockdown measures in 2021.

[1] S/MEB categories are the following:
1. >=125% MEB (>=LBP 692,191)
2. MEB-125% MEB (LBP 553,753 – LBP 692,191)
3. SMEB-MEB (LBP 490,028 – LBP 553,753)
4. < SMEB (LBP 490,028)

[2] The average market rate during the time of data collection (June 7 – July 7) registered at LBP 16,060 to the US$. Source: www.lirarate.org

Employment, unemployment, and the labor force

The definitions below are based on the core ILO Labor Force Survey (LFS) questions following the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) resolution. Those are comparable with the CAS/ILO's Labor Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS) 2018-19. The analysis included people aged 18 years and above, which allowed for a comparison between the 2020 and 2021 figures for the individual employment subsection.

Employment: *number of working-age individuals (18+ years old) who have worked during the past week for someone else in return of pay as an employee, laborer, or apprentice or have worked in any other kind of business activity. It also includes working-age individuals who worked in the past week in own/family farming or fishing given that the farming or animal products were only or mainly for sale. Additionally, it includes working-age individuals who, during the last week, either performed any other activity to generate an income even for 1 hr (such as casual work, making things to sell, providing service for pay, among others), or have a paid job or business activity but were temporarily absent, or contributed without pay in a family business.*

Unemployment: *number of working-age individuals (18+ years old) who were not employed during the past week (as per the definition above), who looked for a paid job or tried to start a business in the past 4 weeks, and who are available to start working within the next 2 weeks if ever a job or business opportunity becomes available.*

Outside labor force: *number of working-age individuals (18+ years old) who were not employed during the past week, and who either cannot start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity becomes available, or did not look for a paid job or did not try to start a business in the past 4 weeks.*

Labor force: *sum of employed and unemployed working-age individuals (18+ years old).*

Employment-to-population ratio (LPR): *the proportion of a country's working-age (18+ years old) population that is employed.*

Labor force participation rate (LFPR) = *(employed population + unemployed population) / total population aged 18+.*

Potential labor force: *number of working-age individuals (18+ years old) who were not employed during the past week, and who are available to start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity arises but did not actively search for a job/try to start a business in the past 4 weeks. Potential labor force also includes working-age individuals who were not employed during the past week, and who are actively searching for a job/ trying to start a business in the past 4 weeks, but who are unavailable to start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity arises.*

The employment to population ratio in 2021 was 33%, up from 26% in 2020, and the unemployment rate was 30%, down from 39% in 2020. The labor force participation was 47%, slightly higher than in 2020 (43%).

In comparison to 2020, the employment to population ratio and unemployment rates remained the same for women but improved for men, widening the gender gap even more. The labor force participation of men (81%) was 5 times that of women (16%), similar to 2020.

The employment to population ratio of men was 59% (up from 46% in 2020), a significant 7 times higher than that of women (9%, and 8% in 2020).

One of five men were unemployed in 2021 compared to two of five in 2020. Two in five women were unemployed in 2021, similar to 2020 (42% in 2021 vs. 45% in 2020).

