EDUCATION

In an attempt to accommodate hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugee school aged children, the Government of Lebanon, with the support of the international community, runs a two-shift school system that has non-Lebanese children attending in the afternoon. As a result of the economic crisis, a high number of children previously enrolled in private schools are now moving to state schools, increasing the burden on the public system.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating economic crisis impacted thousands of children, adolescents, and youths' access to learning. This assessment shows how school closures have influenced school attendance rates and added a burden with distance learning. Additionally, costs of transport and education materials persisted as the main reasons behind children not attending school. This chapter describes the school attendance rates of Syrian refugee girls and boys ranging from 3 to 24 years old. Furthermore, the chapter provides the reasons why children and youth were not attending schools and the share of youth not employed or in training.

Key findings

– Seventy percent of school-aged children (3 to 17 years)[1] have attended any formal school or early childhood education program at least once. Similarly, 75% of the same cohort reported being able to read and write.

– Contrary to previous years, the 2021 rate of participation in organized learning for children 3 to 5 years of age and the primary school attendance rate for children aged 6 to 14 decreased by 5 and 14 percentage points respectively. The secondary school attendance rate (27%) was similar to last year (29%).

– Almost half (47%) of school-aged children (6 to 17 years) attended the 2020-2021 school year. Of these, 47% attended school both physically and remotely (online), 30% attended only remotely, and the remaining 23% attended only physically.

– The most reported reasons for not attending school for children aged 3 to 17 were the cost of educational materials (30%) and cost of transportation (29%) with an increase of 10 and 14 percentage points respectively compared to 2020. For older children (15 to 18), work was the number one reason for boys (33%) and marriage was reported by 22% of girls as the main reason for not attending school.

– The gender parity indices show that the proportion of girls enrolled in schools was slightly higher compared to boys at the primary level (1.13) and lower secondary level (1.14), with a larger proportion for higher secondary level (1.30).

[1] There are around 600,000 school-aged children in Lebanon. (LCRP 217-2021)

Participation in organized learning: the share of children aged 3 to 5 who are attending an early childhood education program, such as nursery and kindergarten (KG1 and KG2).

Gender parity index: the number of girls attending school over the number of boys attending school. If the gender parity index is over 1, it means that school attendance is higher for girls than boys.

NEET: the share of youth (15 to 24 years) who are not employed, in education, or training.

COVID-19 distance learning measures

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, formal and informal education shifted to online, distance learning in early 2020. In 2021, almost half (47%) of school-aged children registered in school were attending a combination of distance and in-person education, while 30% attended online only and 23% attended only in-person learning.

Of those who attended a combination or online only, 20% faced difficulties in distance learning, with the main reason reported as lack of, or insufficient, internet access (63%), followed by shortage of laptop/smartphones/tablet (46%). A quarter (24%) indicated they had lost interest in learning because of online lessons or found it difficult to pay attention.

Education status

Among school-aged children (3 to 17 years),[2] 70% have attended formal school or an early childhood education program. The rate decreased across older age groups, at 54% among individuals between the ages of 40 and 60, with the largest difference between women and men (44% and 62% respectively). With regards to literacy rates, three-quarters of school-aged children reportedly knew how to read and write. For the youth age group (15 to 24 years), the percentage increased to 91%, similar to the remaining older age groups.

Pre-primary school

Among children aged 3 to 5, 11% were attending an early childhood education program, namely kindergarten or nursery. The rate decreased by 5 percentage points compared to 2020, and the rates for girls and boys were similar. The highest rates of participation in organized learning for children aged 3 to 5 were reported in the governorates of the South (17%) and Akkar (15%), and the lowest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon at 8% each.

Figure 1: Participation rate in organized learning
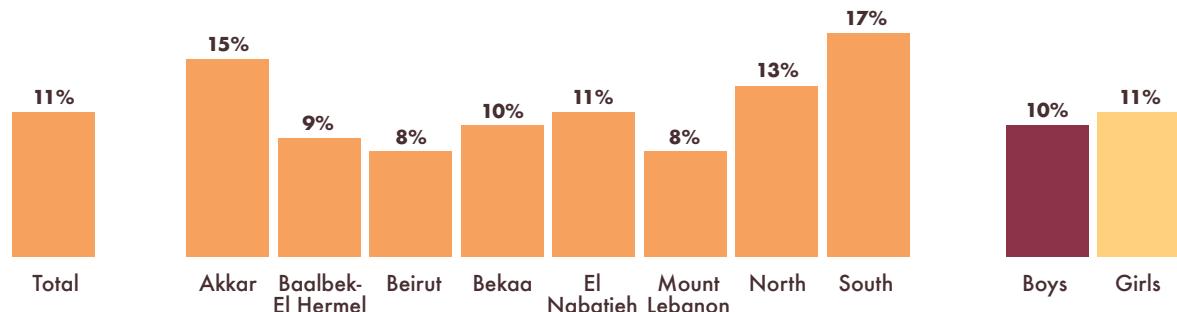
Primary and secondary school attendance[3]

Only 53% of school-aged children (6 to 14 years) were attending school in the year 2020-2021, which represents a 14 percentage points reduction from 67% in 2020. The rate differed slightly between boys (49%) and girls (56%).

The highest attendance rate was reported in Beirut (69%) and the lowest in Mount Lebanon (45%). There was an overall decrease in the primary school attendance rate as compared to 2020, with the largest drops in Baalbek-El Hermel, Akkar, and Mount Lebanon (20%, 19%, and 19% percentage points respectively). The national attendance rate for secondary school remained relatively stable from 2020, however, there were large disparities in some governorates. A large drop in attendance was seen in Mount Lebanon, while there was an increase in Bekaa.

