



ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES IN PALESTINIAN GATHERINGS IN LEBANON

Results of the 2022 Household Survey

June 2022

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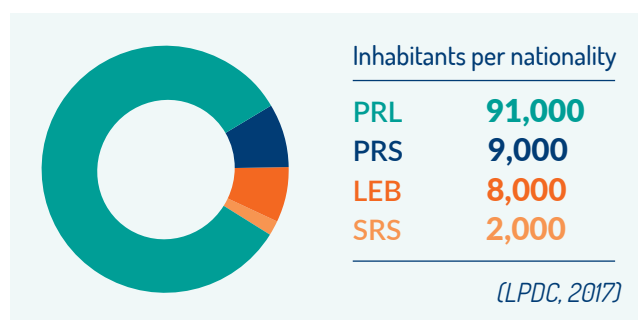
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

As part of UNDP efforts to improve the living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings, this report presents the findings of a household survey on living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings in Lebanon carried out by the Consultation and Research Institute (CRI) in 2022. A first wave of survey had been conducted in 2017 and published in 2018. Following the dual economic and COVID-19 crises that broke out as of late 2019, the UNDP decided to commission another wave of survey in order to assess the effects of these crises on Palestinian Gatherings' dwellers and the degree to which they may have exacerbated already existing vulnerabilities. This study seeks to understand the changes, since 2017, in the socio-economic living conditions and the main vulnerabilities that inhabitants of Palestinian Gatherings face when accessing housing and basic urban services, social services (education and health), the labor market and other income generating opportunities, as well as safety concerns. In addition, the study attempts to measure the particular impact of the economic crisis on the living conditions in Palestinian Gatherings and identify coping mechanisms to which households have resorted in response to the crises. The overall aim is to inform the development agenda in Palestinian Gatherings in a way that improves living conditions in these communities and therefore contribute to the country's overall recovery.

The term “**Palestinian Gatherings**” is commonly used to refer to areas outside the 12 official Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, where a majority of Palestinian refugees live (FAFO 2003, 2005; DRC 2005; NRC 2009; UNDP and UN-Habitat 2010; American University of Beirut, UNDP 2014 and LPDC 2018). Palestinian Gatherings were first identified by FAFO (2003) as informal areas that constitute relatively homogeneous refugee communities of a minimum of 25 households exhibiting humanitarian needs. Under this definition, 42 such informal Gatherings were identified across Lebanon. In 2017, the census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings published by the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) identified a total of 154 Gatherings by dropping the number of minimum households to 15.

According to the census, 55% of Palestinian refugees live in Gatherings located outside camps. In line with the first wave of the survey (2017), this report presents findings of data collected in the before-mentioned 42 Palestinian Gatherings, which host around **110,000 inhabitants**. Indeed, beyond hosting a sizeable Palestinian refugee community, these Gatherings are in reality low-income neighborhoods where vulnerable populations of various nationalities including Lebanese live.



1.2. QUESTIONNAIRE

The same questionnaire that was implemented in the 2017 household survey was adopted as a basis for the 2022 wave. A few modifications were included to clarify question formulation or to adapt certain modalities without affecting the comparability of the results between the two waves. Moreover, in order to probe more deeply into the repercussions of the health and economic crises on households residing in Palestinian Gatherings, a special section was added probing into the impact of the crisis on various facets of the living conditions of Gatherings' dwellers, including consumption, health, education, labor, and migration.

The instrument consists of 11 different modules. The first 10 already existed in the 2017 survey questionnaire and were mildly adapted without affecting comparability of data. They are: (1) household roster; (2) demographics; (3) housing conditions and access to basic services; (4) household assets, income, and expenditures; (5) education; (6) labor market; (7) health; (8) location and migration; (9) networks; (10) safety and mobility. An 11th section was added to gauge the specific impact of the economic crisis, that began in the summer of 2019, on various facets of the daily life of Palestinian Gatherings' dwellers.

The interviews were conducted “face to face” with one senior member of the household (usually either the household head or his/her spouse) by CRI enumerators for a period of around 40 to 50 minutes per household or interview. The questionnaire included both individual-level and household-level questions

1.3. SAMPLE DESIGN

A “face to face” survey with inhabitants from 2,300 households (home to 10,140 individuals) was conducted in the same 33 Palestinian Gatherings¹ that were surveyed in 2017, in addition to Taamir Gathering in Saida, which was not included in the 2017 survey. Moreover, because the limits of Gatherings are subject to ambiguity and in order to avoid collecting data outside the proper Gathering boundaries, the 34 Gatherings were drawn on google maps in a collaborative effort between CRI and UNDP. This exercise will be useful to any future field efforts in these Gatherings.

The survey sample (slightly larger than the 2000-household sample of 2017) was distributed across the 23 Gatherings in a way that is aligned with the 2017 distribution in order to preserve comparability of results. The below table presents the distribution of the sample across the 23 Gatherings.

A multi-stage sampling methodology was applied to draw the final sample which was increased from 2000 (wave 1) to 2300 (current wave). The first stage consisted of selecting 22 clusters (groups of Gatherings) (same as wave 1) and one additional Gathering which was added based on UNDP’s request, namely Taamir.

In the second stage, the total sample was distributed proportionally to total household distribution. The total number of households residing in the Gatherings covered all nationalities (Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese, Syrian Refugees from Syria (SRS), and other nationalities). It should be noted that, while wave 1 forced a minimum of 50 households per cluster for practicality purposes – thereby requiring the generation of weighted results, CRI opted in the current wave to maintain the proportionality of the sample to the actual number of dwellers per cluster, which precludes the need for weights. In the third stage, at the cluster level, random sampling was used (systematic sampling, random walk).

At the Gathering level, random sampling was used to ensure that data collected in the study is representative of the population in Gatherings. The sample selection ensured that all nationalities are properly represented among the dweller population of targeted Gatherings. Finally, within the household, either the household head or an adult with knowledge regarding household matters was selected for the interview.

Table 1: Sample distribution by cluster of Gatherings

Gathering Number	Region	Gathering	Sample
1	Beirut	Daouk, Gazza Bld., Said Gawash	137
2	Tyre	Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	37
3	Tyre	Adloun, Baysarieh	47
4	Tyre	Qasmieh	58
5	Tyre	Maashouk	95
6	Tyre	Jal El Bahr	54
7	Tyre	Shabriha	70
8	Saida	Bustan El Quds	40
9	Saida	Sekke	67
10	Saida	Old Saida	92
11	Saida	Wadi El Zeini	200
12	Saida	Seerob	250
13	Saida	Baraksat	95
14	Saida	Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	56
15	Saida	Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	64
16	Saida	Taamir	66
17	Bekaa	Taalabaya, Saadnayel	67
18	Bekaa	Bar elias	118
19	North	Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	25
20	North	Nahr El Bared AA	485
21	North	Al Mina	68
22	North	Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	62
23	North	Zahrieh	47
Total			2300

1. Some of the 33 Gatherings were grouped due to their small population size resulting in 22 adequately sized clusters of Gatherings.

1.4. ANALYSIS

The main objective of the study is to assess the vulnerability of the dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings and, more specifically, to gauge any exacerbation in vulnerability since the 2017 survey. Despite the addition of one Gathering (Taamir), the data remains comparable across the two waves as the added Gathering does not differ significantly from the other 22, in terms of basic socio-demographic variables.

The analysis was first conducted at the level of the entire sample, following which the data was disaggregated across a number of key variables including gender, nationality, and age. Moreover, an analysis across the various Gathering clusters followed, in order to isolate any urgent needs in particular areas of the Gatherings. However, it must be noted that the number of observations in Gatherings in some cases are too small to allow the generation of valid results.

Finally, the results were systematically compared with those of the 2017 survey in order to highlight any statistically significant differences.

It must be noted that because of the rapid depreciation of the Lebanese pound, monetary amounts pertaining to household spending could no longer be reported in USD as was the case in the 2017 report, when the exchange rate was stable at 1,515 LBP/USD. Indeed, expenditure amounts are reported in Lebanese Pound and compared to the equivalent Lebanese Pound amounts of 2017, to show the effect of mounting inflation on the household budgets of vulnerable families. Conversely, income indicators were reported in USD at a rate of 20,000 LBP/USD (the average exchange rate during survey implementation), in order to show the drop in real income value suffered by the majority of Palestinian Gatherings' households.

1.5. VULNERABILITY INDEX

A new vulnerability index was developed based on the 2022 survey questionnaire. The index structure of 2017 was in essence modified to take into account the significant change in context represented by the economic crisis.

The new structure includes six dimensions: livelihood, health, education, housing, safety, and crisis impact on various facets of daily life. The full structure of the index, including questions and modalities, is attached in Annex 2, which also reports the question-by-question results.

For each question, certain modalities were selected as reflecting vulnerability, following which a z-score was calculated per Gathering for each question. Finally, z-scores per Gathering were averaged and sorted to identify Gatherings that are relatively more vulnerable than other Gatherings within each dimension.

1.6. LIMITATIONS

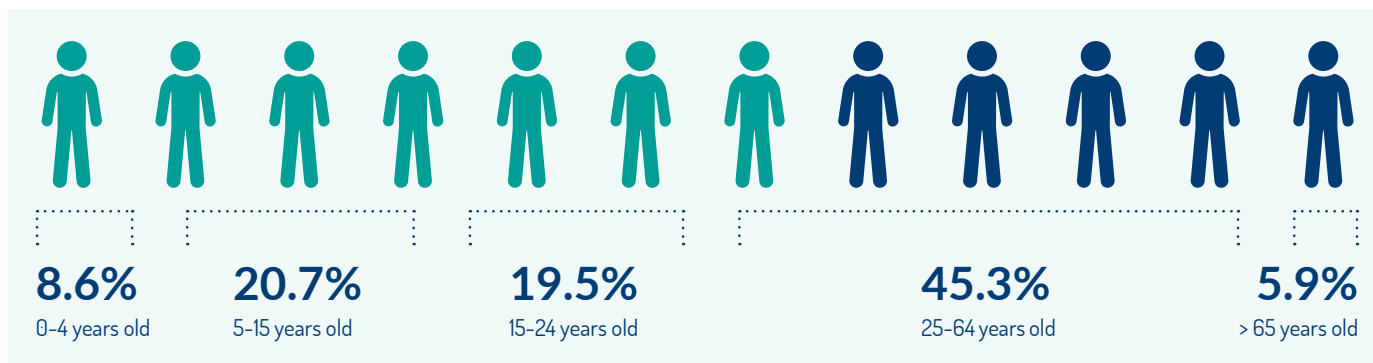
As is the case in any survey, certain limitations need to be taken into account to avoid misinterpretation of results.

- Due to the limited sample size in some Gatherings (50-60 observations), disaggregation of results at the Gathering level generates some non-meaningful results. For that reason, results at the Gathering level were mentioned in the report only when allowed by sample size and disaggregated tables by Gathering were included in Annex 1.
- When comparing the results of the two survey waves, small differences may be observed, but they remain within the estimated margin of error and hence are not statistically significant.
- Vulnerability scores (section 5) cannot be interpreted as absolute measures of vulnerability but only of relative vulnerability compared to the average vulnerability across Gatherings. Moreover, comparisons can only be made within a particular dimension and never between dimensions. In other words, they cannot be used to conclude whether education is more of a priority than health.

2.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

As was the case in the 2017 survey, the 2022 survey shows a relatively young population, with an average age of 29 (28 in 2017).

Figure 1: Distribution of the Palestinian Gatherings population by age bracket (percent)



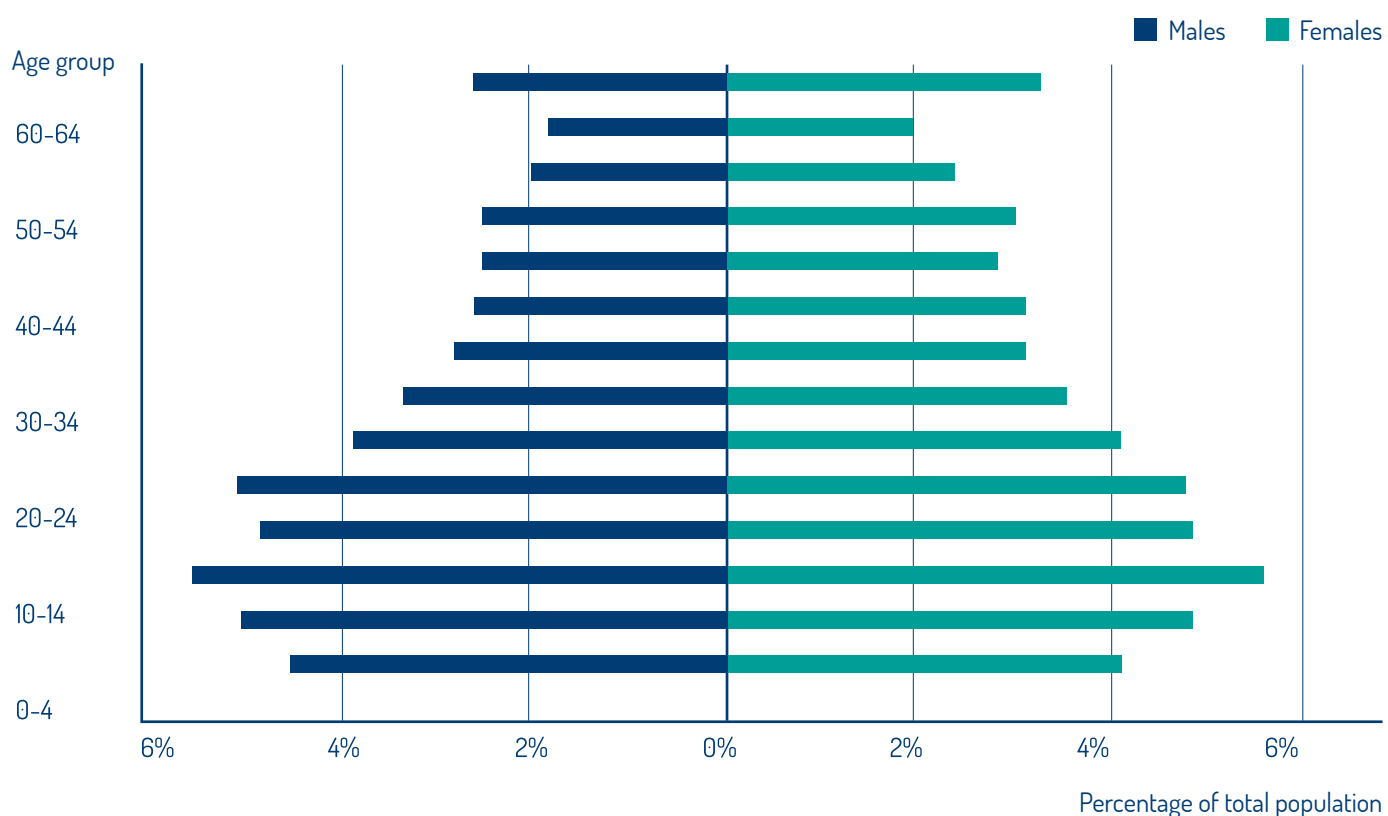
However, there are significant age gaps across the various nationalities residing in the Gatherings. In line with the 2017 results, the Lebanese population has the highest average age (32.8), followed by PRL (29.5), PRS (26.1), and SRS (21.5). Thus, there is a ten-year gap in average age between Lebanese and Syrian dwellers. Average age has significant repercussions on the number of dependents per worker, as reflected by the dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people in the non-working age population over the number of people in the working age population (15-64).

The ratio of number of dependents per worker increased systematically across all nationalities, with Lebanese remaining the category with the lowest dependency ratio (0.58), followed by PRL (0.68), PRS (0.75), and SRS (1.04). In other words, while there were only four dependents for every ten working-age Lebanese in 2017, this ratio increased to around six dependents in 2022 and is almost one-to-one among SRS. The same trend may be noted among the PRL population which witnessed an increase from 5 dependents for every ten working-age individuals in 2017 to around 7 dependents in 2022. This indicates a significant increase in economic vulnerability when one considers the low activity rate across the four nationality groups as will be seen in the labor section.