At governorate level, Baalbek-El Hermel, Bekaa, and Akkar reported the highest unemployment rates at 49%, 46%, and 35% respectively. The highest employment to population ratios were reported in the South (47%) and El Nabatieh and Beirut (44% each), followed by Mount Lebanon (40%). Baalbek-El Hermel and Akkar reported the lowest levels of labor participation rate at 37% and 39% respectively.
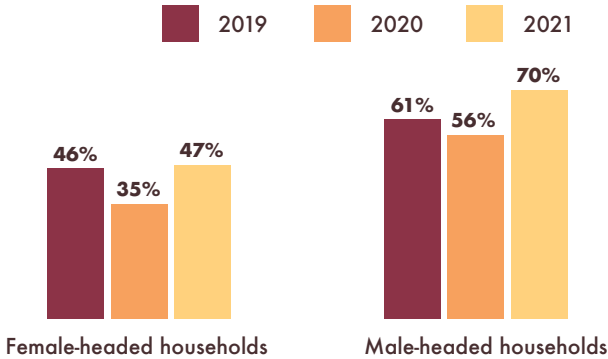
Figure 1: Employed, not working, and outside the labor force population, by population and gender
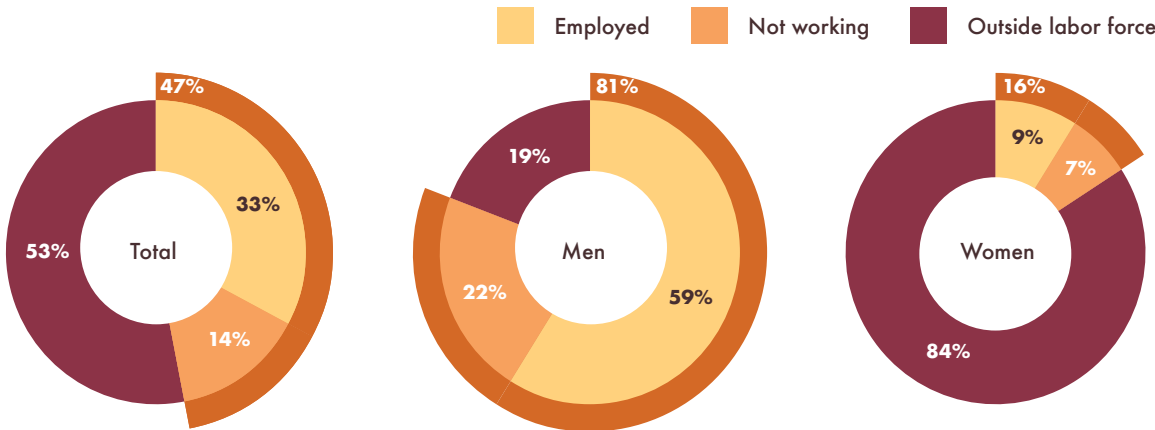
At household level, the share of households with members working in the past 7 days increased by 14 percentage points, from 52% in 2020 to 66% in 2021. From a gender lens, there was an increase of 12 percentage points in female-headed households reporting a member working in the past
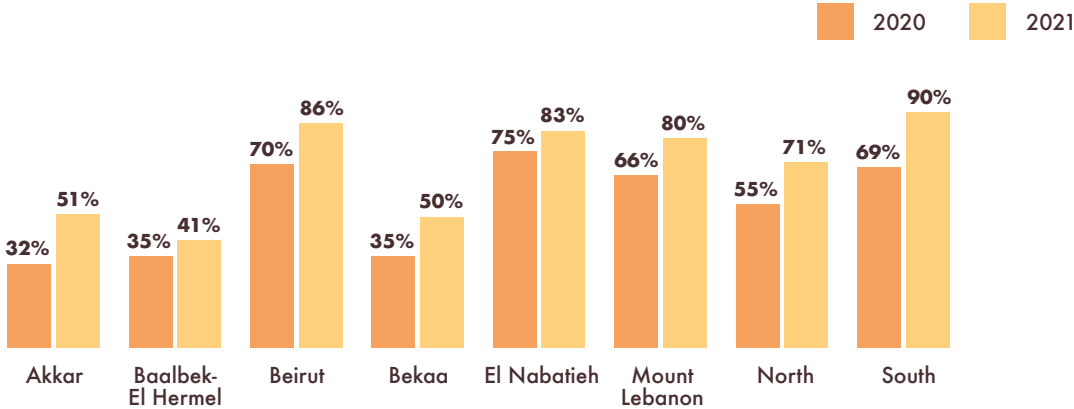
7 days (from 35% in 2020 to 47% in 2021). Significantly more male-headed households reported having a working member in the past 7 days in 2021 (70%), a level that exceeds both 2020 and 2019 (56% and 61% respectively).

Figure 2: Households with a member working in the past 7 days, by gender of the head of household

Legend: 2019 | 2020 | 2021

Female-headed households: 46% (2019), 35% (2020), 47% (2021)
Male-headed households: 61% (2019), 56% (2020), 70% (2021)

All governorates witnessed an increase in the share of households with a member working in the last 7 days. The largest increase was witnessed in the South (69% in 2020 vs. 90% in 2021), and Akkar (32% in 2020 vs. 51% in 2021). The governorates with the highest share of households with a working member in the last 7 days were the South (90%), Beirut (86%), El Nabatieh (83%), and Mount Lebanon (80%).