Figure 2: Primary school attendance (6 to 14 years)
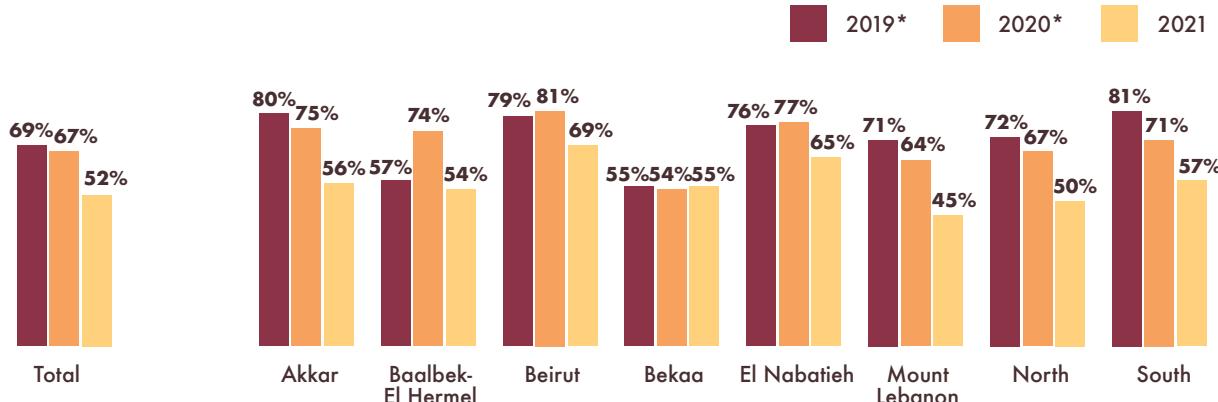
Figure 3: Secondary school attendance (15 to 17 years)
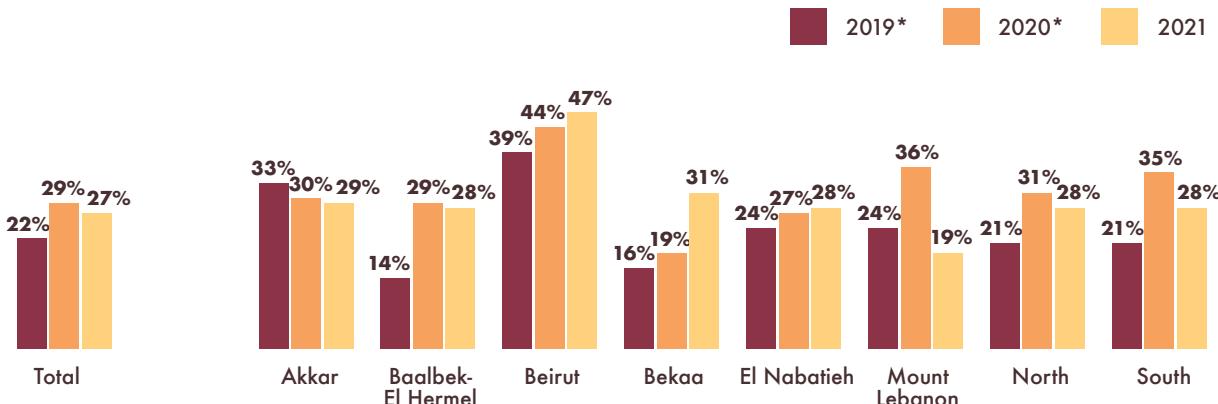
In previous VASyRs, the question was asked on school enrollment. For VASyR 2021, the question was changed to school attendance in order to capture whether the child was attending or not.

Reasons for not attending school

For children aged 3 to 17, among the reasons given for not attending school, costs became more prominent compared to last year, and with a notable difference between girls (35%) and boys (26%). Specifically, the two most commonly reported reasons were cost of educational materials (30%) and cost of transportation (29%) with an increase of 10 and 14 percentage points respectively compared to 2020.

The third most commonly reported reason for not attending school was fear of contracting COVID-19 at 22%. There was a 5 percentage points increase in children not attending school due to work from 6% in 2020 to 11% in 2021, with a significant difference in boys (18%) and girls (3%). Other reasons mentioned were related to schools not allowing children to be enrolled (8%) or no space in the school (7%).

Looking at the findings across age groups, the two main reasons reported for not attending school remained costs. However, for the older age group (15 to 17 years), not attending due to work increased significantly to 21% compared to 0% and 6% for the two younger age groups.

[3] In previous VASyRs, the question was asked on school enrollment. For VASyR 2021, the question was changed to school attendance in order to capture whether the child was attending or not.