Figure 2: Dependency ratio by nationality and survey wave

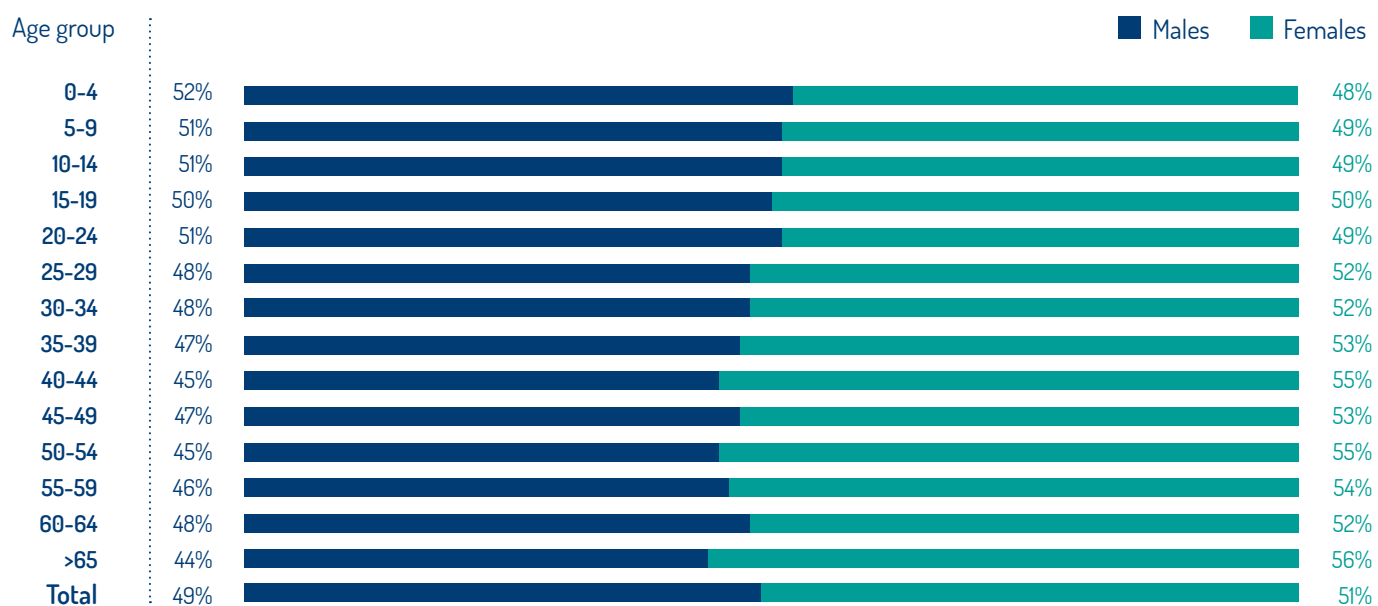


Figure 3: Age Pyramid in Palestinian Gatherings



The sex ratio, which indicates the balance in the sex distribution of a population and is calculated as the number of men per 100 women stands at 95, i.e. slightly more women than men. The gender distribution displays similar patterns to the ones observed in 2017. Thus, there is a higher share of males than females among children and youth (below 24 years of age). The ratio is reversed during the most productive work years (25-59), potentially due to internal or external labor migration. Finally, as is the case in most population, the share of females is higher during retirement years (65 and above), due to the higher life expectancy of females.

Figure 4: Distribution of Palestinian Gathering dwellers by age bracket and gender





THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE in Palestinian Gatherings remained at exactly 4.44 as was the case in 2017. As expected, the household size also remained stable across nationalities, with Lebanese registering the smallest household size (4.1) and Syrians the largest (5.5).

4.44

LEB	4.1
PRL	4.4
PRS	4.7
SRS	5.5

Table 2: Average household size by nationality

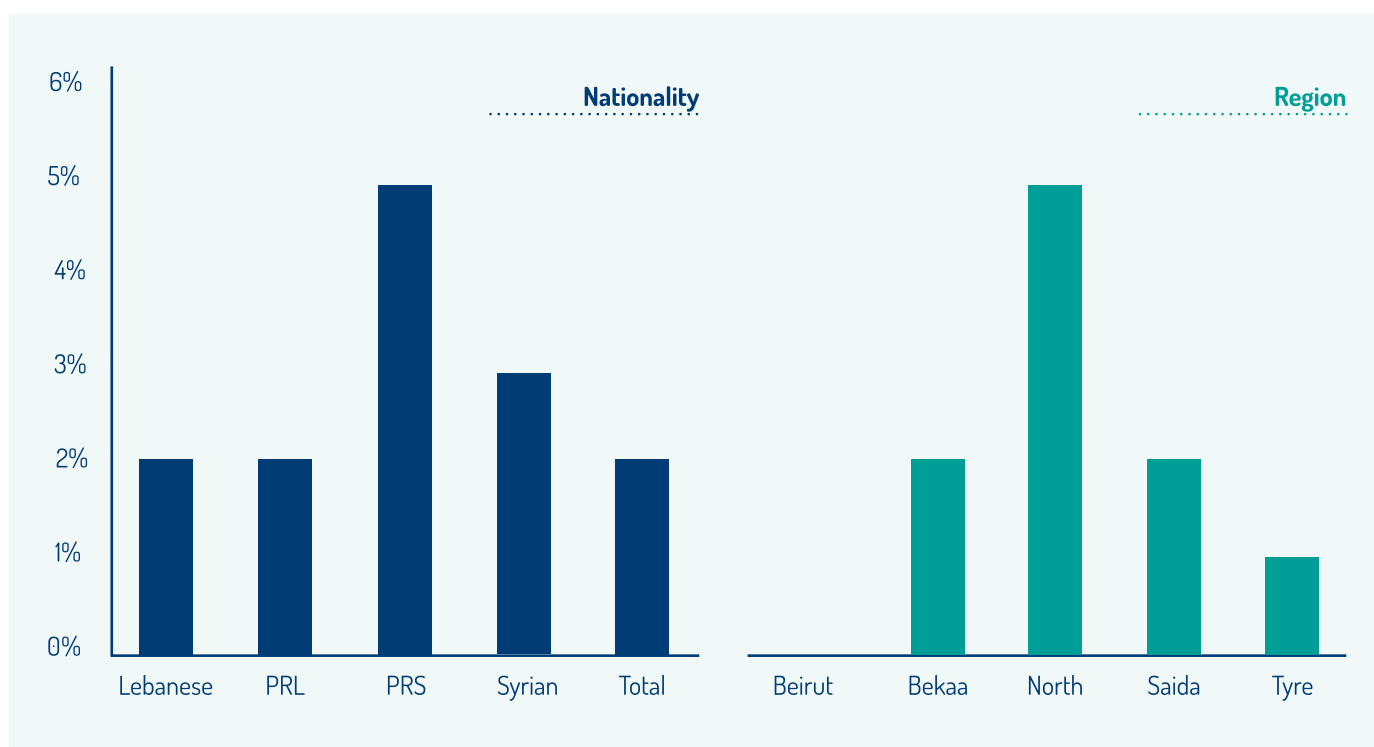
2.2. HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES

This section analyzes the housing situation in Palestinian Gatherings, including type of housing tenure, housing conditions in terms of crowding levels, types of walls and roof, dampness, darkness, and access to basic services such as water and electricity. The aim is to ascertain whether the economic crisis that intervened between the two survey waves has resulted in a deterioration of housing conditions in Palestinian Gatherings.

2.2.1. Housing arrangements

Half of the Palestinian Gatherings population (51%) lives in apartments, 45% in single houses, 2.3% in shared houses, and 2.3% in temporary shelters. Interestingly, the prevalence of temporary shelters was almost halved between 2017 and 2022. The change is most notable in Tyre, where the prevalence of temporary shelters dropped from 12% in 2017 to 1% in 2022. This change is unrelated to a decrease in the Syrian refugee population whose share remained relatively stable in the two waves, and therefore probably reflects an improvement of this type of vulnerability among SRS residing in the Gatherings. Indeed, a comparison of the two waves by nationality shows that the prevalence of temporary shelters among Syrian refugee dwellers dropped from 11% in 2017 to 3% in 2022, while the same prevalence among PRL dropped from 4% to 2%. The only nationality group that did not show any improvement in this indicator is PRS for whom the share of temporary shelters has remained relatively stable at 5%, making them the nationality with the highest prevalence of temporary shelters.

Figure 5: Prevalence of temporary shelters by nationality and region



54% of households live in a dwelling that they either built, purchased, inherited or borrowed from a friend or relative (52% in 2017), while 42% are tenants (41% in 2017), and 4% consider themselves squatters (7% in 2017). This classification is based on the household's perception and may clash with local and national regulations. Indeed, the Lebanese law prohibits Palestinian refugees from owning or transferring ownership through inheritance. In effect, there is no real legal home ownership by Palestinian dwellers of Gatherings, which results in reduced security and exacerbated vulnerability of the nationality group that accounts for the largest share of the Gatherings' dwellers.

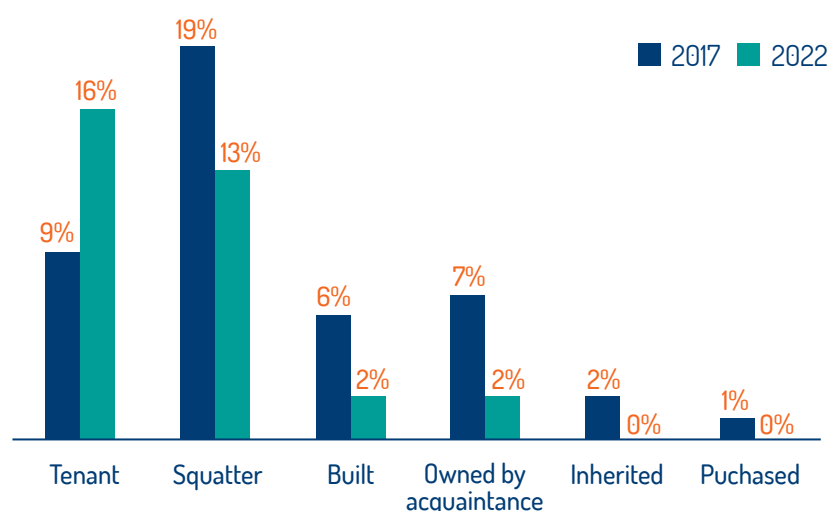
Table 3: Housing arrangements by region

Region	Inherited	Purchased	Constructed	Owned by acquaintance	Tenant	Squatter
Beirut	3%	8%	20%	4%	48%	17%
Bekaa	44%	2%	16%	1%	37%	0%
North	16%	16%	15%	6%	45%	1%
Saida	13%	16%	12%	5%	49%	5%
Tyre	25%	7%	42%	7%	18%	1%
Total	18%	13%	18%	5%	42%	4%

2.2.2. Eviction threats

Despite the intervening economic crisis, 8% reported receiving eviction threats, a share that barely exceeds the 7% recorded in 2017. As shown in figure 6 below, eviction threats are significantly higher among tenants (16%) and squatters (13%). It is noteworthy that tenant vulnerability has increased significantly since 2017, as **the share of tenants who declared receiving eviction threats increased** from 9% in 2017 to 16% in 2022, a situation that is likely related to more tenants struggling to pay rent.

Figure 6: Eviction threats by housing arrangement



2.2.3. Housing conditions and access to Basic Services

As was the case in 2017, 90% of dwellings in Palestinian Gatherings have raw concrete roofs and 9% have tin/metal roofs. The majority of dwellings have plastered and painted walls (82%). While only 11% have raw concrete walls, this share exceeds 40% in the Bekaa and in some parts of Saida.

On average, dwellings in Palestinian Gatherings house 1.6 persons per room (1.5 in 2017). Only 5% of households live in overcrowded dwellings, defined as dwellings housing more than 3 persons per room (9% in 2017). Saida Gatherings register relatively higher degrees of crowding, as does the Nahr El Bared Camp Adjacent Area (2.1).

Despite significant rehabilitation efforts by the UNDP and other organizations, the ratio of houses affected by dampness and darkness did not differ significantly. This may be related to several factors including the additional deterioration of non-rehabilitated dwellings versus the improvement in rehabilitated dwellings and the household's desire for more assistance. Based on the interviewed households, 39% of dwellings suffer from excessive humidity (35% in 2017) and 19% of excessive darkness (22% in 2017).

As expected, **blackouts have become much more severe in all Palestinian Gatherings**, as is the case across the country. Thus, the average number of blackout hours has increased from 4 to 13 hours per day. This has severe consequences on many facets of daily life including food security, education, and health.

There is a **significant increase in the share of households that reported purchasing mineral potable water**, from 56% in 2017 to 66% in 2022. This represents a significant additional burden for economically vulnerable households. Another 21% of households rely on public network water for drinking and declare receiving more than two hours of service per day, while another 4% rely on public network water but receive less than two hours of service per day.

Table 4: Sources of drinking water in Palestinian Gatherings

Source	Share (%)
Mineral	66
Network >2h	21
Network <2h	4
Protected well	3
UN/NGO tanker/truck	2
Purchased	2
Public standpipe	1
Public reservoir	1
Unprotected well	0
Protected spring	0

2.2.4. Prevalence of rental and rental fees

Average monthly rent has increased by 162% from an average of 211 thousand LBP in 2017 to 554 thousand LBP in 2022, noting that this is mostly attributed to the Lebanese currency's devaluation. This may translate into significant housing insecurity as more and more households will find themselves unable to pay for rent, making them vulnerable to eviction and homelessness.



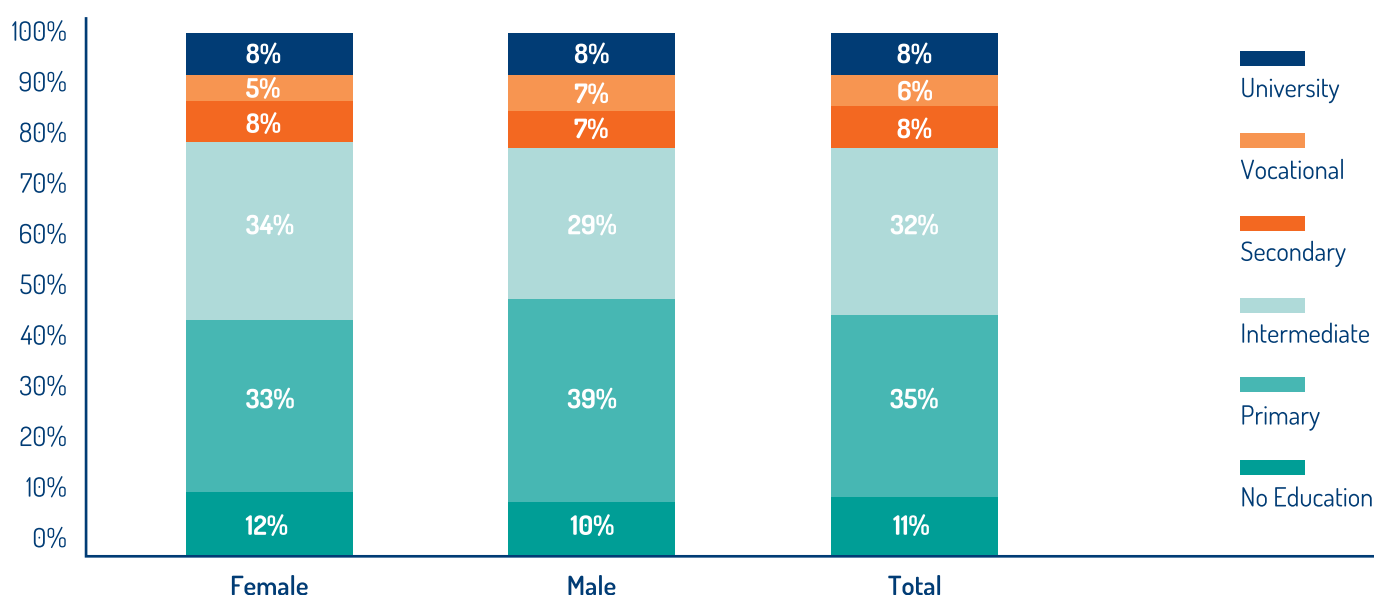
2.3. EDUCATION

This section provides an overview of the level of education of the dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings, as well as enrolment rates of children and youth (6–24 years of age), household spending on education, and the impact of the crisis as perceived by household dwellers.

2.3.1. Level of education

Educational attainment, as measured by the highest level of schooling completed by those who are 25 years of age or older, is used to reflect the level of education of the population in Palestinian Gatherings. 11% of the Palestinian Gatherings population (15% in 2017) have no formal education. Around one third (35%) has primary level education whether completed or not (31% in 2017), the share being somewhat higher among males. Those with intermediate education constitute another third of the sample (32% vs. 29% in 2017), with the share being higher among females. Finally, 8% has secondary education (11% in 2017) and 8% university degrees (9% in 2017), with no significant gender differences.

Figure 7: Educational attainment of the adult population (25 or older) by gender



In terms of nationality, PRL register the lowest share of individuals without any formal education, while the Lebanese register the highest share. This is an indication of the increased vulnerability of the Lebanese who live in Palestinian Gatherings. The share of adults with primary education is highest among SRS (47%), followed by Lebanese dwellers (38%). It must be noted that 43% of PRL and more than half of the PRS dwellers (53%) have intermediate or secondary education, making them the groups with the highest educational attainment. This may be attributed to the relatively higher accessibility of UNRWA's educational services to Palestinian children. Finally, SRS have the lowest prevalence of university degree holders (3%), compared to the other nationality groups where the same share ranges between 7% (PRS) and 9% (PRL).