Figure 3: Households with a member working in the past 7 days, by governorate

Legend: 2020 | 2021

Akkar: 32% (2020), 51% (2021)
Baalbek-El Hermel: 35% (2020), 41% (2021)
Beirut: 70% (2020), 86% (2021)
Bekaa: 35% (2020), 50% (2021)
El Nabatieh: 75% (2020), 83% (2021)
Mount Lebanon: 66% (2020), 80% (2021)
North: 55% (2020), 71% (2021)
South: 69% (2020), 90% (2021)

Forty-five percent of households in non-permanent shelters had at least one working member in the last 7 days, much lower than the level reported for non-residential (68%) and residential households (72%). Around two-thirds of households below the SMEB (65%) had at least one working member in the previous 7 days, the lowest level compared to the categories above SMEB (75%). Just over half of severely food insecure households (56%) had at least one working day in the previous 7 days, the lowest level compared to the other food security classifications (moderately: 63%, marginally: 71%, food secure: 79%).

As the expenditures decreased, the share of households with at least one working member decreased. The share of households in the bottom quintile with at least one working member was almost half (46%) that of households in the top quintile at 80% (second quintile: 58%, third quintile: 70%, fourth quintile: 74%).

One third of unemployed Syrian refugees (29%) said that the reason for unemployment was dependent family members, up from 22% in 2020. One in five unemployed refugees said that the reason was dependent children at home (22%), similar to 2020. One in five unemployed refugees said that the reason for unemployment was unavailability of jobs in the area they lived in (down by 5 percentage points in 2020). The fourth most reported reason was injury or medical condition at 14%, similar to 2020. Those who said that the reason was dependent family members were mostly women (41% of women vs. 2% of men) and were mostly located in Mount Lebanon (52%). Those who reported dependent children at home were mainly women (31% of women vs. 1% of men). Those who mentioned unavailability of jobs in their area were mainly located in Bekaa (29%, similar to 2020) and Baalbek El-Hermel (25%) and were mostly men (51% of men vs. 7% of women).

Figure 4: Reasons for unemployment

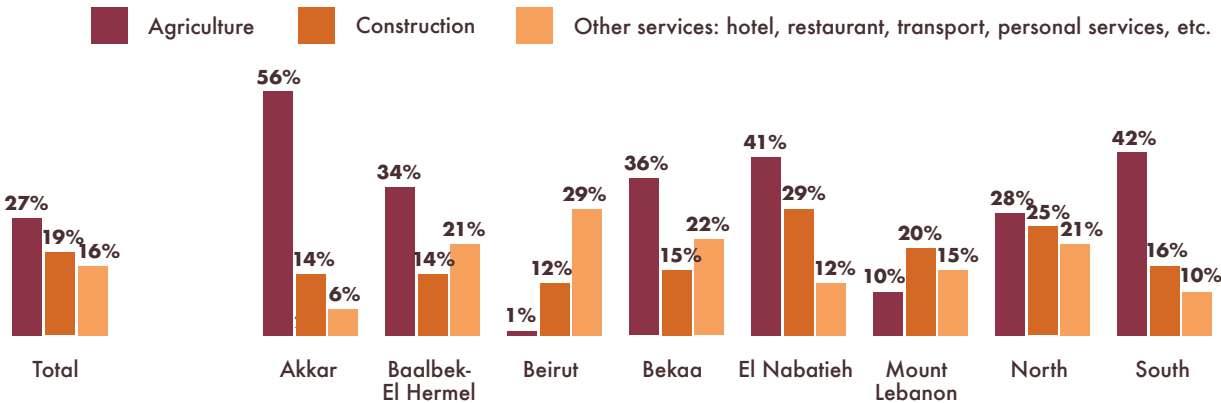|	
Dependent family member(s)	29%
Dependent children at home	22%
No work in the area where I live	20%
Injury or medical condition	14%
Elderly	5%
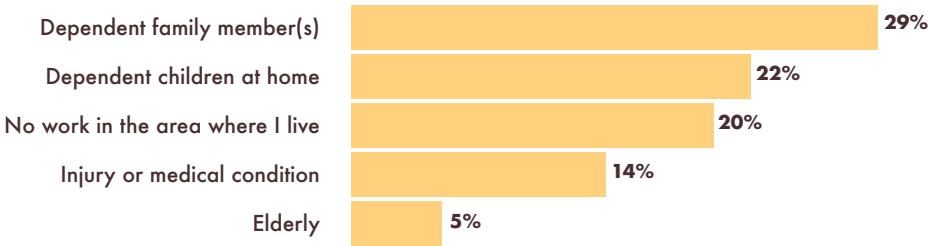
The level of engagement in the agriculture sector declined from 32% in 2020 to 27% in 2021. Construction was the second employment sector that Syrian refugees were engaged in (19%) down from 24% in 2020. The third sector was other services including hotel, restaurant, transport, and personal services such as cleaning, hair care, cooking, and childcare at 16%.