Figure 4: Reasons for not attending school, by year

Legend: Total | Boys | Girls

Cost of educational materials — 2020: 20%, 21%, 19%; 2021: 30%, 26%, 35%

Cost of transportation to school — 2020: 15%, 16%, 15%; 2021: 29%, 25%, 33%

Fear of contracting COVID-19 — 2021: 22%, 22%, 22%

Not attending due to work — 2020: 6%, 9%, 3%; 2021: 11%, 18%, 3%

School did not allow enrollment — 2020: 9%, 10%, 8%; 2021: 8%, 7%, 9%

No space in school — 2021: 7%, 7%, 7%
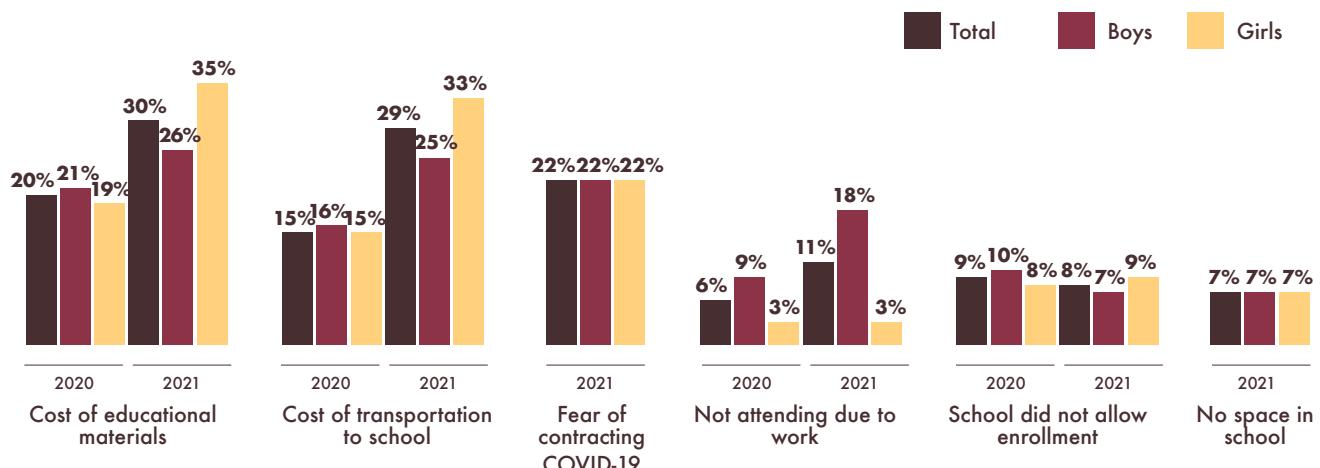
Figure 5: Reasons for not attending school, by age group

Legend: 3 to 5 | 6 to 14 | 15 to 17

Cost of transportation to school: 33%, 32%, 24%
Cost of educational materials: 32%, 33%, 22%
Fear of contracting COVID-19: 27%, 28%, 10%
School did not allow enrollment: 8%, 10%, 6%
No space in school: 0%, 7%, 7%
Not attending due to work: 0%, 7%, 21%
No school in the area: 3%, 5%, 6%
Not in age for school: 19%, 1%, 1%
Attending informal education program: 7%, 3%, 1%
Not attending due to marriage: 0%, 0%, 8%
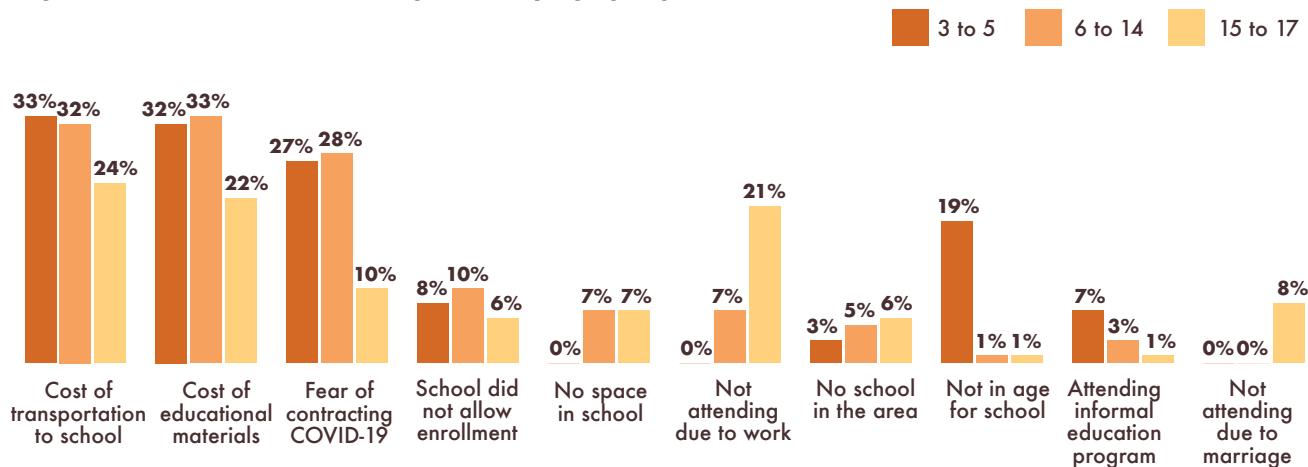
Gender parity index

The gender parity index presented here is the ratio of girls' attendance to boys' attendance. As an indication, we can consider that a gender parity index below 0.97 indicates a disparity in favor of boys and an index above 1.03 indicates a disparity in favor of girls.[4]

In 2021, the share of girls attending primary school was higher than for boys, while in the previous two years it was closer to parity. For lower secondary, and particularly for upper secondary, girls attended in larger shares than boys. For upper secondary, the share of girls attending compared to boys (1.13) was slightly higher than in 2020 and 2019 at 1.20 and 1.19 respectively.

Figure 6: Gender parity index

Legend: 2019 | 2020 | 2021

Primary: 0.93, 0.98, 1.13
Lower secondary: 1.13, 1.21, 1.14
Upper secondary: 0.95, 1.2, 1.31
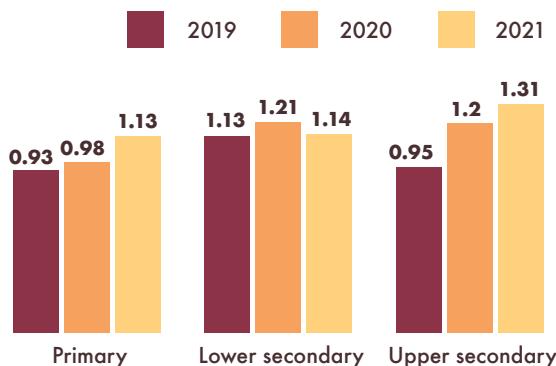
4 UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning. IIEP Learning portal. Accessed on November 2021. https://learningportal.iiep.unesco.org/en/glossary/gender-parity-index-gpi

Youth schooling and education

Only 13% of adolescents and youth (aged 15 to 24) were attending school in 2021, with Beirut recording the highest attendance rate (22%) and Mount Lebanon the lowest (10%). Notably, the rate of youth attending school in Bekaa doubled from 7% in 2020 to 14% in 2021. There was a considerable difference between the age groups of 15 to 18 years (24%) and 19 to 24 years (4%), and girls had higher attendance rates than boys with 3 percentage points

for 15 to 24 years and 6 percentage points for 15 to 18 years. Notably, 35% of youth had never attended school. With regards to the modality of learning, among the 18 to 24 age group who attended school, 44% attended via a hybrid approach (both physical and online), 41% attended only online, and 15% attended only physically. Of those who attended only online, the majority (96%) were able to follow remote learning.