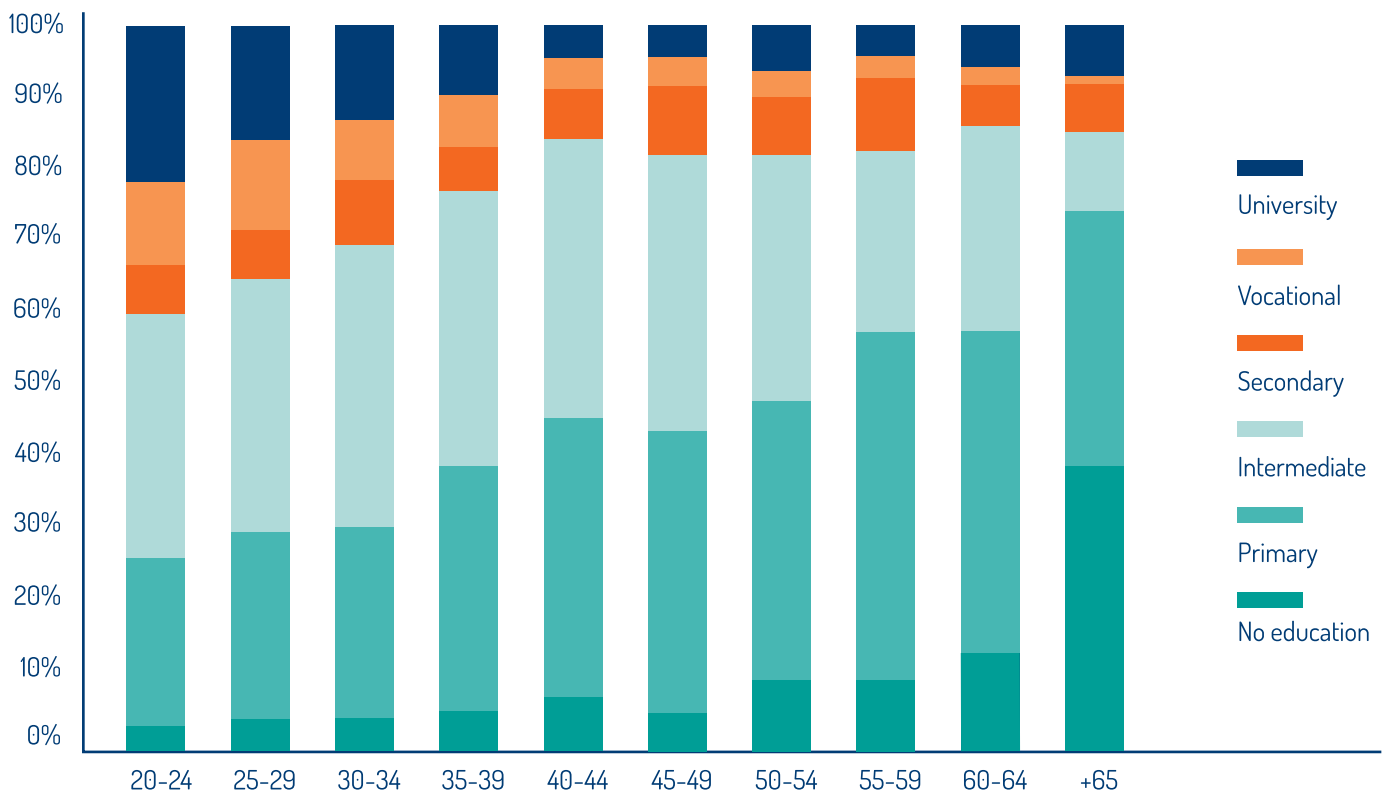
Table 5: Educational attainment of the adult population (25 or older) by nationality

Nationality	No Education	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Vocational	University
Lebanese	15%	38%	27%	6%	6%	8%
PRL	9%	33%	35%	8%	6%	9%
PRS	11%	26%	40%	13%	3%	7%
Syrian	13%	47%	28%	7%	2%	3%
Total	11%	35%	32%	8%	6%	8%



As was shown in the 2017 survey, educational attainment has improved across generations. The figure below clearly shows the decrease in the share of dwellers with no education and the increase in the share of dwellers with university degrees, as observed when examining the age bracket axis from the older to the younger age categories.

Figure 8: Educational attainment in Palestinian Gatherings by age bracket



2.3.2. Attendance rates of children and youth (6-24 years)

As was the case in the 2017 survey, 89% of primary school-age children (6-12) are enrolled in formal education. Although Lebanese law provides for compulsory education for children aged 6 and 12, the law is not effectively enforced. Based on the figure below, which shows age and gender-specific attendance rates, 80% of 6 year-olds have begun their school education. A significant share of children begins their education at a later stage, with peak attendance being reached at age 8 and 9 (92%).

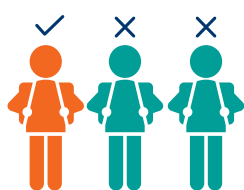


Lack of attendance has emerged as a new phenomenon that did not exist in the 2017 survey. Indeed, while almost all students who were enrolled in school were also attending in the 2017 survey wave, the share of non-attendance in the current wave increases from 3% among 6-12-year-olds, to 15% among 13-15 year-olds, to 41% among 16-18 year-olds, and finally to 73% among 19-24 year-olds. This new trend initially emerged because of COVID-19-related lockdowns and continued to exacerbate due to budget constraints in many schools, including Lebanese public schools. Indeed, during the period of the survey, most UNRWA schools were opening every other week, and public schools opened a few days per week. Moreover, even when schools were open, children were often unable to attend due to the high cost of transportation. This is a highly important finding as enrolment without attendance is akin to drop-out, meaning that a very high share of young dwellers in Palestinian Gatherings is left without an education, a phenomenon that will eventually drive down educational attainment indicators in future surveys.

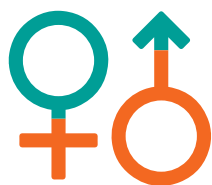
7.6%

of 6-12 year-olds have never attended school

These illiterate children are especially at risk. 58% of them are boys and 42% are girls, which indicates that gender is not factor in keeping them out of school. Almost half of them (51%) are SRS children, while another 31% are PRL, and the rest are Lebanese.



Attendance rates begin to drop at age 13 (81%), with a significant drop taking place at ages 15 (72%) and 16 (62%) when children are just finishing intermediate school and moving on to the secondary cycle. This finding is in line with the attendance rate trend in national surveys. As expected, attendance rates continue to drop upon transitioning to university, with only a third (32%) of 19 year-olds being enrolled in education. Reasons for lack of attendance among 13-15 year-olds include economic factors (high cost of education, child needs to work) in addition to a significant share relating the drop-out to the child "not liking school". This suggest a **need for education support among these vulnerable populations where the parents have low educational attainment** (see previous section) and are unable to assist their children in schooling.

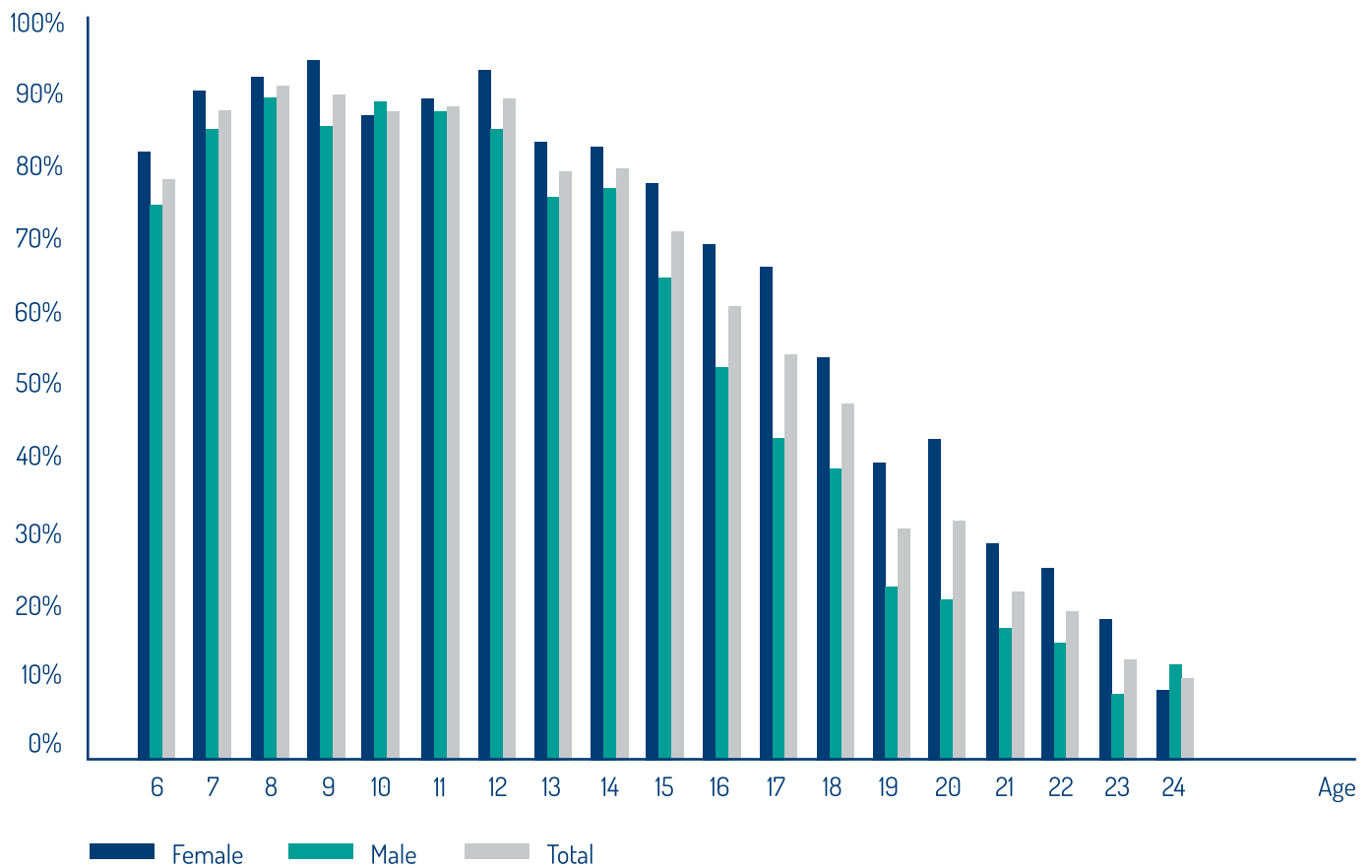


Drop-out rates are significantly higher among males than females. Indeed, by age 16, the male attendance rate stands at 54% compared to 71% among females. This is probably due to the early entrance of young male adolescents into the labor force. It is noteworthy that many of these young males continue to enroll in school without actually attending. Indeed, 42% of male 16 year-olds are enrolled in school but not attending while only 4% are unenrolled. This suggests that with some remedial courses and economic support, many of these children may be returned to the education path.

WHY

In terms of drop-out reasons among 16-18 year-olds, the top reasons given by girls are disliking school (22%), marriage (14%), and achieving the desired level of education (9%). Among males, the two main reasons are the need to work (32%) and disliking school (18%).

Figure 9: Enrolment rates in Palestinian Gatherings by age and gender



It is worth noting that, in five Gatherings, the attendance rates of 6-12-year-old children have dropped by more than ten percentage points reaching unacceptably low levels that may become unrecoverable if not addressed urgently. These Gatherings are: Daouk-Gazza Bldg.-Said Gawash, Bar Elias, Adloun-Baysarieh, Chabriha, and Qasmieh. It is important to especially highlight the alarmingly low attendance rates in Adloun-Baysarieh (61%) and Bar Elias (70%).

64% of primary school-age children are enrolled in UNRWA school, compared to 26% in public schools and 10% in private schools. Similarly, 66% of 13-15 year-olds are enrolled in UNRWA schools, compared to 26% in public schools and 7% in private schools.

The majority of 16-18 year old students also attend UNRWA schools, with some differences in types of institutions across gender. Thus, slightly more females (52%) attend UNRWA schools than males (47%). Females are also slightly more likely to attend public schools (27% vs. 23% among males). On the other hand, attendance of vocational schools, both public and private, is more prevalent among males (10% vs. 3% and 5% among females respectively).

Figure 10: Type of educational institution by age group (percent)

AGE 6-12



AGE 13-15

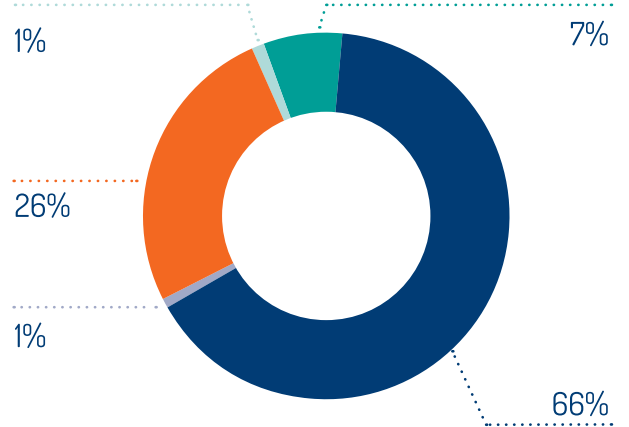
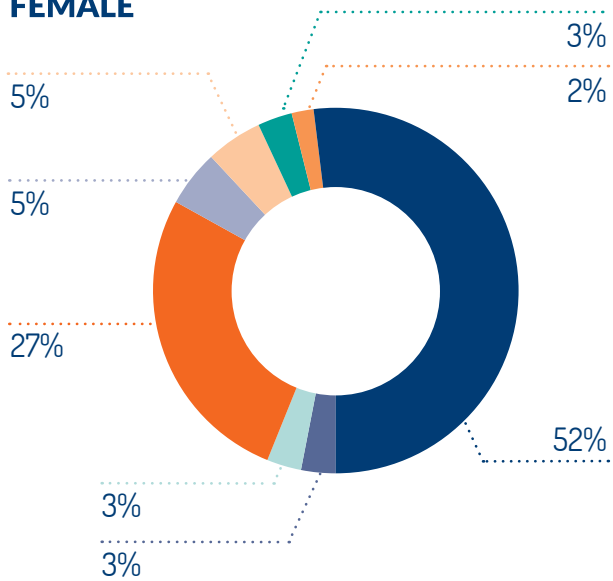
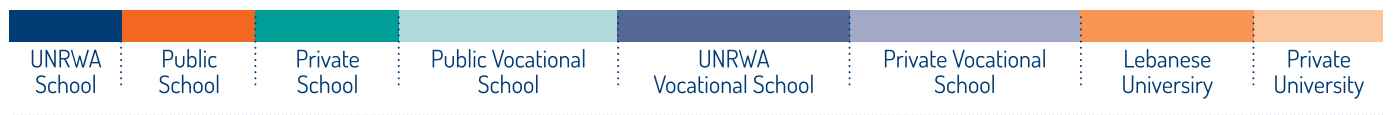
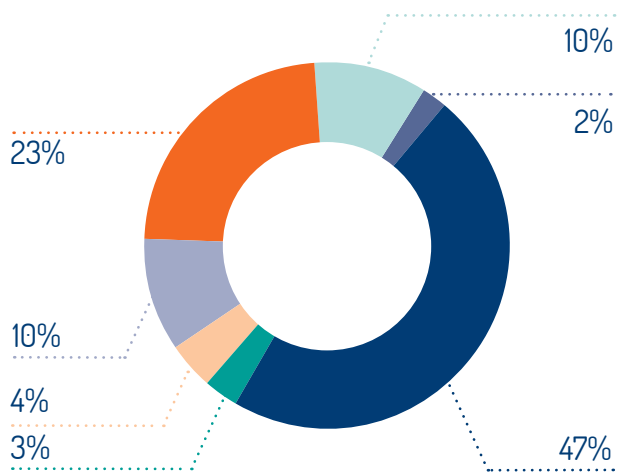


Figure 11: Type of educational institution by gender (16-18 year olds)