At governorate level, agriculture was the main sector in Akkar (56% in 2021 vs. 48% in 2020) and the South (42% in 2021 vs. 43% in 2020). Construction was the most common sector in El Nabatieh (29% in 2021 vs. 33% in 2020) and in the North (25% in 2021 vs 24% in 2020). In Beirut,

Baalbek-El Hermel, and Bekaa, other services was the most common sector (29%, 21%, and 22% respectively) followed by construction (12%, 14%, and 15% respectively).

Around one quarter of men were engaged in agriculture (down from 30% in 2020), less than the level of engagement for women at 47% (similar to 2020 at 46%). One in five men (22%) were engaged in construction (down from 28% in 2020) compared to almost no women (similar to 2020). Thirty-four percent of women were engaged in other services (up from 24% in 2020), more than the level of engagement of men at 13% (up from 7% in 2020).

Figure 5: Employment sectors, by governorate[3]

■ Agriculture   ■ Construction   ■ Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services, etc.

	Total	Akkar	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	El Nabatieh	Mount Lebanon	North	South
Agriculture	27%	56%	34%	1%	36%	41%	10%	28%	42%
Construction	19%	14%	14%	12%	15%	29%	20%	25%	16%
Other services	16%	6%	21%	29%	22%	12%	15%	21%	10%

Income

WFP e-cards and ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations were the main household sources of income for Syrian refugees in 2021 at 21% each, followed by informal credit and debts at 13%, down by 4 percentage points from 2020. The reliance on ATM cards increased by 6 percentage points compared to 2020.

Construction remained the fourth main source of income (8% in 2021 vs. 10% in 2020), and agriculture was also at 8% (similar to 2020 at 8%).

At governorate level, WFP e-cards were mostly mentioned in Akkar (52%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (47%). ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations were more commonly reported as the main source of income in Bekaa (57%)

and Baalbek-El Hermel (39%). Informal debt was mostly mentioned in Bekaa and Mount Lebanon at 15% each. Construction was more commonly mentioned in El Nabatieh (26%) and Mount Lebanon (17%), while agriculture was mostly reported in El Nabatieh (28%) and the South (26%).

WFP e-cards and ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations were more commonly reported as the main source of income among households in non-permanent shelter (33% and 40% respectively), than for non-residential (24% and 20% respectively) and residential shelters (17% and 16% respectively). They were also more commonly reported among female-headed households (30% and 27% respectively) than in male-headed ones (19% and 20% respectively).

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[3] *The sectors listed in the VASyR 2021 report are: Agriculture, construction, concierge, cleaning, retail shop, begging, selling tissues, office work, occasional work, forestry, quarries, waste collection, craft work, and other*

Households below the SMEB relied the most on WFP e-cards and ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations (23% each) in comparison to categories above the SMEB (8% and 10% respectively). They relied the least on informal debt at 11%, compared to households above 125% of MEB at 17%.

Severely food insecure households also relied the most on WFP e-cards assistance (35%) followed by informal debt (17%). Moderately food insecure households relied the most

on WFP e-cards and ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations (22% and 23% respectively) followed by informal debt (14%).