Figure 7: Percentage of youth (15 to 24 years) attending formal education
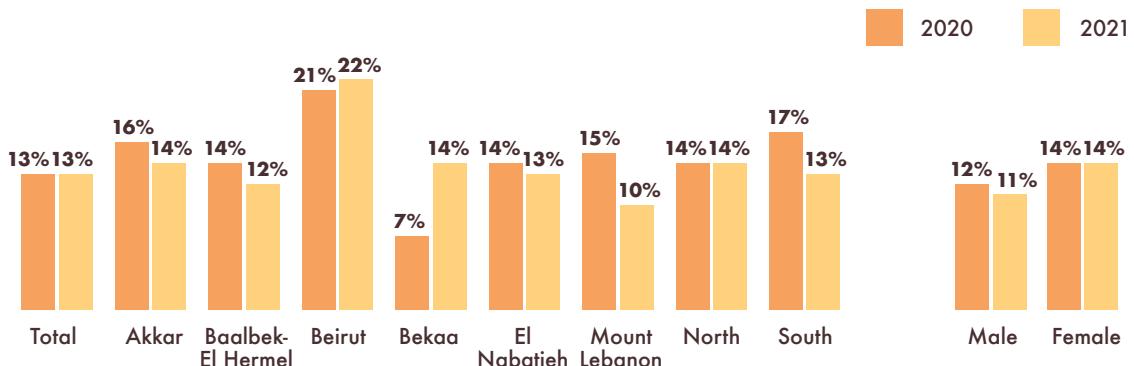
The main reasons for not attending formal education among the 15 to 24 age group were marriage (28%), work (26%), cost of educational materials (14%), and cost of transportation to school/university (12%). Not attending due

to marriage was significantly higher among girls (46%) than boys (9%), and not attending due to work was almost exactly reversed (boys 47% vs. girls 6%).

Figure 8: Reasons for not attending formal education, by age group
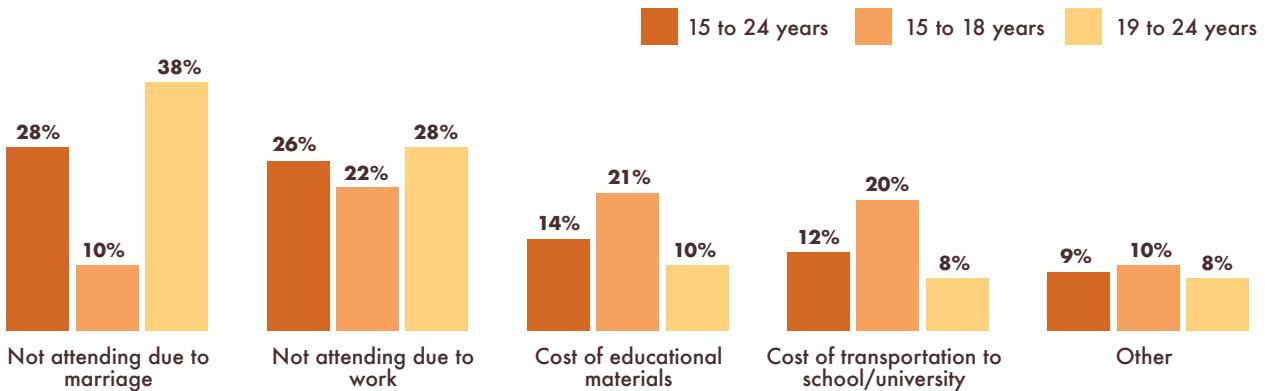
Figure 9: Reasons for not attending formal education, by gender
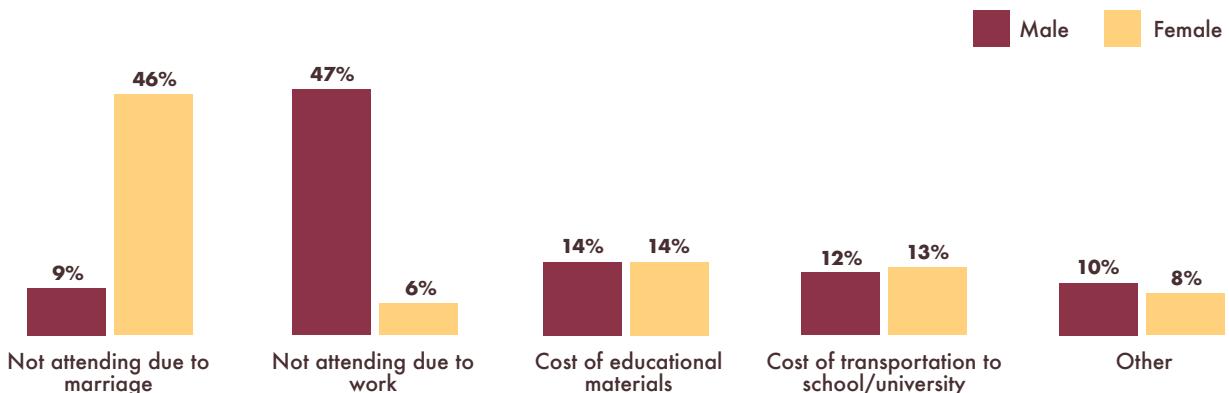
Not in employment, education, or training

The share of young people who fall under the not in education, employment, or training (NEET) definition tend to be at higher risk of social exclusion, with little to no income and lacking skills to improve their economic situation.[5] Thus, reducing the NEET is a result of effective school-to-work transition, improved access to decent work conditions, and income generating opportunities.