FEMALE

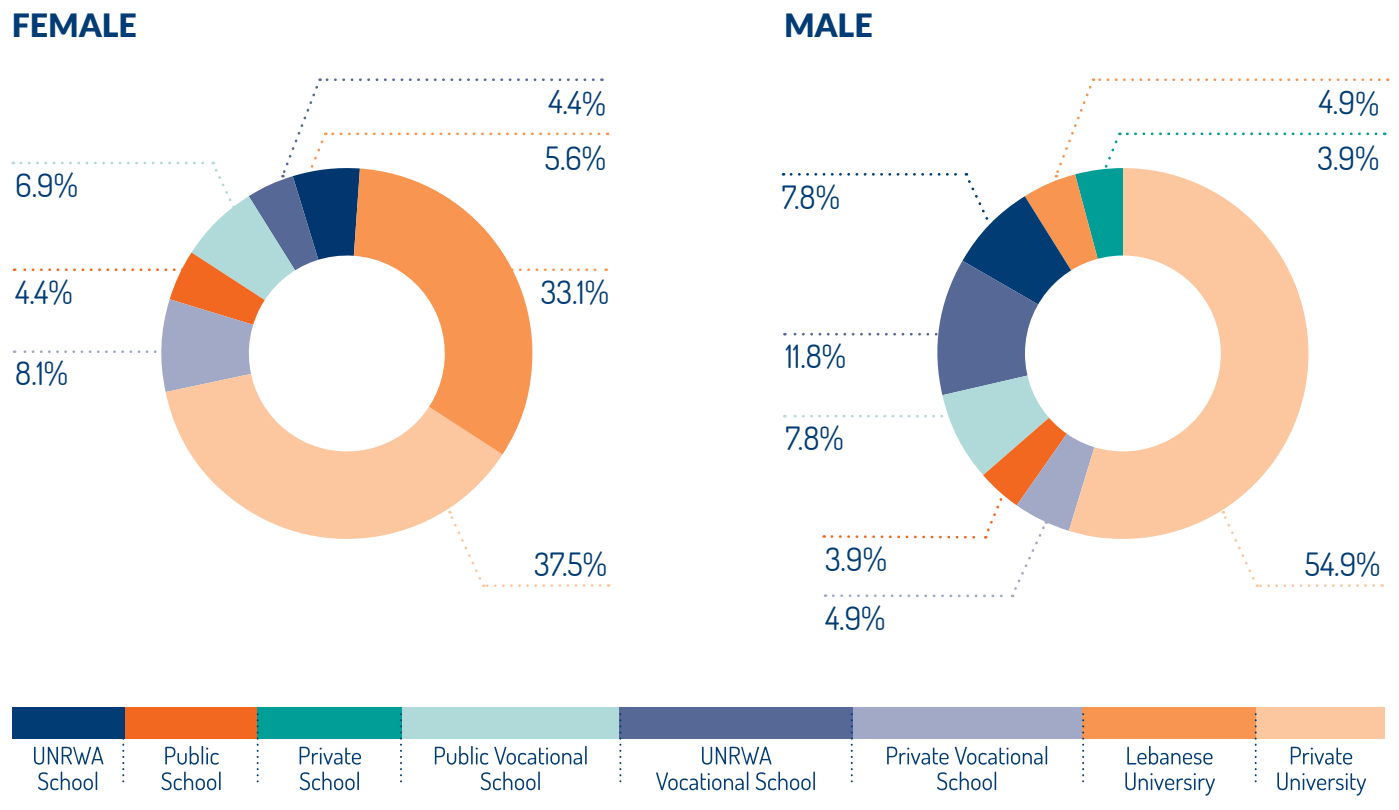


MALE



Among university-aged students (19–24 year olds), significant gender differences may be highlighted. Thus, more than half of male youths (55%) attend private universities, compared to 38% of female youths. In contrast, 33% of young females attend the Lebanese university compared to only 5% of young males. Finally, 12% of 19–24 year old males and 4% of females attend private schools, which shows a certain level of school retardation that seems to affect males more than females.

Figure 12: Type of educational institution by gender (19–24 years old)



Among 6–18 year-olds, attendance of the various types of institutions vary across Gatherings with those adjacent to camps registering higher UNRWA school attendance. UNRWA school attendance is highest in the North (85%) and lowest in the Bekaa (18%). Public school attendance is highest in Beirut and the Bekaa (56%) and lowest in the North (9%).

2.3.3. Household spending on education

The daily commute to educational institutions averages 12 minutes with some discrepancies across Gatherings. However, the de-subsidization of fuel combined with the economic crisis will make it increasingly difficult for parents to be able to afford the cost of gas or bus fees.

In terms of spending, because the cost of education has not kept up with inflation and because of the high enrolment in public and UNRWA schools, spending on education has remained relatively low compared to other expenditures, registering an average of around 500 thousand LBP per student per year. Having said that, this amount may still be high for households struggling to secure food and medicine. Indeed, **5% of households reported that one of their members had to discontinue their education because of the economic crisis** and another 2.4% stated that a member had to switch schools for the same reason. Finally, only 2.3% reported receiving an education grant related to the economic crisis.

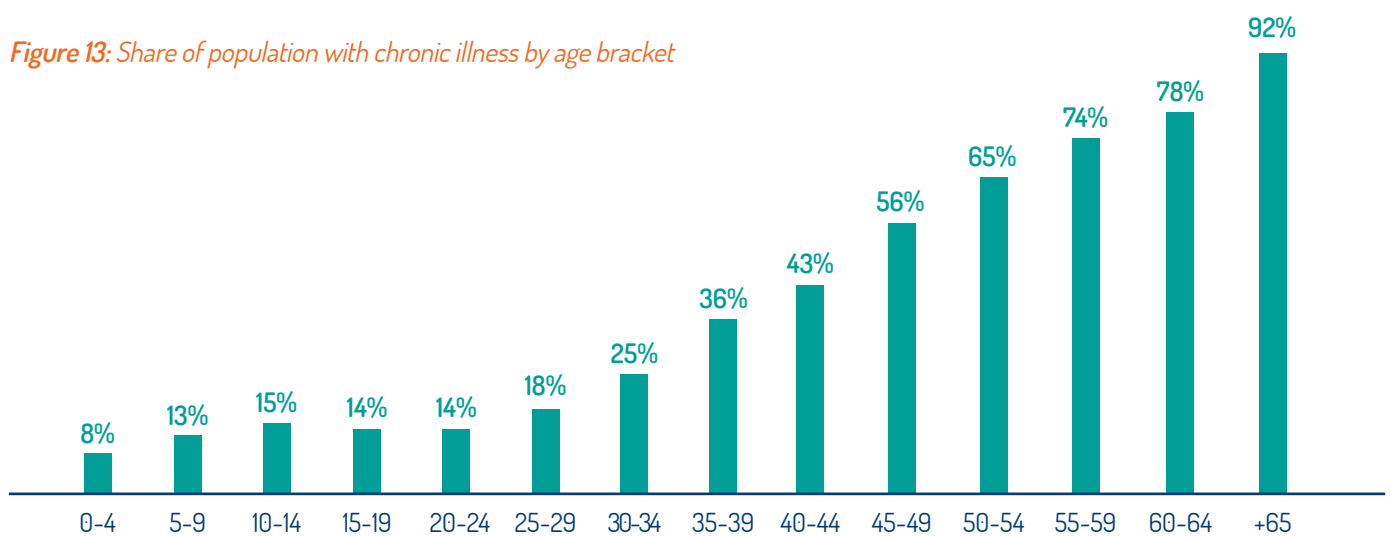
2.4. HEALTH

This section assesses various facets of the health status and the health services available to dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings, including the incidence of chronic health problems, access to health services, health coverage, types of healthcare centers resorted to by the various profiles of dwellers, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Palestinian Gatherings' population.

2.4.1. Incidence of chronic health problems

The ratio of dwellers who suffer from a chronic health problem has increased from 20% in 2017 to 32% in 2020. This definition includes illnesses lasting for more than six months, whether physical or psychological, and any conditions due to an injury, accident, or congenital condition. This increase between the two waves may be related to decreased access to health services, which may lead to an exacerbation of potentially treatable conditions. As expected, the incidence of chronic disease increases with age, ranging from no more than 14% for those under 25 to more than 90% among those 65 years or older.

Figure 13: Share of population with chronic illness by age bracket



2.4.2. Access to health services

Access to health services was measured by distance from health facilities as well as the share of dwellers who could not receive the needed healthcare. Distance from the nearest healthcare center does not seem to be a problem, as only 1% of households stated that the nearest health facility was more than 30 minutes away and only 2 households stated that it was more than 60 minutes away.

On the other hand, **increased health needs and a significant exacerbation of lack of access to health care services** is observed in Palestinian Gatherings. 73% of households reported that one of their members required treatment in the 3 months preceding the survey and out of these households, 21% could not receive the needed treatment, compared to 57% and 11% in 2017 respectively.

The main reason for not receiving treatment, cited by 98% of respondents, is related to inability to pay, which suggests that access to health will become increasingly more difficult as the economic crisis continues, and the health status of the population residing in Palestinian Gatherings will likely deteriorate further.

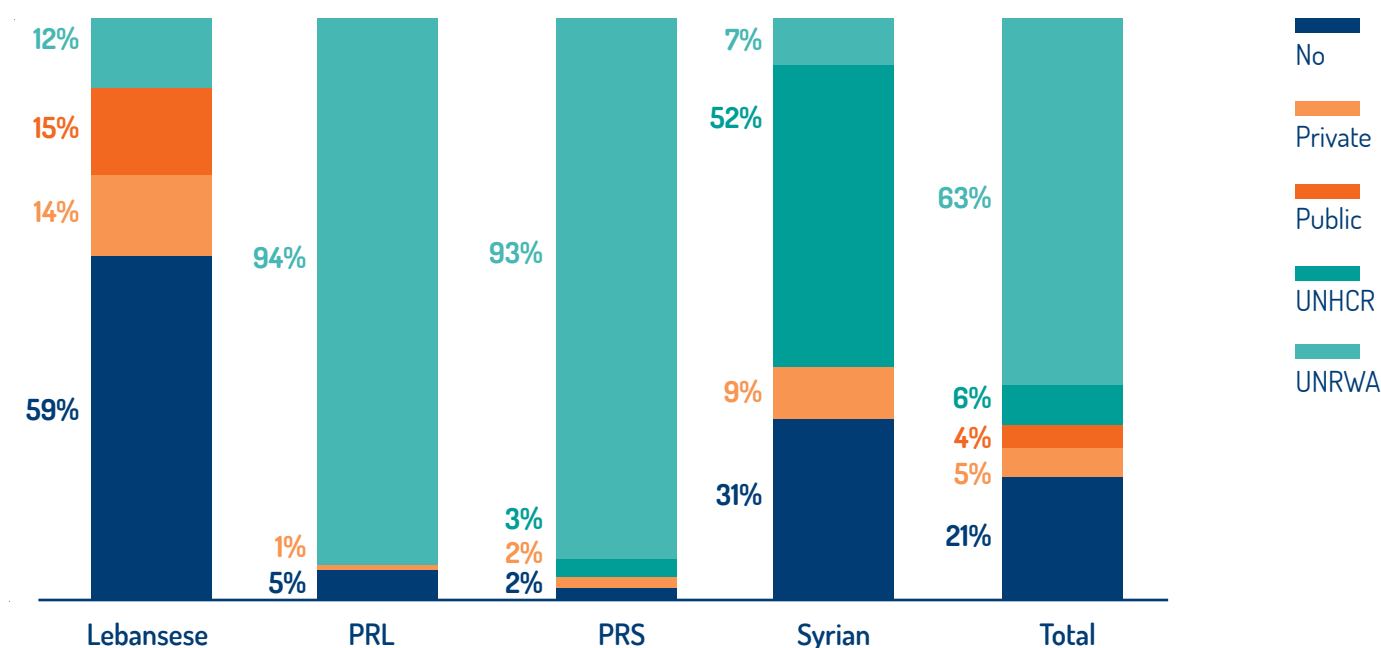
2.4.3. Health coverage

In terms of health coverage, although the majority of Palestinian Gathering dwellers have some form of coverage, whether through UNRWA, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, or UNHCR, these various types of coverage provide services that fall short of the health care needs of the population, as evident in the previous results regarding access to healthcare services (section 3.4.2).

The results show that the majority of dwellers in Palestinian Gatherings rely on UNRWA for health coverage, while 6% are covered by the UNHCR, 5% by private insurance, and 4% by public insurance. This leaves around one quarter of the population (22%) without any health coverage. Health coverage differs significantly by nationality. Thus, while less than 5% of Palestinian dwellers (PRL and PRS) do not have any health coverage, this share increases to 31% among Syrian Refugee dwellers and 59% among Lebanese dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings. In terms of type of coverage, around half of the Syrian refugee population (52%) is covered by UNHCR and more than 90% of Palestinian dwellers are covered by UNRWA. Interestingly, 7% and 12% of Syrian refugee and Lebanese dwellers declared having UNRWA health coverage, likely because the household includes Palestinian members. Finally, only 15% of Lebanese dwellers cited public health coverage, a situation that is likely to worsen due to the decreasing financial capacity of national security funds that benefit public and private employees (Cooperative of Government employees and NSSF).



Figure 14 :Health coverage by nationality



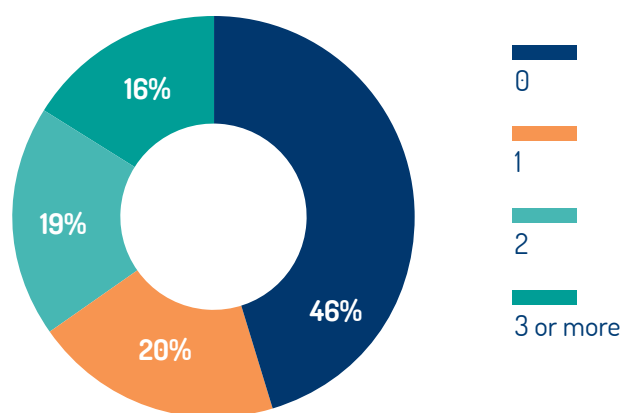
2.4.4. Type of Healthcare Center

58% of dwellers in Palestinian Gatherings resort to UNRWA facilities for healthcare services, compared to 65% in 2017. The share of households that used public health facilities remained stable at 13% in 2022, while the share of households relying on NGOs increased significantly. Indeed, while only 3% of dwellers in Palestinian Gatherings received health services from NGOs in 2017, this share increased to 13% in 2022. In some Gatherings like Old Saida, more than half the population (54%) received health services from NGOs. This trend is expected to intensify as public health services continue to fail.

2.4.5. COVID-19

A few questions were added in the 2022 survey to gauge the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Gathering dwellers. The first important finding is that in **46% of households, all members are unvaccinated**. This finding is in line with the generally low vaccination rate across the country. Lack of vaccination does not seem to be related to access issues, but rather to perceptions regarding vaccine safety. Indeed, 94% of unvaccinated households cited fear of vaccine long-term effects as their main reason for refusing vaccination. Only 1% cited access issues such as cost, distance to center, etc. Moreover, significant inter-nationality differences were noted. Thus, while the average number of vaccinated members is 1.5 in Lebanese households, it decreases to 1.4 in Syrian households, 1 in PRL households, and 0.7 in PRS households.

Figure 15: Number of vaccinated members per household



In terms of infection rates, 64% of interviewed households reported that none of their members was infected with COVID-19, a share that seems relatively high in view of the low vaccination rate and the crowded living conditions in the Gatherings. It may be related to lack of testing. Finally, 14% of households who reported COVID-19 infections stated that one or more their members were hospitalized, and in 12 cases COVID-19 caused the loss of a family member.

2.5. LABOR

This section begins with an overview of key labor force indicators, including socio-demographic and geographic disaggregation, following which is an analysis of household-level employment vulnerability, sectors of employment, wages and labor earnings, and finally the impact of the economic crisis on various aspects of economic activity.

2.5.1. Labor force indicators

The economic crisis that began in the summer of 2019 had severe repercussions on the livelihoods of all those who live in Lebanon and the dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings are no exception. Although labor force participation remained stable and the unemployment rate remained close to its already high level in 2017, **results of the 2022 survey show a sharp increase in employment vulnerability as reflected by two major indicators, namely underemployment and unstable employment. While underemployment increased from 35% to 53%, the share of daily labor increased from 30% to 42%.** The section below presents the results of the various labor indicators highlighting important changes from 2017 and discrepancies in terms of gender and nationality.

DEFINING LABOR MARKET MEASURES

WORKING AGE POPULATION	All persons aged 15 to 64
EMPLOYED	All persons aged 15 and older who, during the reference period of one month, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least eight hours daily. It also includes those who were not working because they were on holidays, or those who were in apprenticeships or military service
UNDEREMPLOYED	All persons aged 15 and older who, during the reference period of one week, were working less than 40 hours per week
GAINFULLY EMPLOYED	Employed people who are not underemployed
UNEMPLOYED	All persons aged 15 and older who, during the reference period of one month, were: (a) without any work or working less than eight hours, and (b) seeking work. It also includes those who were waiting for the high season to look for jobs
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	All persons part of the working age population who, during the reference period of one month, were either (a) employed or (b) looking for employment
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE:	All persons part of the working age population who, during the reference period of one month, were: (a) not working, and (b) not seeking work. This group includes students, homemakers, and people with health problems preventing them to work, etc.
EMPLOYMENT RATE	Total number of people employed / working age population
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	Total number of economically active people / working age population
INACTIVITY RATE	Total number of economically inactive people / working age population
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	Total number of people unemployed / total number of active people
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE	Total number of people underemployed / total number of people employed

Labor force participation, i.e. the share of the working age population (15–64) that is economically active, stands at 42%, the same rate recorded in the 2017 survey. The participation rate among male dwellers is 70% (71% in 2017), while only 17% of female dwellers are economically active (14% in 2017). In terms of nationalities, PRS record the lowest participation rate (35%).