Finally, when asked about the top three sources of income combined, similar to 2020, informal debt ranked first at 74% in 2021 followed by ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations (42%), WFP e-cards (31%), agriculture (18%), and construction and other services (13% each).
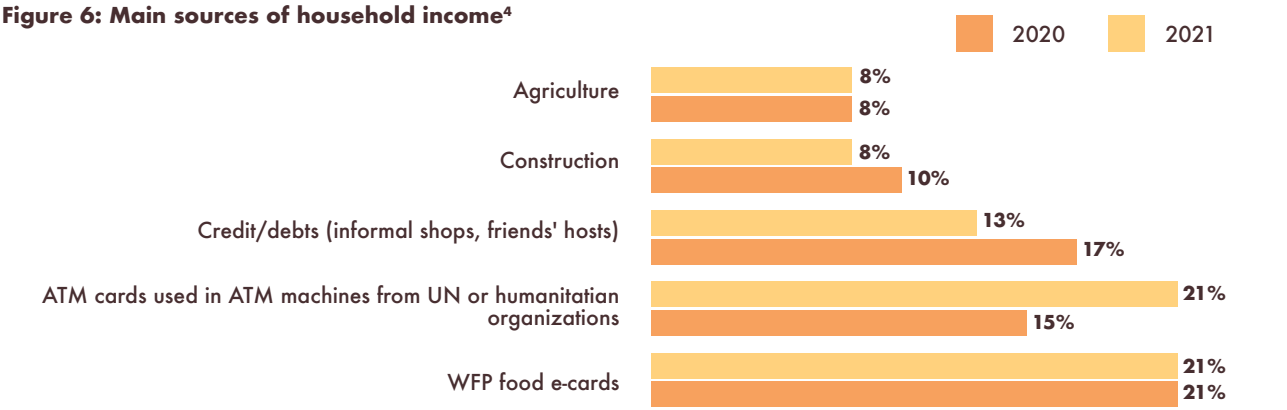
Figure 6: Main sources of household income[4]

Legend: 2020, 2021

- Agriculture — 8% (2021), 8% (2020)
- Construction — 8% (2021), 10% (2020)
- Credit/debts (informal shops, friends' hosts) — 13% (2021), 17% (2020)
- ATM cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitatian organizations — 21% (2021), 15% (2020)
- WFP food e-cards — 21% (2021), 21% (2020)

Table 1: Monthly income (from employment) for all households 2019 - 2021

Period	SMEB	Monthly income (from employment) for all households	Ratio of income to SMEB value	Exchange rate (1US$ to LBP)	Monthly income (from employment) for all households in US$	Employment ratio[5]
May 2019	LBP 652,694	LBP 226,392	35%	LBP 1,500	US$ 151	26%
August 2020	LBP 1,543,613	LBP 262,333	17%	LBP 7,420	US$ 35	26%
June 2021	LBP 2,450,142	LBP 517,564	21%	LBP 15,158	US$ 34	33%

Even with more Syrian refugees working (33% in 2021 vs. 26% in 2020), the amount of income that households gained from employment was still one-fifth of the SMEB value, while it was one-third of the SMEB value in 2019,

before the onset of the economic crisis. The 2019 monthly income in US$ value was four times the one in 2020 and 2021, indicating a much lower purchasing power.

Table 2: Monthly per capita income (from employment) for all households 2019 - 2021

Period	SMEB per capita	Monthly per capita income (from employment) for all households	Ratio of per capita income to SMEB per capita	Exchange rate (1US$ to LBP)	Monthly per capita income (from employment) for all households in US$
May 2019	LBP 130,500	LBP 57,298	44%	LBP 1,500	US$ 38.2
August 2020	LBP 308,722	LBP 62,792	20%	LBP 7,420	US$ 8.5
June 2021	LBP 490,028	LBP 124,174	25%	LBP 15,158	US$ 8.2

[4] This figure includes data on the top 1 source of income. For a breakdown of the top 3 sources of income, refer to the tables on the VASyR website.

[5] People aged between 15 and 18 years were included in the employed, unemployed and labor force in 2019, while they were excluded in 2020 and 2021.

Looking at the ratio of the monthly per capita income to the SMEB per capita (Table 2) shows a similar trend to the figures in Table 1. The monthly per capita income was two-fifths of the SMEB per capita in 2019, and this ratio dropped to around half in 2020 and 2021 (20% and 25% respectively). In US$ value, the 2019 per capita monthly income was 4.6 times the value in 2020 and 2021.