Similar to last year, the NEET rate among Syrian refugee youths in Lebanon was 67%, with the highest rate in Baalbek-El Hermel (77%) and the lowest in Beirut and the South (56%). Consistently throughout the years, the share of girls in NEET has been significantly higher than for boys (79% and 52% respectively). Furthermore, from 2020 to 2021, there was a significant increase of 12 percentage points in the NEET rate among 15 to 18 and a decrease of 9 percentage points among the older group 19 to 24.

Figure 10: Not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (2020)
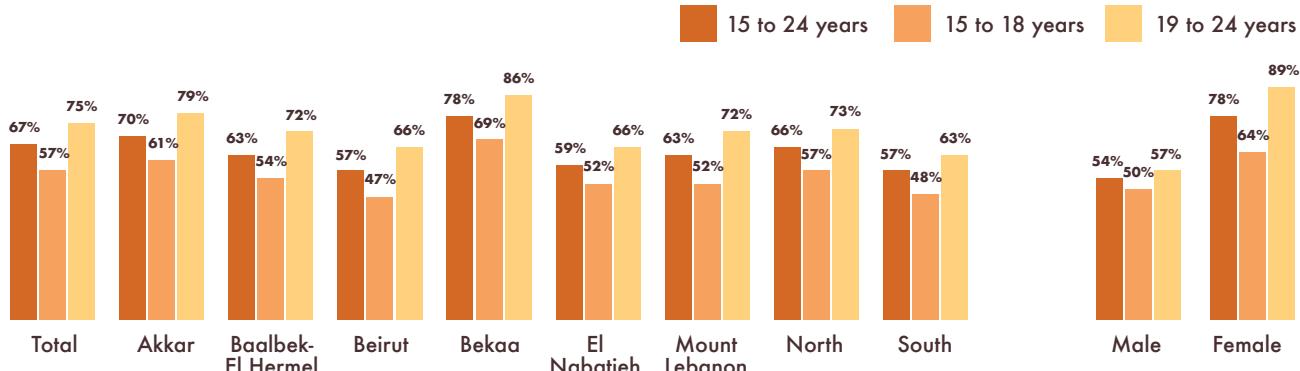
Figure 11: Not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (2021)
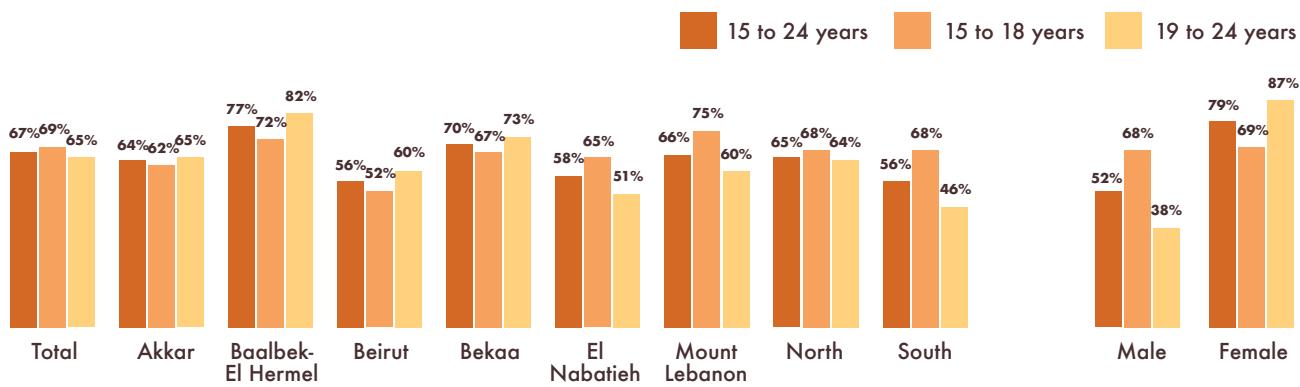
5 OECD (2021), Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (indicator). doi: 10.1787/72d1033a-en (Accessed on 03 November 2021)