Among those who are economically active, 22% are unemployed, a figure that has scarcely increased from the 21% level of 2017. While it would seem surprising at first glance that unemployment rates have remained stable despite the economic crisis, this apparent stability hides a significant increase in employment vulnerability, those who lost stable jobs turning to unstable employment (self-employment and daily work). Moreover, unemployment as measured according to the ILO definition (at least one hour of paid work per week) is ill-suited to reflect the employment vulnerability common in countries like Lebanon, in which most employment is informal and unstable. The gender unemployment gap has closed significantly since 2017. Indeed, female unemployment has decreased from 40% to 25%, while male unemployment has increased from 17% to 21%. In terms of nationalities, unemployment among Lebanese dwellers has dropped from 19% to 17%, while unemployment has increased among PRL and PRS dwellers, from 21% to 24% and from 25% to 32% respectively.

In line with the low participation rates and high unemployment rates, employment rates (share of the working population that is employed) are relatively low at 33% (same as 2017). However, while the employment rate of men decreased from 59% in 2017 to 55% in 2022, that of women increased from 8% to 12% during the same period. These figures show that more females are seeking work and when they do they are more likely to find employment than they were in 2017. Finally, employment rates are relatively similar across nationalities with the exception of PRS who register the lowest employment rate (24%).

While the economic crisis did not affect the unemployment rate which was already high in Palestinian Gatherings in 2017, one of the negative impacts of that crisis is embodied in the **sharp increase in underemployment, from 35% in 2017 to 53% in 2022**. Underemployment affects women much more than men (64% and 50% respectively). It also affects dwellers of various nationalities to different degrees, with PRS being particularly affected (79% underemployed).

This underemployment is further confirmed by a reduction in work rate, i.e. decrease in days or hours worked, which affects almost half of the sampled households (45%). Syrian refugee households stand out with 52% reporting reduced work rates while the other three nationalities are closer to the general average. This is also a reflection of the higher prevalence of unstable/daily work among SRS.

Another indicator of work instability and vulnerability is work status. Indeed, salaried employment, which is seen as a relatively stable form of work, takes up a share of only 33% of the employed, down from 44% in 2017. In contrast, the majority of workers in Palestinian Gatherings are in unstable and volatile forms of employment. Thus, the share of self-employed increased from 15% in 2017 to 22% in 2022; and the share of daily laborers, considered to be the most vulnerable workers, increased from 30% to 42%.

Table 6: Labor force indicators by gender and nationality

	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Labor force participation	Underemployment rate
Male	55%	21%	70%	50%
Female	12%	25%	17%	64%
Lebanese	35%	17%	42%	49%
PRL	32%	24%	42%	54%
PRS	24%	32%	35%	79%
Syrian	34%	20%	42%	46%
Other	33%	25%	43%	80%
Total	33%	22%	42%	53%

Finally, **31% of households reported that one or more of their members lost a job as a result of the economic crisis.** The reason why this phenomenon did not result in increased unemployment is likely due to the fact that many of those who lost stable jobs turned to unstable employment in order to secure their livelihoods, which was reflected in the decreasing share of stable employment (salaried) and the increasing share of self-employment and daily labor. In terms of nationalities, while the share of households with a member who lost a job is close to the general average in Lebanese and PRL households, the share of PRS households reporting lost jobs is higher at 38% and that among SRS households is lower at 25%. This is possibly due to the higher prevalence of daily labor among SRS workers which makes the question of losing a job inapplicable for many of these households.

2.5.2. Household-level employment vulnerability

The share of households that have no employed member increased from 24% in 2017 to 29% in 2022, with PRS households being especially vulnerable in this regard. Indeed, 40% of them are without a gainfully employed member.

On average, every employed person supports 3 dependents. This average varies from a low of 2.6 in Lebanese households to a high of 3.8 and 3.9 in Syrian and PRS households respectively. The average in PRL households is 2.9. Indeed, in 46% of all households, each employed member supports 3 to 5 dependents and in 8% of households, each employed member supports 6 or more dependents.



*Table 7:
Share of households with no employed members by nationality*



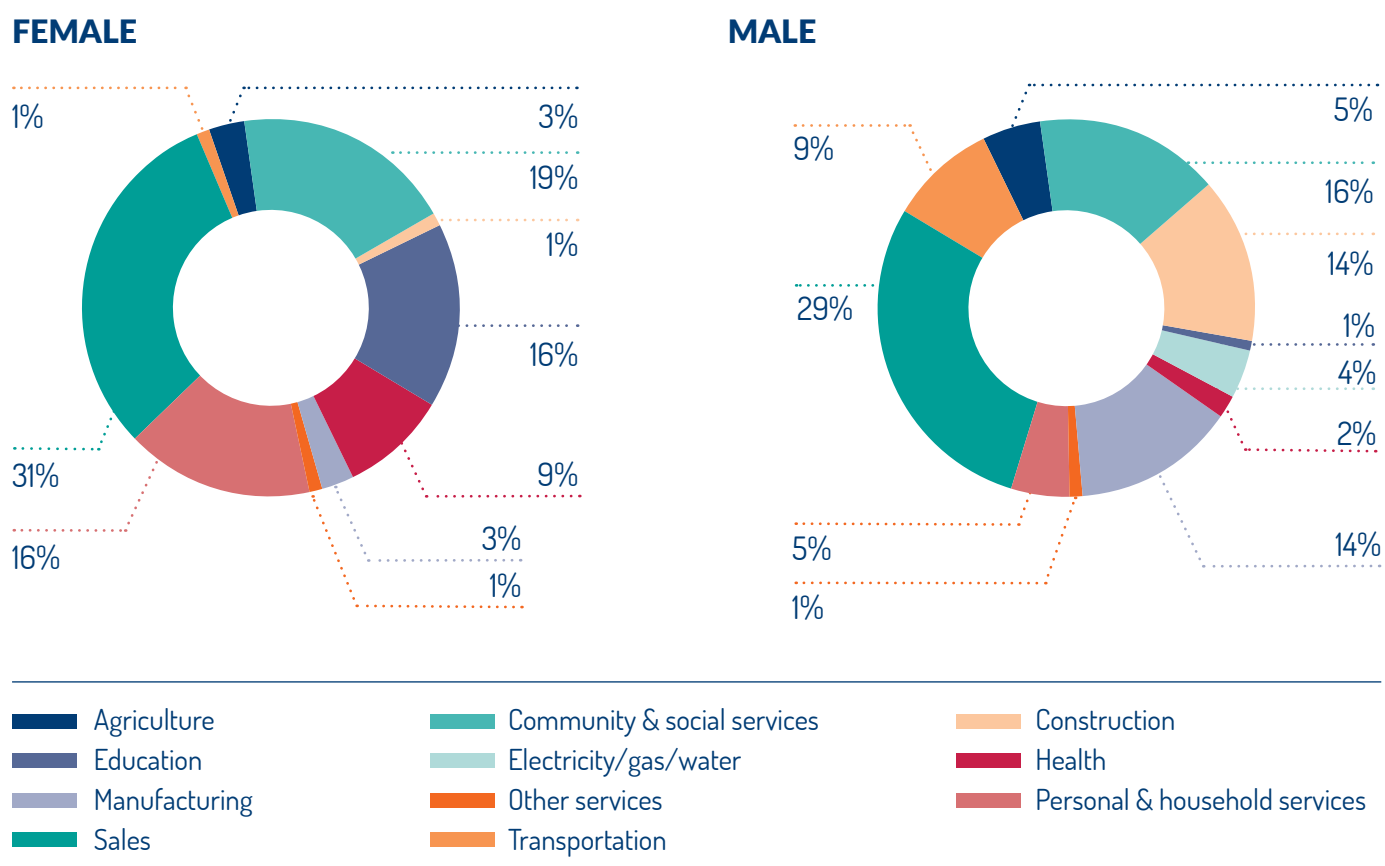
Lebanese	26%
PRL	30%
PRS	44%
Syrian	20%
Other	27%

2.5.3. Sectors of employment

As was the case in 2017, sales remains the sector that employs the highest share of workers (29% compared to 30% in 2017). In contrast, **while construction was the second largest sector of employment in 2017 (22%), its share fell to only 11% in the current wave**. Manufacturing remained stable (13% and 12% in 2017 and 2022 respectively). Community and social services, which took up only 5% of employed workers in 2017, now employs 17% of all workers.

In terms of gender, the most common sector for both genders is sales (31% of females and 29% of males), the second is community and social services (19% of females and 16% of males). This is where the similarities end however. Thus, while 16% of females work in education and another 16% in personal services, males work in construction and manufacturing (14% each).

Figure 16: Sector of employment by gender

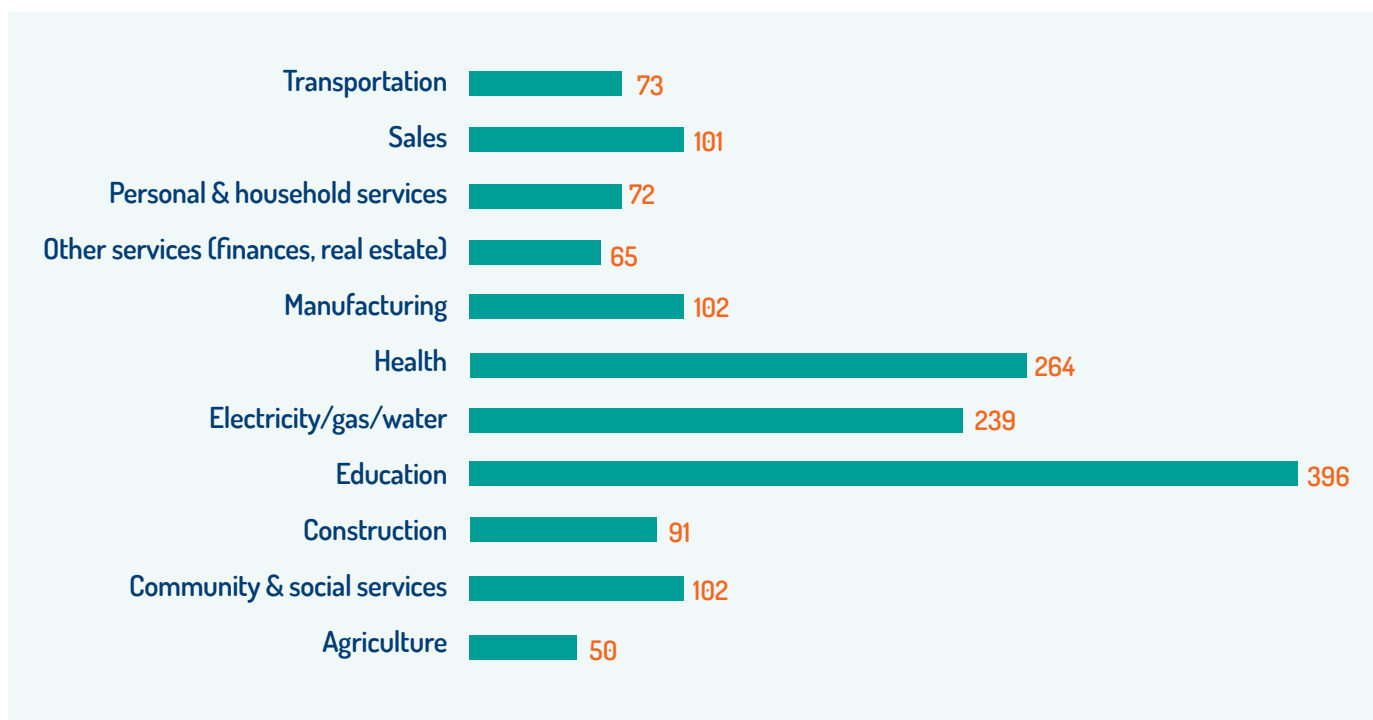


2.5.4. Wages and labor earnings

Because of the devaluation of the Lebanese Pound since the end of 2019, **the monthly average earnings of the dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings fell drastically from USD 365 in 2017 to USD 100 in 2022**.

Indeed, half of the workers earn less than USD 70. Interestingly and in line with other wage surveys conducted by CRI, inter-gender and inter-nationality differences have been flattened by the economic crisis. Indeed, while the 2017 survey found significant differences in average wages between male and female workers and among workers of various nationalities, those differences have all but disappeared in this wave.

Figure 17: Average monthly wages by sector of employment (USD)

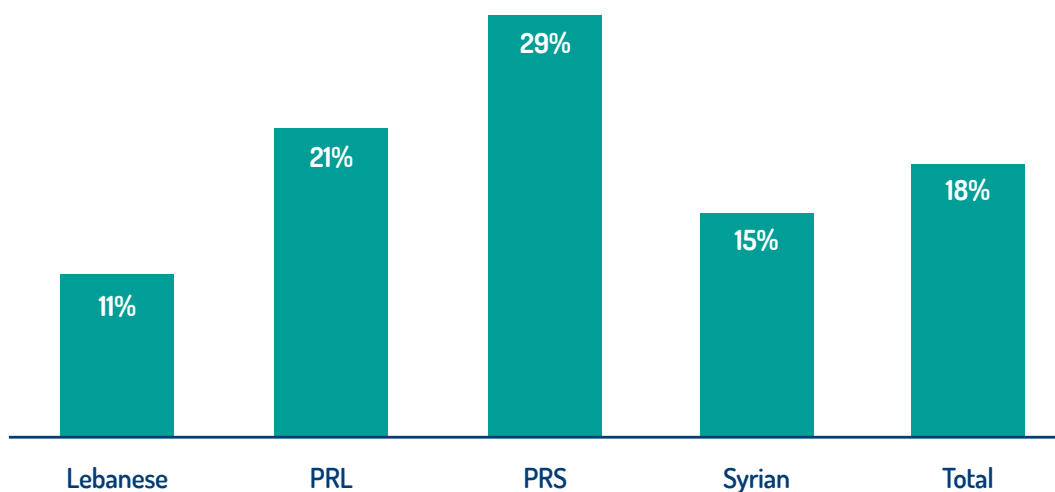


As a result of the economic crisis, **18% of households reported that one or more member suffered a reduction in salary**, a share that is lowest among Lebanese households (11%), and highest among PRS households (29%), with Syrian and PRL households recording respective shares of 15% and 21%.

Similarly, **18% of households reported that an employer failed to pay a salary** to one of their members in the three months preceding the survey. This share is lowest among the Lebanese (8%)– possibly due to the relatively higher degree of legal protection they are afforded in the country, and highest among PRS households (29%), while Syrian refugee households are close to the average (19%) and PRL households report a share of 22%.

Finally, only 3% reported that one of their members had to emigrate because of the crisis, a trend that may be related to the lack of migration opportunities available for the economically disadvantaged.

Figure 18: Share of households with at least one member whose salary was reduced as a result of the crisis



2.6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND SPENDING

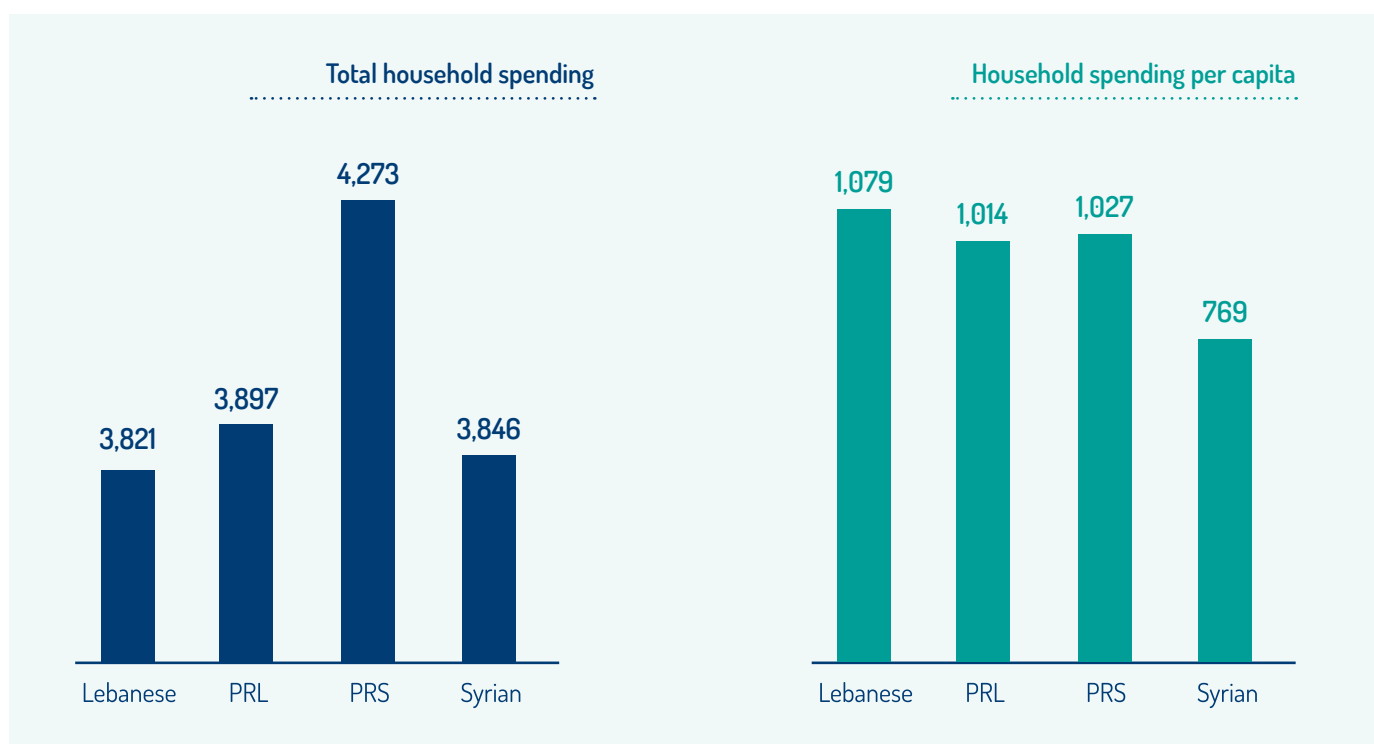
This section analyses changes in household-level income and spending between the two survey waves, then delves into specific impacts of the economic crisis on income and spending and various coping mechanisms resorted to by the different profiles of dwellers.