At governorate level, the average per capita monthly income was the highest in Beirut (LBP 253,712) and the lowest in Baalbek-El Hermel (LBP 44,694), Bekaa (LBP 62,226), and Akkar (LBP 64,970).

Households below the SMEB had the lowest income per capita in comparison to the categories above the SMEB (LBP 95,184 vs. average of LBP 315,189). Severely food insecure households had a much lower income per capita in comparison to food secure ones (LBP 90,927 vs. LBP 261,493). Households in non-permanent shelters had the lowest income per capita (LBP 46,456) compared to non-residential (LBP 123,208) and residential shelters (LBP 148,753). Male-headed households had an average per capita monthly income 1.7 times than that of female-headed households (LBP 133,398 vs. LBP 80,782).

The per capita monthly income of households in the top expenditure quintile (LBP 162,671) was around two times that of households in the bottom expenditure quintile (LBP 68,307), indicating that the most economically vulnerable households earn the least amount of income.

Figure 7: Per capita monthly income (from employment) for all households (LBP), by S/MEB category
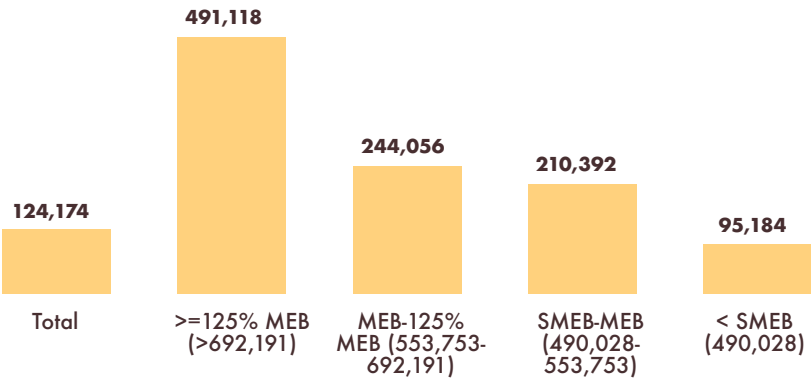
Figure 8: Per capita monthly income (from employment) for all households (LBP), by food security category
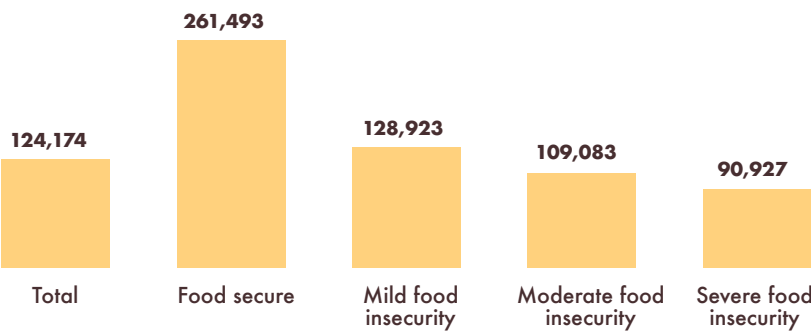
Youth employment

The employment ratio among the youth (between 18 and 24 years old) was 30%, slightly lower than the average employment (33%). The unemployment rate among youth was 34%, higher than the average unemployment by 4 percentage points (30%), while the labor force participation rate among youth was 45%, similar to the total average at 47%.

The unemployment rate for young women was 51%, higher than the overall average of women by 9 percentage points (42%). The unemployment rate among young men was 30%, slightly higher than the overall average for men (27%).

The employment rate among young women (8%) and young men (57%) was similar to the overall average of women and men (9% and 59% respectively).

At governorate level, the employment rate among youth was lower than the overall average in Mount Lebanon (33% vs. 40%), while it varied slightly in the other governorates. The unemployment rate among youth was higher than the overall average in Baalbek-El Hermel (55% vs. 49%), Mount Lebanon (29% vs. 22%), and the North (30% vs. 24%), but lower than the overall average in Akkar (30% vs. 35%).