|	Ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme						Able to read and write						Attendance (school year 2020-2021)									
	6 to 17	6 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 60	24 to 40	40 to 60	6 to 17	6 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 60	24 to 40	40 to 60	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24
Total	70%	70%	65%	60%	63%	54%	74%	71%	91%	92%	92%	91%	47%	11%	52%	27%	5%	54%	49%	13%	24%	4%
Sex of child																						
Female	71%	73%	65%	56%	61%	44%	77%	73%	94%	92%	92%	90%	51%	10%	56%	30%	6%	57%	53%	14%	27%	5%
Male	68%	69%	65%	65%	65%	62%	73%	70%	88%	92%	92%	92%	44%	11%	49%	23%	4%	51%	46%	11%	21%	3%
Disability status																						
No disability	70%	71%	66%	61%	64%	54%	75%	72%	91%	92%	93%	92%	48%	11%	53%	26%	5%	54%	49%	13%	24%	4%
Has a disability	64%	65%	58%	55%	59%	51%	69%	66%	89%	87%	85%	90%	47%	14%	50%	36%	4%	50%	50%	11%	25%	4%
Governorate																						
Akkar	65%	68%	43%	26%	29%	22%	74%	71%	87%	82%	83%	82%	51%	15%	56%	29%	6%	58%	52%	14%	27%	3%
Baalbek-El Hermel	69%	72%	50%	45%	47%	42%	80%	77%	92%	96%	98%	92%	49%	9%	54%	28%	2%	55%	52%	12%	22%	1%
Beirut	84%	84%	87%	79%	83%	72%	81%	78%	95%	93%	93%	93%	65%	8%	69%	47%	12%	70%	68%	22%	41%	9%
Bekaa	69%	70%	68%	61%	63%	55%	67%	62%	91%	94%	95%	93%	50%	10%	55%	31%	5%	55%	54%	14%	27%	3%
El Nabatieh	82%	81%	84%	77%	81%	68%	56%	52%	86%	88%	87%	89%	59%	11%	65%	28%	4%	68%	58%	13%	23%	3%
Mount Lebanon	67%	67%	73%	71%	74%	64%	77%	75%	92%	91%	91%	91%	40%	8%	45%	19%	6%	47%	40%	10%	18%	5%
North	71%	70%	75%	71%	73%	69%	80%	76%	92%	91%	92%	90%	46%	13%	50%	28%	7%	51%	48%	14%	24%	6%
South	71%	74%	51%	43%	46%	35%	79%	77%	89%	93%	93%	93%	50%	17%	57%	28%	6%	59%	52%	13%	24%	5%
Gender of the head of household																						
Women	64%	66%	59%	46%	49%	42%	73%	69%	91%	91%	93%	88%	41%	10%	48%	22%	4%	49%	45%	11%	19%	3%
Men	71%	71%	66%	62%	65%	56%	75%	72%	91%	92%	92%	92%	49%	11%	53%	28%	5%	55%	50%	13%	25%	4%
Poverty Line																						
Below SMEB	79%	80%	82%	71%	75%	61%	76%	71%	94%	94%	95%	90%	49%	8%	56%	31%	5%	57%	54%	10%	27%	3%
Above SMEB	70%	70%	64%	59%	62%	53%	74%	71%	91%	91%	91%	91%	48%	11%	52%	27%	5%	54%	49%	13%	24%	4%
Expenditure quintiles																						
Q1 (lowest)	58%	61%	46%	48%	50%	40%	70%	68%	86%	91%	92%	89%	41%	10%	46%	14%	2%	47%	44%	5%	13%	1%
Q2	64%	64%	60%	54%	58%	45%	78%	75%	93%	91%	92%	89%	48%	8%	51%	32%	4%	51%	53%	12%	27%	3%
Q3	72%	73%	69%	65%	68%	57%	70%	67%	89%	91%	90%	90%	50%	12%	55%	31%	6%	57%	51%	15%	29%	3%
Q4	74%	75%	69%	63%	66%	57%	76%	73%	92%	95%	94%	95%	48%	11%	53%	24%	7%	55%	49%	14%	22%	6%
Q5 (highest)	71%	71%	70%	65%	68%	61%	76%	72%	92%	91%	92%	90%	47%	13%	53%	27%	5%	55%	47%	14%	24%	4%
Shelter type																						
Residential	74%	75%	71%	65%	68%	60%	77%	74%	93%	92%	92%	92%	52%	12%	56%	32%	7%	57%	54%	15%	29%	5%
Non-residential	60%	60%	58%	54%	59%	43%	74%	70%	90%	91%	93%	87%	41%	10%	46%	17%	3%	48%	43%	8%	16%	2%
Non-permanent	59%	61%	50%	44%	49%	36%	64%	61%	85%	92%	91%	92%	39%	9%	45%	16%	1%	47%	39%	7%	13%	0%

	Learning modality: physical										Learning modality: online									
	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24
Total	22%	25%	22%	24%	15%	23%	20%	22%	24%	12%	30%	44%	31%	25%	41%	32%	29%	29%	26%	47%
Sex of child																				
Female	23%	24%	22%	26%	14%	23%	19%	23%	25%	14%	31%	43%	31%	28%	40%	30%	32%	32%	29%	45%
Male	22%	26%	22%	22%	18%	22%	21%	21%	23%	7%	30%	45%	31%	21%	42%	33%	25%	26%	22%	50%
Disability status																				
No disability	22%	26%	22%	23%	15%	22%	20%	21%	23%	13%	30%	44%	31%	25%	43%	32%	29%	30%	26%	50%
Has a disability	33%	0%	31%	46%	0%	36%	22%	36%	46%	0%	26%	0%	28%	19%	0%	28%	27%	17%	18%	0%
Governorate																				
Akkar	37%	32%	38%	30%	0%	40%	32%	29%	31%	0%	6%	21%	6%	9%	0%	6%	6%	12%	8%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	13%	0%	12%	21%	0%	12%	12%	25%	22%	0%	33%	0%	34%	23%	0%	36%	29%	21%	22%	0%
Beirut	25%	0%	26%	19%	13%	28%	21%	16%	18%	0%	31%	0%	32%	26%	19%	31%	33%	23%	25%	0%
Bekaa	19%	32%	18%	26%	0%	19%	15%	21%	22%	0%	26%	54%	29%	9%	0%	31%	24%	16%	13%	0%
El Nabatieh	12%	10%	13%	2%	0%	14%	8%	3%	2%	0%	28%	47%	27%	33%	0%	26%	29%	32%	32%	0%
Mount Lebanon	25%	15%	24%	36%	6%	23%	26%	25%	33%	0%	46%	70%	47%	37%	69%	49%	42%	49%	38%	0%
North	33%	45%	34%	26%	31%	36%	29%	27%	28%	0%	20%	21%	19%	27%	35%	19%	22%	30%	30%	0%
South	12%	9%	12%	10%	0%	13%	10%	10%	13%	0%	39%	39%	36%	62%	0%	34%	42%	52%	59%	0%
Gender of the head of household																				
Women	25%	24%	25%	26%	0%	27%	22%	26%	25%	0%	30%	50%	31%	21%	0%	33%	26%	23%	19%	0%
Men	22%	25%	22%	24%	13%	22%	19%	21%	24%	9%	30%	43%	31%	26%	42%	32%	29%	30%	27%	46%
Poverty Line																				
Below SMEB	30%	0%	25%	0%	0%	23%	32%	37%	0%	0%	35%	0%	34%	0%	0%	34%	35%	53%	0%	0%
Above SMEB	22%	24%	22%	23%	16%	23%	19%	21%	23%	14%	30%	45%	31%	24%	35%	32%	28%	27%	24%	41%
Expenditure quintiles																				
Q1 (lowest)	18%	0%	17%	0%	0%	18%	16%	34%	23%	0%	37%	0%	39%	0%	0%	41%	31%	11%	13%	0%
Q2	23%	26%	24%	18%	0%	24%	22%	19%	20%	0%	28%	33%	30%	15%	0%	32%	27%	20%	16%	0%
Q3	27%	26%	25%	41%	13%	25%	25%	34%	36%	0%	27%	50%	29%	12%	34%	29%	27%	18%	13%	0%
Q4	20%	28%	20%	17%	11%	22%	15%	15%	18%	0%	31%	47%	31%	32%	47%	34%	25%	37%	34%	0%
Q5 (highest)	21%	16%	21%	21%	17%	22%	19%	20%	21%	13%	31%	44%	30%	37%	40%	29%	32%	38%	38%	37%
Shelter type																				
Residential	23%	25%	23%	25%	15%	23%	22%	22%	25%	9%	31%	42%	32%	28%	44%	33%	29%	33%	29%	49%
Non-residential	24%	18%	24%	30%	0%	26%	16%	33%	28%	0%	30%	65%	31%	14%	0%	31%	33%	11%	12%	0%
Non-permanent	19%	25%	19%	21%	0%	21%	13%	19%	19%	0%	26%	43%	27%	15%	0%	28%	25%	14%	14%	0%