2.6.1. Household spending

In conjunction with the decline in wages as a result of decreased economic activity on one hand and decreased value of currency on the other, the results also show a significant increase in consumption. Indeed, **monthly household spending increased from 596 thousand LBP in 2017 to 3.9 million LBP** in the current survey. Moreover, household spending per capita increased from 156 thousand LBP to 1 million LBP. This represents an increase of 553%.

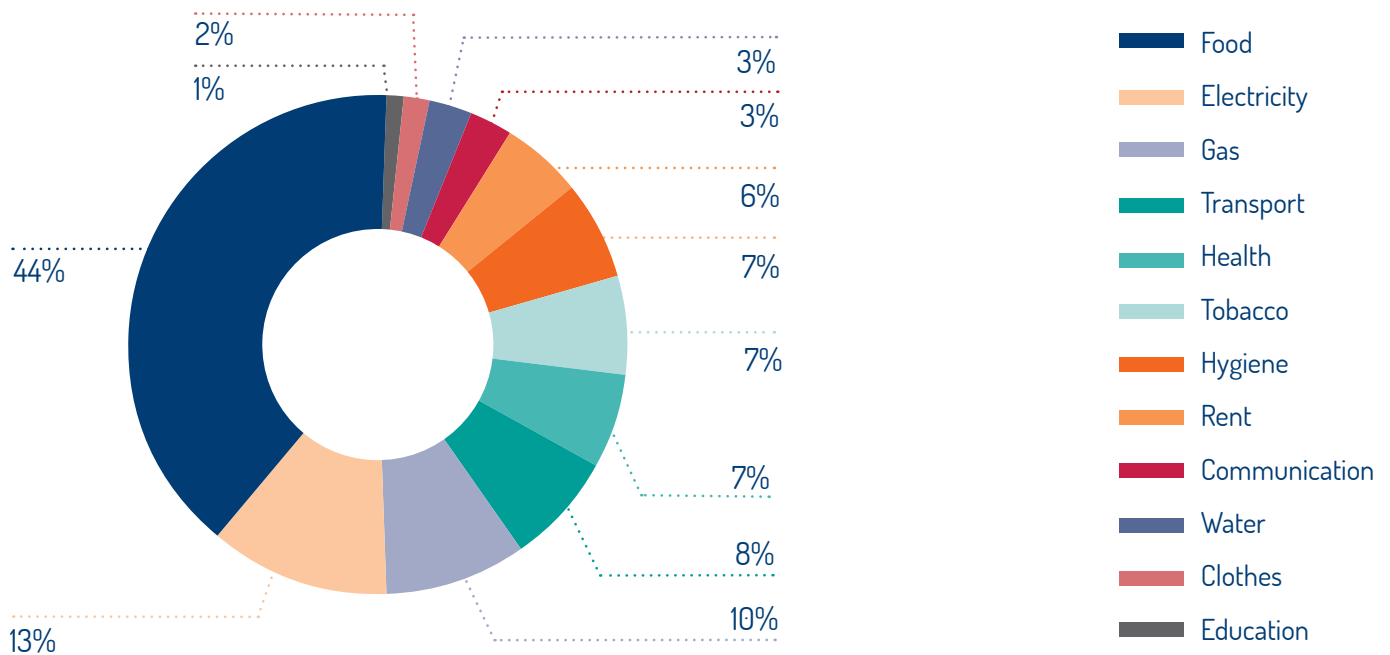
In terms of nationality, total household spending is similar among Lebanese, PRL, and Syrian refugee households, with PRS registering the highest monthly household spending level at 4.3 million LBP. When household size is corrected for by generating household spending per capita, the difference between PRS households on one hand and Lebanese and PRL households on the other almost disappears, while the exceptionally low per capita spending in Syrian refugee households is revealed. Indeed, Syrian refugee households only spend 769 thousand LBP per capita per month compared to a 1 million LBP general average, a trend that was visible in 2017.

Figure 19: Average monthly household spending by nationality (Thousand LBP)



As is the trend among economically vulnerable households, food accounts for a large share of household expenses: 44% compared to 45% in 2017. The remaining expenditure shares varied in proportion to their elasticity to currency depreciation. In other words, the share of expenditures which value in Lebanese Pounds did not increase proportionately to currency depreciation, has decreased. Thus, the share of rent dropped from 12% in 2017 to 6% in 2022. In contrast, expenditures that are elastic to LBP devaluation, such as generator expense,s constitute a much larger share than in 2017. Indeed, the share of electricity expenditures increased from 7% to 13% in 2022 and the share of gas increased from 3% to 10% in 2022.

Figure 20: Expenditure shares by item



2.6.2. Household income

In real value, household income dropped from around USD 332 in 2017 to USD 125 in 2022. In local currency, household income increased from 500 thousand LBP in 2017 to 2.5 million LBP in 2022, an increase of 408% in comparison to the 553% increase in household spending over the same period. In other words, **while households used to earn an income that was sufficient to cover 84% of their monthly expenditures in 2017, they now earn an income that is only able to cover 65% of their monthly expenditures.** This is a clear sign of increased income vulnerability.

Indeed, when asked, 45% of the households stated that their income was adjusted in response to the currency devaluation and ensuing inflation. While Lebanese and PRL households report shares that are close to this general average, the share of households reporting income increase drops to 40% among PRS households and rises to 52% among Syrian refugee households. This may be related to the higher prevalence of daily labor among SRS and the fact that daily wages may be more elastic than fixed salaries.

It must be emphasized that income increase in Lebanese Pounds does not adjust for the full effect of the currency devaluation and ensuing inflation. Indeed, the Consumption Price Index, which measures inflation in consumer prices, increased almost six-fold between the summer of 2019 and the first quarter of 2022.

The share of labor earnings out of total income decreased from 77% in 2017 to 57% in 2022. This drop is a reflection of the increasing prevalence of unstable work (daily labor) and the increase in underemployment described in the labor section above. **Meanwhile, the share of remittances from relatives and friends increased from 12% in 2017 to 17% in 2022 and the share of aid almost tripled (10% in 2017 vs 26% in 2022).**

It is worth mentioning that **29% of the interviewed households do not include an employed member compared to 24% in 2017**, relying entirely on remittances and assistance. On the other hand, another quarter (23%) of the households rely entirely on labor for their income and 10% of the households rely exclusively on self-employment.

Finally, 97% of households reported never having had any bank accounts, with an additional 1% who had bank accounts and closed them after the economic crisis. In essence, only 2.2% of households in Palestinian Gatherings have bank accounts, which reflects their economic vulnerability on one hand, but on the other has shielded them from loss of any savings they might have had in the banks.

2.6.3. Coping mechanisms

In view of the above reported imbalance between income and expenditures, the vast majority of households residing in Palestinian Gatherings are struggling to pay basic expenses. The picture drawn by the survey results is that of a real humanitarian crisis. Indeed, **59% of the interviewed households have been unable to secure needed medications and 52% have been unable to access needed health services over the past three months.**

62% of households have had to cut down on food and 37% have not been able to pay for generator expenses. The latter situation may have dire health, education, and livelihood repercussions as the number of hours of public network service continues to decrease. The share of those who reported problems paying rent is 27%, which may lead these households to move to cheaper rural areas with less job opportunities or leave them homeless. Education expenses are less of an obstacle due to the fact that fees have not increased proportionately to overall inflation and to free educational services or subsidies provided by the Lebanese government, UNRWA, and UNHCR to various population groups.

Table 8: Share of households struggling to pay for basic expenses by nationality

	Medicine	Health services	Food	Education	Housing	Generator
Lebanese	60%	54%	58%	9%	22%	34%
PRL	56%	51%	62%	7%	21%	37%
PRS	61%	51%	62%	9%	61%	49%
Syrian	73%	61%	77%	18%	71%	41%
Total	59%	52%	62%	9%	27%	37%

Households in Palestinian Gatherings are resorting to a variety of coping mechanisms to be able to survive. The most prevalent coping mechanism is buying on credit from store owners. Indeed, 60% of households are resorting to this practice. Borrowing from friends and relatives comes next with 46% of the households, a share that reaches 66% among Syrian households. This is a reflection of the strong community ties that help households survive in times of crisis when formal types of support fail. 42% and 36% of households resort to savings or sale of assets, Syrian refugee households registering lower shares in this case possibly because they lack savings and assets to sell. Finally, around one quarter of the interviewed households (23%) reported applying for assistance for the first time. This may indicate a share of economically vulnerable households who were pushed into poverty by the economic crisis. Interestingly, Lebanese and PRL households who fare relatively better in most livelihood indicators report the highest shares in this regard.

Table 9: Share of households by coping mechanism

	Savings	Sale of assets	Buying on credit	Borrowing from friends/relatives	Applying for assistance
Lebanese	32%	30%	59%	46%	23%
PRL	48%	40%	57%	43%	23%
PRS	47%	41%	71%	49%	16%
Syrian	26%	33%	84%	66%	21%
Total	42%	36%	60%	46%	23%

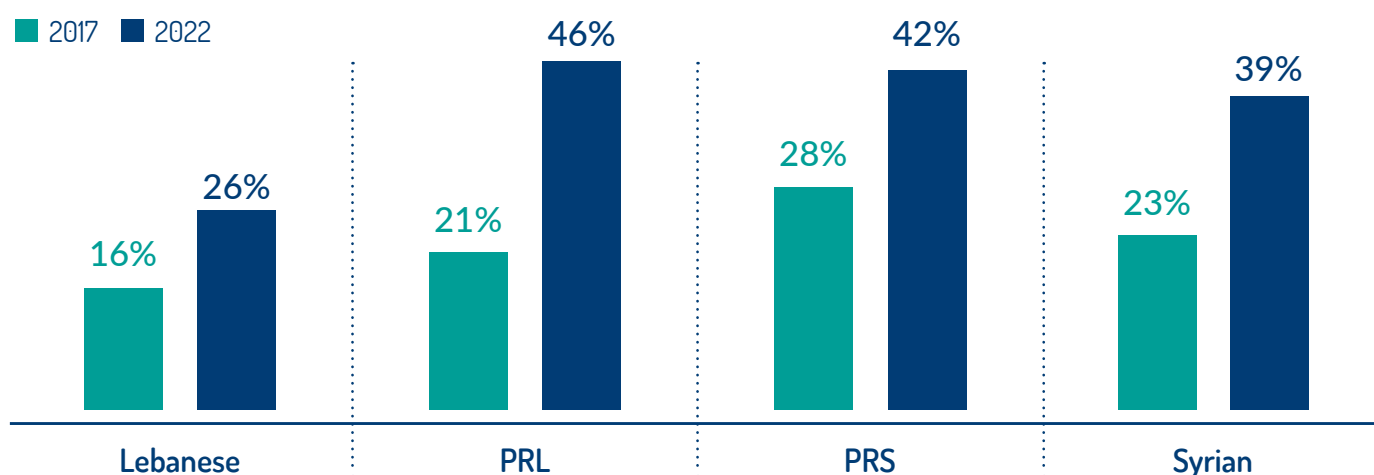
In terms of aid, half the households reported receiving assistance from various sources, a share that registers the highest level among PRS households (68%), followed by Syrian refugee households (62%), PRL households (52%), and finally Lebanese households (42%). It is expected that with the deployment of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) program, the share of Lebanese households receiving aid will increase significantly.

2.7. SAFETY AND MOBILITY

2.7.1. Safety

The share of households that reported feeling concerned about their safety increased from 20% in 2017 to 40% in 2022. This is a significant change and a reflection of the severe social impact of the economic crisis. The feeling of unsafety increased for all nationalities especially PRL dwellers among whom the share of households reporting feelings of unsafety more than doubled.

Figure 21: Share of households that report feeling unsafe by nationality and survey wave



The reasons behind feelings of unsafety have changed considerably since 2017. Thus, **unsafety related to the physical and social environment (neglect, drug use, lack of public safe spaces, lack of social cohesion)** increased from 32% in 2017 to 82% in 2022. Moreover, fear of eviction as a reason for unsafety increased from 2% in 2017 to 11% in the current wave, reflecting the increasing difficulties household face in paying rent (refer to the income and spending section). Meanwhile, fear of violence as a reason for unsafety perceptions was mentioned by 19% of the households compared to 60% in 2017. These numbers may be interpreted to mean that households residing in Palestinian Gatherings feel less safe, but the feelings of unsafety are less related to violence and more to incidents like theft, drug use, and eviction.

Regional differences regarding feelings of unsafety are striking. Indeed, while only 13%, 15%, and 16% of households residing in Saida, the Bekaa, and Tyre respectively reported feeling unsafe, the share rises to 52% in Beirut and a staggering 92% in the North.

Table 10: Safety perceptions and reasons by region

Region	Safety perception	Fear of violence	Physical /social environment	Fear of arrest	Fear of deportation	Fear of eviction
Beirut	52%	25%	54%	1%	35%	56%
Bekaa	15%	25%	79%	0%	0%	4%
North	92%	18%	88%	0%	0%	5%
Saida	13%	16%	84%	0%	5%	8%
Tyre	16%	29%	54%	10%	21%	31%
Total	40%	19%	82%	1%	5%	11%

The doubling in the share of households reporting feelings of unsafety is mirrored by the doubling in the share of households reporting safety-related incidents. Indeed, while only 5% of households reported any incidents in 2017, that share increased to 10% in 2022. Theft was reported by 7% of households and is the most commonly reported incident (compared to 2.4% in 2017). This is followed by harassment and physical aggression at 2% each. While these may suggest a low prevalence, their effect on the lack of safety perceived by households and their impact on the mobility of dwellers, especially women and girls, is considerable.

Finally, although the low number of observations does not allow a disaggregation of harassment and physical aggression incidents at the Gathering level, it must be noted that the prevalence of both types of incidents does seem to be relatively higher in Beirut: 10% and 7% respectively compared to a 2% general average. The same trend was highlighted in 2017.

Table 11: Share of households reporting safety incidents by region

Region	Any incident	Harassment	Physical aggression	Theft	Sexual aggression	Kidnapping	Shooting
Beirut	18%	10%	7%	9%	1%	0%	0%
Bekaa	9%	2%	3%	6%	1%	0%	0%
North	15%	1%	1%	13%	1%	0%	1%
Saida	6%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
Tyre	6%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Total	10%	2%	2%	7%	0%	0%	1%

2.7.2. Mobility

The share of households reporting difficulty in securing means of transport increased from 18% in 2017 to 36% in 2022, which reflects both accessibility and affordability issues. This trend is expected to exacerbate as a reflection of the de-subsidization and increasing worldwide prices of gas. Gatherings that are adjacent to the camps seem to stand out in terms of difficult access to transport. This is most likely related to the high security measures enforced by the LAF in these areas. Finally, 12% of households reported that at least one of their members has had to forgo going to school or work because of the high cost of transportation.





YOUTH VULNERABILITIES AND NEEDS

This chapter focuses on the transition of youth residing in Palestinian Gatherings and the particular challenges they face in an environment of segregation and limited opportunities. In order to maintain comparability with the 2017 survey, the same definition of youth is adopted, i.e. all individuals between the ages of 15 and 29.

3.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

The Palestinian Gatherings' population is relatively young, with 57% of dwellers being younger than 30 and 30% below the age of 15. This translates into higher dependency ratios and increased pressure on the young to transition into the workforce at an early age, in order to help support family members. Moreover, while entrance into the labor market at the age of 15 is generally not considered as child labor, it necessarily means an interruption of the educational path to potentially better economic opportunities.