Table 3: Youth employment ratio, unemployment rate, and labour force participation*

		Employment ratio	Labor force participation	Unemployment rate
Total	**Total**	30%	45%	34%
Gender	**Male**	57%	81%	30%
	Female	8%	16%	51%
Governorate	**Akkar**	31%	44%	30%
	Baalbek-El Hermel	17%	38%	55%
	Beirut	30%	50%	40%
	Bekaa	24%	45%	47%
	El Nabatieh	44%	56%	22%
	Mount Lebanon	33%	46%	29%
	North	31%	44%	30%
	South	46%	51%	10%

*Percentages calculated out of the total number of youth between 18 and 24 years old

Figure 6: Employment sectors for youth

Retail shop	5%
Craft work	9%
Other services	16%
Construction	17%
Other	17%
Agriculture	30%
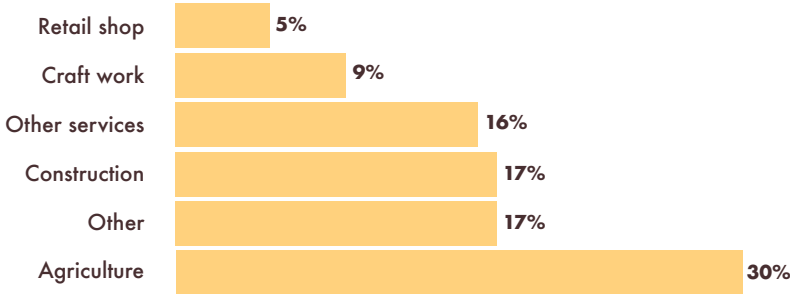
Percentages calculated out of the total number of youth between 18 and 24 years old

Annex 1: Working household members, per capita income, and cash and main source of income (1/3)

	Households with at least one working member	Per capita income for households who reported having an income (excluding zeros)	Per capita income for all households	Monthly income (from employment) of all households	Monthly income for households who reported having an income (excluding zeros)	E-cards used in WFP food shops	Main source of income		
							ATM- cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations	Agriculture	Construction
		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean				
Total	66%	167,723	124,174	517,564	699,078	21%	21%	8%	8%
Governorate									
Akkar	51%	99,165	64,970	333,739	509,392	52%	11%	15%	2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	41%	91,793	44,694	172,302	353,875	47%	39%	1%	0%
Beirut	86%	292,414	253,712	892,693	1,028,867	1%	1%	2%	9%
Bekaa	50%	110,120	62,226	271,058	479,684	24%	57%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	83%	167,561	155,987	792,624	851,434	10%	2%	28%	26%
Mount Lebanon	80%	210,511	181,984	707,544	818,455	3%	3%	7%	17%
North	71%	183,603	156,145	630,356	741,205	23%	15%	13%	7%
South	90%	171,949	159,776	793,414	853,864	11%	4%	26%	14%
MEB/SMEB categories									
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	73%	630,613	491,118	785,958.14	1009198.72	9%	7%	7%	9%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	74%	306,600	244,056	714,640.76	897780.29	8%	13%	10%	18%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	77%	243,117	210,392	750,433.86	867160.32	8%	9%	8%	16%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	65%	128,861	95,184	487,315.05	659730.07	23%	23%	9%	8%
Food security classification									
Food secure	79%	312,478	261,493	788,361	942075.52	18%	16%	6%	13%
Mild food insecurity	71%	176,889	138,923	607,709	773793.35	20%	22%	9%	9%
Moderate food insecurity	63%	149,585	109,083	447,068	613060.58	22%	23%	8%	7%
Severe food insecurity	56%	138,269	90,927	347,907	529045.77	35%	11%	8%	9%
Gender of Head of Household									
Women	47%	141,236	80,782	309,362	540,875	30%	27%	6%	2%
Men	70%	171,873	133,398	561,820	723,860	19%	20%	9%	10%
Shelter type									
Residential	72%	185,008	148,753	613,187	762,638	17%	16%	7%	11%
Non-residential	68%	165,297	123,208	474,731	636,902	24%	20%	18%	7%
Non-permanent	45%	86,732	46,456	232,632	434,319	33%	40%	8%	1%

Annex 1: Main source of income (2/3)