	Learning modality: hybrid										Able to follow remote learning (of those that received remote learning									
	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24
Total	47%	31%	47%	51%	44%	45%	52%	49%	50%	41%	80%	74%	79%	92%	96%	77%	82%	93%	92%	99%
Sex of child																				
Female	47%	33%	47%	45%	46%	46%	49%	46%	47%	40%	82%	75%	81%	94%	96%	79%	86%	94%	93%	100%
Male	48%	29%	47%	57%	41%	44%	54%	53%	55%	43%	77%	73%	76%	91%	96%	75%	78%	92%	91%	97%
Disability status																				
No disability	48%	30%	47%	52%	42%	46%	52%	49%	51%	37%	81%	73%	79%	93%	95%	78%	83%	94%	93%	99%
Has a disability	40%	0%	41%	35%	0%	37%	51%	47%	36%	0%	62%	0%	61%	0%	0%	62%	60%	81%	0%	0%
Governorate																				
Akkar	57%	47%	56%	62%	0%	54%	62%	59%	61%	0%	93%	100%	92%	100%	0%	92%	93%	96%	95%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	54%	0%	54%	56%	0%	52%	59%	54%	56%	0%	84%	0%	83%	93%	0%	82%	87%	93%	93%	0%
Beirut	44%	0%	43%	56%	69%	41%	46%	60%	57%	0%	86%	0%	84%	95%	93%	82%	89%	94%	94%	0%
Bekaa	55%	15%	53%	65%	0%	50%	61%	63%	64%	0%	80%	0%	78%	96%	0%	76%	81%	97%	97%	0%
El Nabatieh	61%	43%	60%	65%	0%	60%	62%	65%	66%	0%	51%	60%	49%	63%	0%	48%	53%	67%	66%	0%
Mount Lebanon	29%	14%	29%	27%	25%	28%	33%	26%	29%	0%	80%	96%	79%	89%	100%	79%	81%	94%	91%	0%
North	47%	34%	47%	47%	34%	46%	49%	43%	42%	0%	74%	55%	72%	88%	0%	69%	77%	88%	84%	0%
South	49%	53%	52%	28%	0%	53%	48%	38%	28%	0%	91%	83%	89%	100%	0%	89%	90%	100%	100%	0%
Gender of the head of household																				
Women	45%	25%	44%	53%	0%	40%	52%	50%	55%	0%	76%	0%	74%	89%	0%	71%	80%	92%	91%	0%
Men	48%	32%	48%	50%	45%	46%	51%	49%	49%	45%	81%	73%	79%	93%	95%	78%	82%	94%	92%	99%
Poverty Line																				
Below SMEB	35%	0%	40%	0%	0%	43%	33%	9%	0%	0%	80%	0%	77%	0%	0%	74%	90%	0%	0%	0%
Above SMEB	48%	31%	47%	53%	49%	45%	53%	52%	53%	46%	80%	75%	79%	92%	97%	78%	82%	93%	92%	98%
Expenditure quintiles																				
Q1 (lowest)	45%	0%	44%	0%	0%	42%	53%	56%	64%	0%	84%	0%	84%	0%	0%	84%	85%	0%	0%	0%
Q2	49%	41%	46%	67%	0%	44%	51%	61%	65%	0%	81%	55%	79%	92%	0%	75%	90%	92%	91%	0%
Q3	47%	24%	46%	47%	53%	46%	48%	49%	50%	0%	79%	94%	77%	94%	97%	77%	78%	95%	94%	0%
Q4	49%	25%	49%	51%	43%	44%	60%	48%	48%	0%	81%	58%	79%	95%	100%	78%	82%	97%	96%	0%
Q5 (highest)	48%	39%	49%	42%	44%	49%	49%	42%	41%	50%	80%	72%	78%	91%	90%	78%	80%	91%	90%	95%
Shelter type																				
Residential	46%	33%	45%	47%	41%	44%	49%	46%	46%	42%	80%	79%	79%	91%	96%	78%	81%	93%	91%	99%
Non-residential	46%	17%	45%	56%	0%	43%	51%	56%	60%	0%	80%	0%	79%	96%	0%	80%	75%	92%	92%	0%
Non-permanent	55%	32%	54%	64%	0%	51%	62%	67%	67%	0%	80%	53%	78%	99%	0%	75%	85%	99%	99%	0%