3.2. TRANSITION TO MARRIAGE

Early marriage, defined as marriage before 18 years of age, is not prevalent among dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings. Indeed, only 5% of young females are married at age 17, a rate which doubles to 11% at age 18 and begins to increase significantly thereafter. Having said that, almost one third of females remain single at age 29. As expected, males marry at an older age, starting at 23, knowing that around 40% of young males remain unmarried at age 29. These trends may be explained by the increased economic strain which is pushing more and more young people to postpone creating new families until they are able to support them financially.

Figure 22: Marital status by gender and age (15-29)

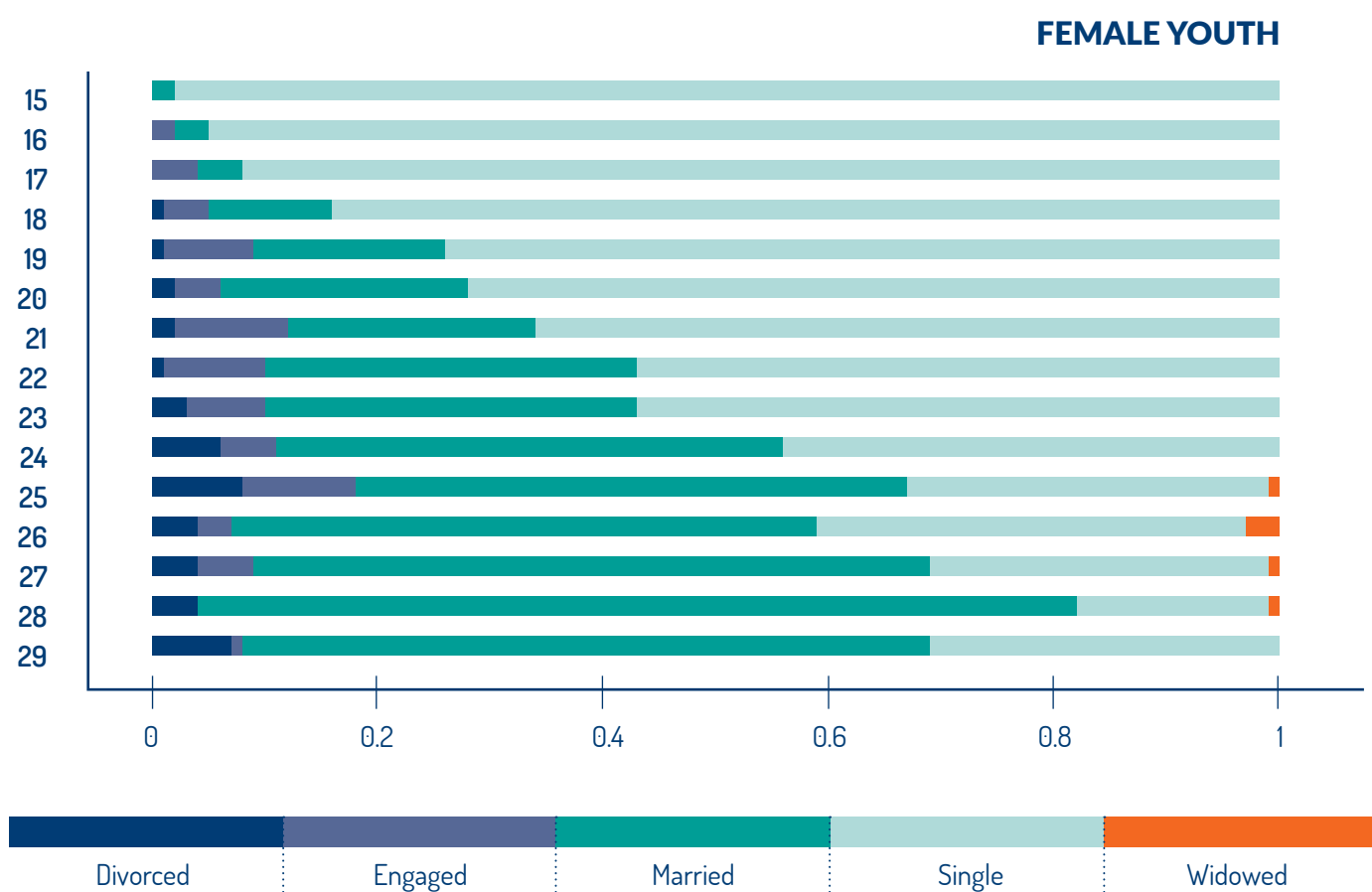
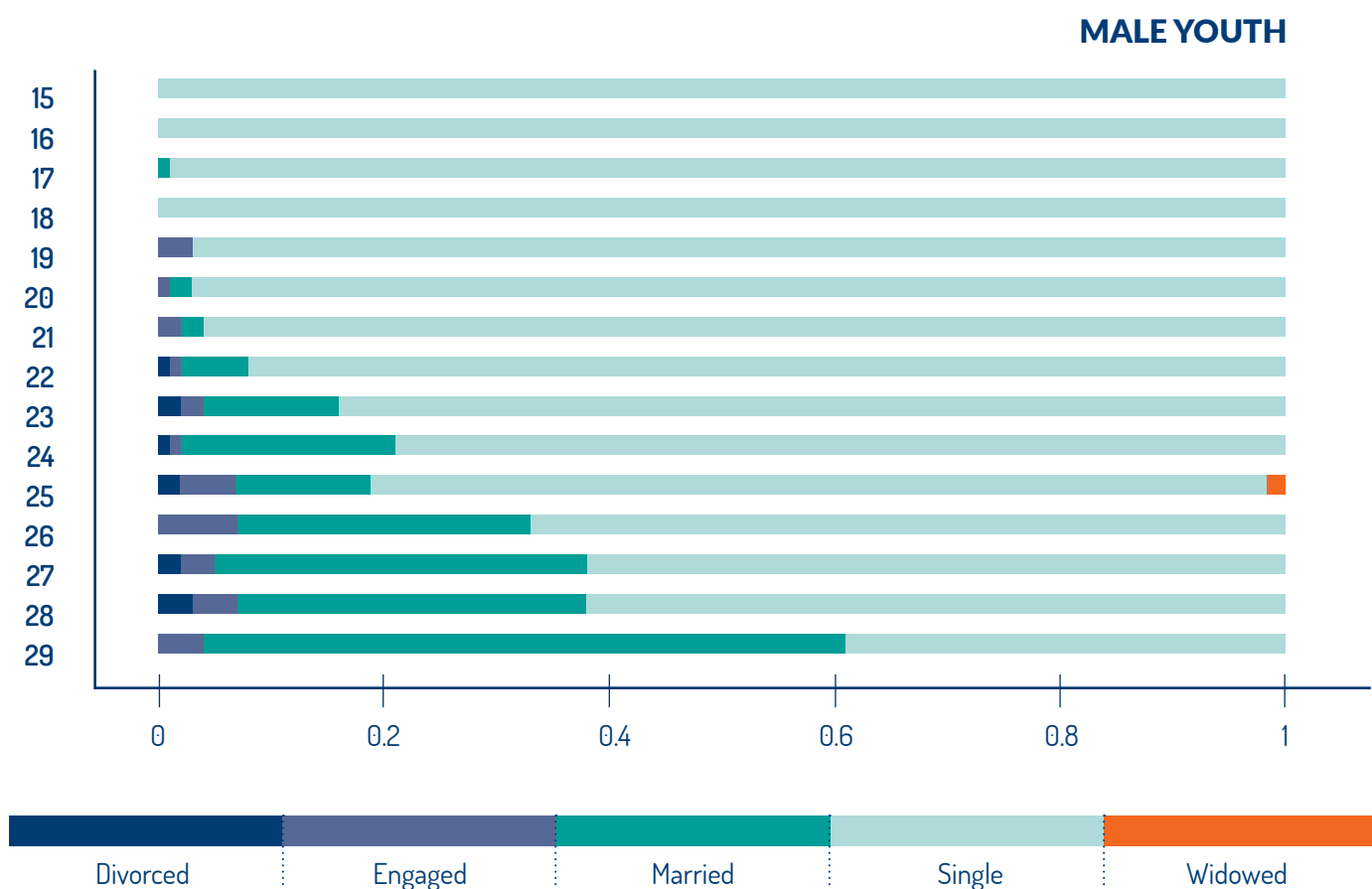


Figure 23 Marital status by gender and age (15-29)



3.3. TRANSITION TO WORK

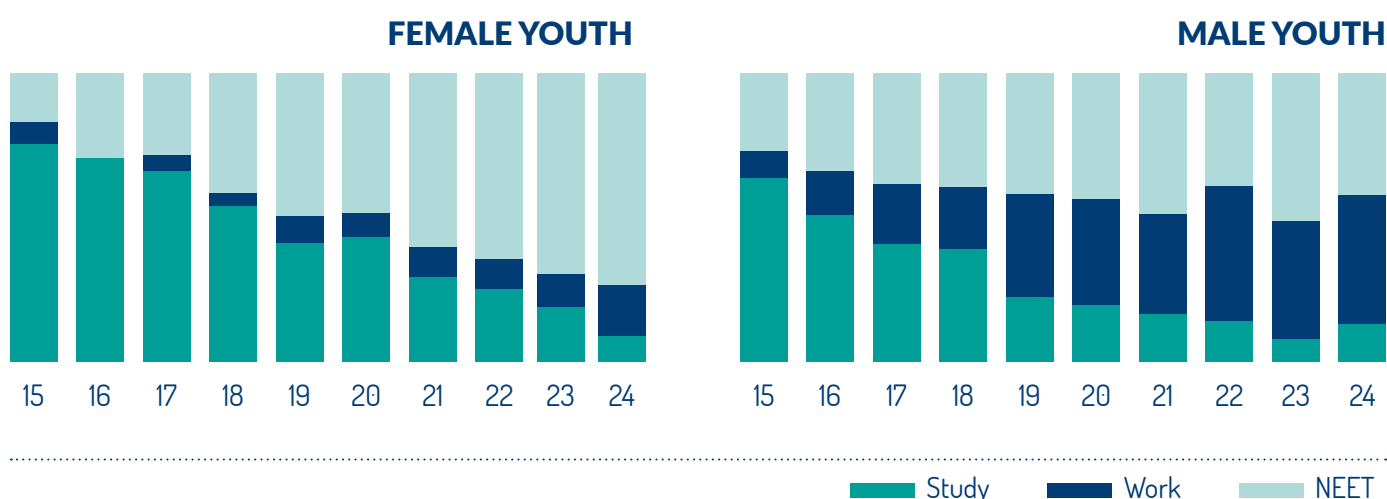
Transition from school to work seems to be especially problematic for young dwellers of Palestinian Gatherings. Indeed, **the trend shows a rapidly increasing withdrawal from the educational path as of the age of 16 without a commensurate entrance into the labor market.**

A comparison between genders shows markedly different patterns. First of all, males stop their education at an earlier age. Thus, even at age 15, 34% of young males have already left school, compared to 21% of females. By age 17, only 44% of males remains in school, compared 68% of females. The second difference is that, while a significant share of males who drop out of school transition into employment, females tend to stay at home. Indeed, the highest share of working females is registered at age 24 and reaches 18%.

The third important and highly consequential conclusion is that the share of youth in Palestinian Gatherings who neither work nor study (NEET) increases significantly with age. The shares remain somewhat similar between the two genders until age 18, due to more females remaining in school until the end of the secondary cycle. Starting at age 19, the share of NEET increases significantly among females as most leave school to either stay home or get married with a very small share (around 10%) joining the labor market.

Finally, while the share of NEET females is consistently higher than that of males, the sizeable share of male youth who neither work nor study is of concern. Indeed, already at age 15, the onset of adolescence, around one quarter of males are neither working nor studying. This share increases to around half at age 21.

Figure 24: School to work transition among youth by gender and age (15-24)



A comparison of labor market outcomes among youth (15-29) and non-youth (30-64) working age dwellers reveals several important findings. While labor force participation increases from 60% to 77% between youth and non-youth categories, it remains relatively stable and low (16%-17%) among females regardless of life phase. This reflects the consistently low demand and expectations related to work among females.

Unemployment rates are consistently higher among the youth, recording a 20% difference for males and 26% for females. This reflects the increased difficulty that young people face in finding work. That being said, youth female unemployment rates are slightly lower in 2022 compared to the 2017 survey. This reduced youth female unemployment reflects a higher share of females finding jobs compared to the previous survey wave. Indeed, employment rates have increased from 6% among young females in 2017 to 10% in 2022. Conversely, male youth unemployment has increased from 30% in 2017 to 33% in 2022.

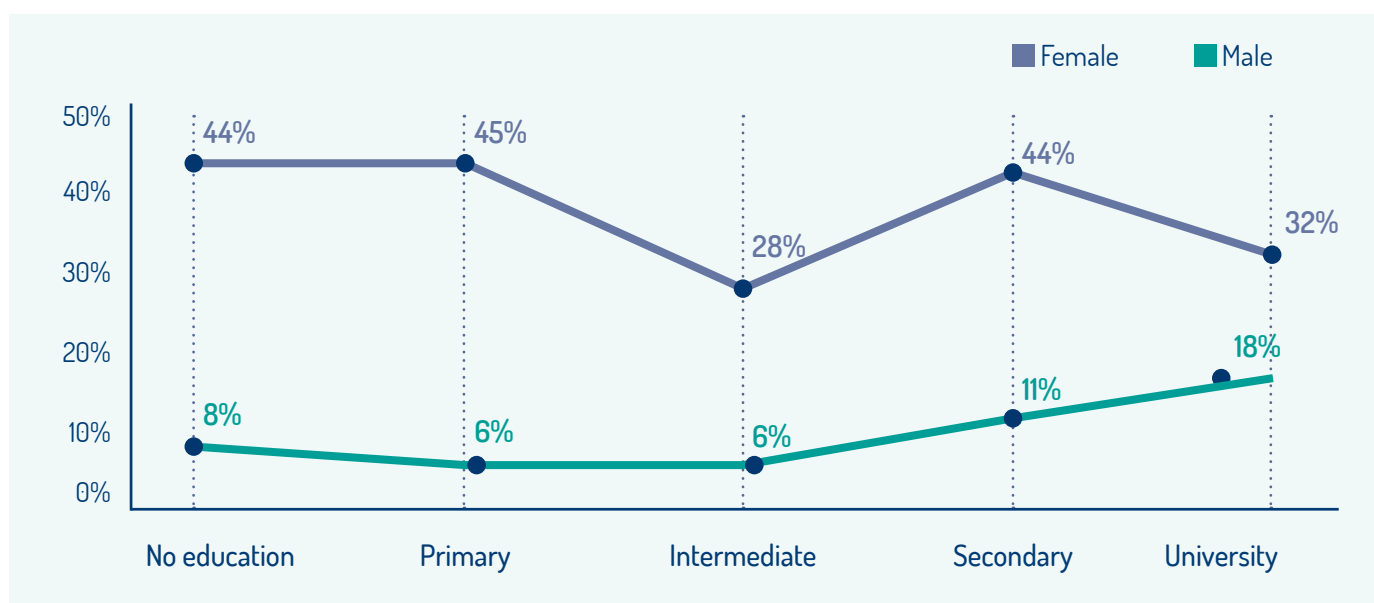
As was reported in the labor section, underemployment has significantly increased from its 2017 level, with no notable differences between youth and non-youth dwellers. Indeed, while in 2017 female non-youths were significantly more likely to be underemployed (21% difference), this difference has all but disappeared in 2022.

Table 12: Labor market outcomes by gender and age category

	Males			Females			Total		
	Youth (15-29)	Not youth (30-64)	Difference	Youth (15-29)	Not youth (30-64)	Difference	Youth (15-29)	Not youth (30-64)	Difference
Labor Force Participation	60%	77%	-17%	16%	17%	-1%	38%	45%	-7%
Unemployment rate	33%	13%	20%	41%	15%	26%	35%	14%	21%
Employment rate	39%	67%	-28%	10%	14%	-4%	24%	38%	-14%
Underemployment rate	45%	49%	-4%	61%	63%	-2%	48%	52%	-4%
Neither Studying nor Working (NEET)	40%	35%	5%	60%	86%	-26%	50%	63%	-13%

One of the difficulties faced by youth in finding employment is related to the structure of the labor market, which produces employment opportunities that are not commensurate with the higher educational achievement among youth relative to older generations. Indeed, an analysis of employment rates by educational levels shows that **the highest employment levels for young males are recorded by those with very little education (primary or less) and those with secondary education. Indeed, youth who go on to obtain a university degree see their chances of finding a job drop considerably.** Among females, despite the overall low employment rates, there seems to be a positive relationship between level of education and employment rate. Moreover, females with university degrees record the highest employment rates. This trend may be related to the opportunity cost borne by females. Indeed, females usually need jobs which pay is sufficient to cover the cost of care for their children and such relatively high-paying jobs are only available for university-degree holders. This would explain both the low participation rate of females and the higher employment rates of highly educated females.