	Credit/debts (informal) shops, friends hosts)	Other	Craft work (blacksmith, plumber, mechanic, etc.)	Not applicable	Manufacturing	Concierge	Wholesale and retail trade	Gifts from family/relatives	Home based work/skill	Office work (finance, admin, secretary)	Adult begging
Total	13%	8%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	0.1%
Governorate											
Akkar	10%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0.2%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0.3%	0%
Beirut	10%	22%	6%	1%	0%	17%	3%	2%	0%	1.7%	0.4%
Bekaa	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0.2%
El Nabatieh	3%	10%	8%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0.4%	0%
Mount Lebanon	15%	18%	7%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	0.5%	0.2%
North	13%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0.6%	0%
South	10%	10%	6%	0%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0.2%	0%
MEB/SMEB categories											
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	17%	12%	7%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1.2%	0%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	14%	7%	9%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	0.9%	0.2%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	15%	12%	5%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	0.6%	0%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	11%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0.3%	0.1%
Food security classification											
Food secure	6%	16%	6%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1.6%	0%
Mild food insecurity	11%	9%	5%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0.4%	0%
Moderate food insecurity	14%	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0.3%	0.3%
Severe food insecurity	17%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Gender of Head of Household											
Women	12%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	0.1%	0.4%
Men	13%	9%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0.4%	0.1%
Shelter type											
Residential	13%	10%	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0.5%	0.2%
Non-residential	10%	6%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Non-permanent	13%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Annex 1: Main source of income (3/3)

	Child begging/ selling items on the street	Cash from charitable organizations	Remittances	Savings	Credit/debts (formal banks)	Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	Sale of food aid (food vouchers or parcels)	Sale of non-food assistance	Sale of crops	Sale of livestock and animal produce	Other types of sales
Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.2%
Governorate											
Akkar	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	0%	0.3%	0%	0%	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beirut	0.4%	0%	0.8%	0%	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.6%
Bekaa	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0%	0.3%	0%	0%	0.4%	0.4%
Mount Lebanon	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	0.3%
North	0.2%	1%	1%	0.1%	0.4%	0%	0.6%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.5%
South	0%	0%	0.3%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.6%
MEB/SMEB categories											
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	0%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	1.3%	0.9%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	0%	0.6%	1.2%	0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.2%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	0%	1.5%	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.1%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.1%
Food security classification											
Food secure	0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	0%	0.3%	0%
Mild food insecurity	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.2%
Moderate food insecurity	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.3%
Severe food insecurity	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender of Head of Household											
Women	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0.4%	0%
Men	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.3%
Shelter type											
Residential	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.3%
Non-residential	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.4%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%
Non-permanent	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%

Annex 2: Employment, unemployment, and sectors of work

	Employment ratio	Labor force participation	Unemployment Rate
Total	33%	47%	30%
Governorate			
Akkar	26%	39%	35%
Baalbek-El Hermel	19%	37%	49%
Beirut	44%	56%	22%
Bekaa	26%	48%	46%
El Nabatieh	44%	56%	21%
Mount Lebanon	40%	51%	22%
North	35%	46%	24%
South	47%	52%	10%
Gender			
Women	9%	16%	42%
Men	59%	81%	27%

Annex 3: Sectors of employment

	Agriculture	Construction	Other	Other services	Craft work	Retail shop	Concierge	Cleaning	Office work	Selling tissues	Occasional work	Waste collection	Forestry	Quarries	Begging
Total	27%	19%	19%	16%	9%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0%
Governorate															
Akkar	56%	14%	11%	6%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	34%	14%	12%	21%	7%	3%	5%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beirut	1%	12%	21%	29%	9%	4%	19%	1%	2%	2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0%	0%
Bekaa	36%	15%	7%	22%	7%	7%	1%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	41%	29%	6%	12%	8%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%	2.1%	0.4%	3.5%	1.3%	0.3%
Mount Lebanon	10%	20%	34%	15%	14%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0.2%	0.5%	0%	0.1%	0%
North	28%	25%	12%	21%	4%	6%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0%	0%
South	42%	16%	16%	10%	9%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1.6%	0%	0%	0%
Gender															
Women	47%	0%	9%	34%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0%	0%
Men	24%	22%	20%	13%	10%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0%