	Attendance last year (school year 2019-2020)										Planning to be enrolled in school in the coming school year 2021-2022 or when the schools open										NEET		
	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24	6 to 17	3 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 24	6 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24	15 to 24	15 to 18	19 to 24
Total	52%	6%	58%	31%	6%	58%	57%	15%	27%	4%	67%	53%	74%	37%	8%	77%	66%	18%	34%	6%	67%	69%	65%
Sex of child																							
Female	55%	6%	60%	33%	7%	60%	61%	15%	29%	5%	69%	51%	76%	42%	9%	78%	69%	20%	37%	6%	79%	69%	87%
Male	50%	6%	55%	29%	5%	56%	53%	14%	26%	3%	65%	55%	72%	33%	7%	76%	63%	17%	30%	5%	52%	68%	38%
Disability status																							
No disability	53%	6%	58%	31%	6%	58%	57%	15%	27%	4%	67%	54%	75%	37%	8%	78%	66%	19%	33%	6%	66%	69%	64%
Has a disability	50%	7%	53%	37%	5%	50%	58%	13%	28%	5%	60%	45%	63%	45%	7%	64%	62%	16%	36%	5%	75%	72%	76%
Governorate																							
Akkar	53%	8%	58%	31%	7%	57%	60%	15%	29%	4%	65%	49%	71%	40%	7%	74%	66%	18%	36%	4%	64%	62%	65%
Baalbek-El Hermel	55%	3%	61%	32%	3%	61%	60%	14%	26%	1%	68%	63%	77%	33%	7%	81%	67%	17%	28%	5%	77%	72%	82%
Beirut	69%	6%	72%	53%	16%	70%	77%	27%	48%	13%	78%	63%	83%	53%	13%	84%	81%	25%	46%	11%	56%	52%	60%
Bekaa	51%	2%	56%	32%	6%	55%	57%	15%	29%	3%	68%	49%	76%	38%	6%	80%	67%	17%	33%	3%	70%	67%	73%
El Nabatieh	62%	8%	67%	33%	6%	68%	66%	16%	29%	4%	71%	64%	78%	32%	6%	82%	68%	16%	28%	4%	58%	65%	51%
Mount Lebanon	48%	7%	53%	25%	6%	54%	50%	12%	23%	5%	65%	50%	71%	40%	11%	74%	63%	20%	38%	8%	66%	75%	60%
North	52%	9%	56%	35%	6%	56%	56%	16%	31%	5%	64%	53%	70%	38%	10%	72%	64%	20%	34%	9%	65%	68%	64%
South	58%	14%	66%	32%	6%	68%	62%	15%	27%	5%	68%	65%	78%	32%	6%	83%	66%	15%	27%	6%	56%	68%	46%
Gender of the head of household																							
Women	47%	6%	53%	27%	6%	56%	49%	14%	24%	3%	58%	47%	65%	36%	10%	69%	56%	20%	33%	6%	64%	72%	55%
Men	54%	6%	58%	32%	6%	58%	58%	15%	28%	5%	69%	54%	76%	38%	8%	79%	68%	18%	34%	6%	67%	68%	66%
Poverty Line																							
Below SMEB	58%	7%	68%	34%	4%	66%	74%	10%	27%	3%	67%	53%	79%	36%	8%	80%	76%	13%	30%	6%	60%	68%	56%
Above SMEB	53%	6%	57%	32%	6%	58%	56%	15%	28%	4%	67%	53%	74%	38%	8%	77%	65%	19%	34%	6%	67%	68%	66%
Expenditure quintiles																							
Q1 (lowest)	46%	6%	51%	16%	2%	52%	49%	5%	15%	1%	56%	42%	63%	22%	3%	65%	58%	7%	20%	2%	76%	83%	72%
Q2	53%	5%	57%	37%	6%	56%	60%	15%	33%	3%	68%	50%	73%	46%	7%	75%	66%	18%	40%	4%	69%	66%	71%
Q3	54%	5%	59%	33%	6%	59%	60%	16%	31%	3%	69%	55%	76%	40%	10%	79%	69%	21%	39%	6%	67%	66%	68%
Q4	53%	7%	59%	30%	9%	59%	57%	17%	27%	7%	69%	56%	77%	34%	10%	81%	67%	19%	30%	10%	65%	69%	61%
Q5 (highest)	52%	9%	58%	32%	5%	60%	53%	16%	27%	4%	65%	57%	73%	38%	8%	78%	63%	20%	33%	6%	62%	68%	56%
Shelter type																							
Residential	58%	8%	62%	37%	8%	62%	62%	18%	33%	6%	70%	56%	76%	44%	11%	79%	69%	22%	40%	8%	63%	63%	63%
Non-residential	43%	2%	48%	25%	4%	49%	44%	12%	24%	1%	59%	45%	66%	30%	6%	69%	58%	15%	28%	3%	68%	79%	59%
Non-permanent	41%	3%	48%	17%	1%	49%	46%	7%	14%	0%	60%	50%	70%	24%	2%	75%	57%	10%	19%	1%	75%	78%	72%