Figure 25: Employment rates by gender and educational attainment (15-24)

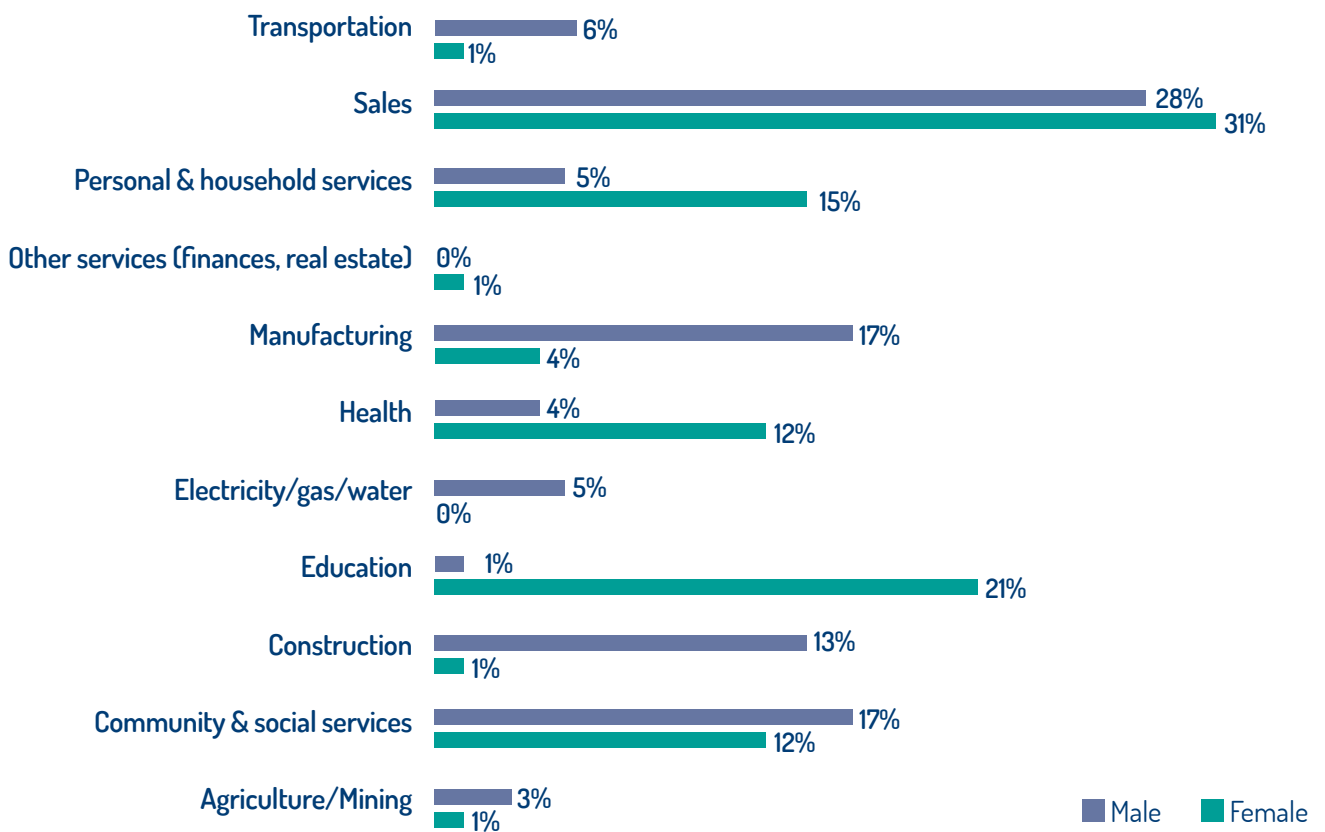


As is the case for the general population of Palestinian Gatherings, sales is the sector that accounts for the highest share of employed youth. Among female youth, the second most common sector is education (21%), followed by personal services (15%), and social services (12%). Among young males, two sectors follow sales in terms of employment shares: manufacturing and social services (17%). The third most common sector is construction (13%). It is worth mentioning that while the sectoral distribution of youth employment has remained relatively stable across the two survey waves, the share of construction employment among male youths has dropped from 26% in 2017 to 13% in 2022.

Finally, in terms of type of employer, the vast majority of youth work for the private sector, although a higher share of females works for NGOs (5% compared to 1% among males). Finally, 2% of employed youth work for UNRWA with no gender differences.



Figure 26: Sector of employment of youth by gender



3.4. LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH

Given the high share of youth who neither work nor study as shown in the previous section, it is important to find out how youth spend their idle time. Unsurprisingly, the internet comes first among leisure time occupations with barely any gender differences. However, the most common activity for females is helping in household chores (87% compared to slightly above half of young males). Among males, the second most common activity is spending time with friends, a share that drops to only 20% among females. This seems to suggest that most of the young females' leisure time seems to be spent at home. Finally, other activities including hobbies, volunteering, and religious and political activities are engaged in by an almost inexistent share of youth.

Table 13: Share of youth who participate in an activity per gender

Activity	Female	Male	Total
Social media/internet	73%	77%	75%
Chores	87%	53%	70%
Friends	20%	62%	41%
Hobby	2%	6%	4%
Volunteering	1%	1%	1%
Training	2%	1%	1%
Religious activities	1%	2%	1%
Political activities	1%	1%	1%

Slightly more than 40% of households expressed concerns about drugs in their neighborhoods with particularly high shares being reported in Beirut (76%) and most North Gatherings.





VULNERABILTY INDEX

A vulnerability index was constructed by selecting the questions and modalities which best reflect the vulnerability of dwellers in Palestinian Gatherings. As was explained in the methodology section, instead of adopting the same structure of the 2017 vulnerability index, a new structure was adopted in order to better reflect the consequences of the recent economic crisis on the vulnerable populations of the Gatherings. It must be emphasized that, even if the same index were replicated in 2017, no comparison between the two waves would have been possible because of the way in which the index is constructed. Indeed, the only comparison possible is within each column, i.e. across Gatherings, and no comparison can be made among sectors (i.e. housing vs. education). The index reflects the position or vulnerability of a certain Gathering (e.g. Old Saida) within a certain topic (e.g. health) in relation to the average vulnerability of all Gatherings in that same topic.

The vulnerability index is a tool that can be used as a geographic targeting tool within a certain topic of intervention. It condenses several vulnerability indicators into one and overcomes the limitations imposed by sample size on inter-Gathering comparisons (refer to the limitations section). The table below displays degrees of relative vulnerability within each dimension, with darkest tones representing highest vulnerabilities.

Table 14: Vulnerability indices by dimension and Gathering

	LIVELIHOOD	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SAFETY	CRISIS IMPACT
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA						
Old Saida						
Nahr El Bared AA						
Al Mina						
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin						
Bar Elias						
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh						
Zahrieh						
Qasmieh						
Jal El Bahr						
Adloun, Baysarieh						
Maashouk						
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash						
Shabriha						
Wadi El Zeini						
Sekke						
Taalabaya, Saadnayel						
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta						
Bustan El Quds						
Taamir						
Seerob						
Baraksat						
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib						



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

The aim of the second wave of the household survey in Palestinian Gatherings was to reassess vulnerabilities among the Gatherings' population and to identify newly emerging needs in order to better target assistance to those who need it most.

Based on the results of the 2022 survey and a comparison of those results with those of the previous survey wave (2017), the following conclusions may be made:



Vulnerability

across all Gatherings and sectors is at such a high level that any type of help will not be wasteful.

13
Blackout
HOURS



Electricity is also emerging as a new vulnerability as blackout hours have increased to an average of 13 hours per day and 37% of households are struggling to pay generator fees. Lack of electricity affects all other sectors including health, food security, education, and safety.

While all vulnerabilities pre-existed the crisis, some have remained more or less at their previous levels, while others have reached emergency levels as a result of the economic crisis. The two sectors that were most impacted by the crisis are health and food security.



more than
60% of households
have struggled to pay for food



more than
50% of households
have been unable to pay for medication and health services



Although educational attainment takes years to be impacted and remains at the 2017 levels, attendance is decreasing to alarming levels in some Gatherings. Educational delays may be very difficult to recover especially when non-attendance affects primary-age children as is the case in many Palestinian Gatherings.



The economic vulnerability of Palestinian Gatherings' dwellers has been significantly exacerbated by increased employment instability, as reflected in the significantly higher under-employment rates and the migration from stable salaried employment towards less stable daily labor and self-employment.

ANNEX 1

RESULTS DISAGGREGATED AT THE GATHERING LEVEL

Table 15: Housing arrangements by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Inherited	Purchased	Constructed	Owned by acquaintance	Tenant	Squatter
Daouk, Gaza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	3%	8%	20%	4%	48%	17%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	32%	8%	49%	3%	8%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	26%	6%	34%	11%	23%	0%
Qasmieh	Tyre	21%	0%	55%	7%	14%	3%
Maashouk	Tyre	20%	15%	36%	4%	25%	0%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	35%	7%	41%	4%	11%	2%
Shabriha	Tyre	26%	3%	41%	13%	17%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	8%	20%	30%	0%	28%	15%
Sekke	Saida	13%	7%	22%	0%	24%	33%
Old Saida	Saida	14%	1%	0%	2%	83%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	17%	14%	1%	5%	65%	0%
Seerob	Saida	7%	31%	3%	9%	50%	0%
Baraksat	Saida	21%	11%	32%	6%	31%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	5%	2%	41%	0%	13%	39%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	6%	14%	31%	3%	45%	0%
Taamir	Saida	27%	9%	2%	11%	52%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	42%	1%	10%	1%	45%	0%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	46%	2%	19%	1%	33%	0%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	16%	24%	0%	4%	56%	0%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	15%	12%	17%	8%	47%	1%
Al Mina	North	22%	18%	15%	3%	54%	3%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	16%	47%	27%	2%	5%	3%
Zahrieh	North	13%	15%	2%	2%	66%	2%

Table 16: Eviction threats by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Eviction Threats
Daouk, Gazza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	4%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	3%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	2%
Qasmieh	Tyre	7%
Maashouk	Tyre	14%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	2%
Shabriha	Tyre	6%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	8%
Sekke	Saida	0%
Old Saida	Saida	17%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	13%
Seerob	Saida	9%
Baraksat	Saida	2%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	25%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	3%
Taamir	Saida	5%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	12%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	17%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	24%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	1%
Al Mina	North	13%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	0%
Zahrieh	North	26%
TOTAL		8%

Table 17: Dwelling characteristics by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings Region		TYPE OF ROOF				TYPE OF WALLS			
		Raw concrete	Wood	Tin/Metal	Asbestos	Raw concrete	Plastered concrete	Plastered & painted	Iron/zinc
Daouk, Gazza Bld., Said Gawash	Beirut	96%	1%	3%	0%	4%	10%	83%	2%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	94%	2%	2%	3%	47%	0%	49%	4%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	99%	1%	0%	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Al Mina	North	88%	0%	10%	1%	0%	0%	97%	3%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	92%	0%	6%	2%	3%	0%	97%	0%
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	99%	0%	1%	0%	5%	4%	91%	0%
Zahrieh	North	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Baraksat	Saida	91%	0%	9%	0%	0%	12%	88%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	75%	0%	25%	0%	23%	3%	73%	3%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	45%	0%	55%	0%	45%	5%	34%	16%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	95%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	95%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	98%	1%	1%	0%	10%	25%	65%	0%
Sekke	Saida	49%	0%	51%	0%	1%	28%	61%	9%
Seerob	Saida	99%	0%	1%	0%	5%	6%	89%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	100%	0%	1%	0%	42%	2%	57%	0%
Taamir	Saida	96%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	96%	0%	4%	0%	0%	6%	94%	0%
Chabriha	Tyre	90%	0%	9%	1%	0%	9%	91%	0%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	30%	0%	63%	7%	2%	2%	94%	2%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	81%	3%	16%	0%	3%	0%	97%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	80%	1%	19%	0%	4%	4%	92%	0%
Qasmieh	Tyre	50%	0%	41%	9%	0%	2%	95%	3%
TOTAL		90%	0%	9%	1%	11%	6%	82%	1%

Table 18: Housing conditions by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	# of HH	Persons /Room	% suffering humidity	% suffering darkness
Daouk, Gazza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	137	1.9	43%	13%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	118	1.4	44%	34%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	67	1.4	33%	37%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	25	1.3	44%	16%
Al Mina	North	68	1.3	66%	32%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	62	1.3	52%	24%
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	485	2.1	53%	32%
Zahrieh	North	47	0.9	53%	11%
Baraksat	Saida	95	2.0	21%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	40	2.3	30%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	56	1.9	75%	21%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	64	1.7	30%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	92	1.9	71%	79%
Sekke	Saida	67	2.3	30%	0%
Seerob	Saida	250	1.1	22%	8%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	200	1.3	26%	12%
Taamir	Saida	66	1.3	21%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	47	1.1	23%	2%
Chabriha	Tyre	70	1.1	30%	3%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	54	1.4	26%	4%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	37	1.1	19%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	95	1.3	32%	9%
Qasmieh	Tyre	58	1.1	14%	0%
TOTAL		2,300	1.6	39%	19%

Table 19: Blackout hours per day by Gathering and survey wave

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	2017	2022
Daouk, Gazza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	4.3	14.8
Bar Elias	Bekaa	3.2	7
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	1.2	7
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	4.8	18.8
Al Mina	North	4.6	11.4
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	3.1	16.6
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	3.2	17.4
Zahrieh	North	3.7	11.6
Baraksat	Saida	8.8	16.3
Bustan El Quds	Saida	11.7	15.1
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	1.6	17.5
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	12.6	15.7
Old Saida	Saida	4.8	18.1
Sekke	Saida	15	16.7
Seerob	Saida	2.1	12.6
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	3.8	6.6
Taamir	Saida	-	17
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	4.7	1.1
Chabriha	Tyre	3.1	13.1
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	6.4	10.9
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	5.9	12.1
Maashouk	Tyre	1.8	2.9
Qasmieh	Tyre	5.1	10.8
TOTAL		4.4	13.2

Table 20: Average rent payment by Gathering (thousand LBP)

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	# of HH	% Paying rent	Average rent
Daouk, Gazza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	137	48%	638
Bar Elias	Bekaa	118	33%	731
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	67	42%	545
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	25	52%	383
Al Mina	North	68	56%	515
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	62	5%	483
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	485	46%	423
Zahrieh	North	47	66%	709
Baraksat	Saida	95	31%	428
Bustan El Quds	Saida	40	28%	309
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	56	13%	436
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	64	45%	497
Old Saida	Saida	92	78%	326
Sekke	Saida	67	25%	462
Seerob	Saida	250	50%	664
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	200	64%	785
Taamir	Saida	66	52%	548
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	47	26%	563
Chabriha	Tyre	70	16%	509
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	54	11%	625
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	37	8%	483
Maashouk	Tyre	95	26%	575
Qasmieh	Tyre	58	14%	420
TOTAL		2,300	42%	554

Table 21: Educational attainment of the adult population (25 or older) by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	No Education	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Vocational	University
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	5%	46%	35%	6%	4%	2%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	11%	25%	31%	12%	8%	13%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	11%	31%	24%	13%	7%	16%
Qasmieh	Tyre	17%	31%	23%	9%	8%	11%
Maashouk	Tyre	10%	43%	31%	7%	4%	5%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	9%	45%	25%	8%	5%	7%
Shabriha	Tyre	10%	33%	33%	7%	8%	9%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	6%	52%	34%	3%	2%	3%
Sekke	Saida	12%	51%	27%	5%	2%	3%
Old Saida	Saida	10%	52%	31%	3%	4%	1%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	3%	38%	31%	11%	7%	11%
Seerob	Saida	2%	36%	32%	13%	7%	10%
Baraksat	Saida	7%	51%	32%	4%	2%	4%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	11%	51%	27%	5%	2%	3%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	4%	46%	38%	2%	4%	5%
Taamir	Saida	12%	42%	26%	10%	5%	6%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	5%	41%	22%	11%	9%	12%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	11%	41%	26%	7%	6%	9%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	8%	38%	30%	8%	8%	8%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	4%	38%	31%	10%	7%	10%
Al Mina	North	13%	50%	21%	4%	7%	6%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	11%	48%	27%	8%	1%	6%
Zahrieh	North	6%	40%	26%	7%	6%	16%
TOTAL		7%	41%	30%	8%	6%	8%

Table 22: Attendance rates of 6-12 year olds by Gathering and survey wave

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	2017	2022
Daouk, Gazza Bldg, Said Gawash	Beirut	85%	76%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	77%	70%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	100%	91%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	95%	92%
Al Mina	North	87%	91%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	85%	85%
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	93%	94%
Zahrieh	North	89%	88%
Baraksat	Saida	89%	95%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	82%	98%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	89%	89%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	85%	91%
Old Saida	Saida	89%	91%
Sekke	Saida	90%	90%
Seerob	Saida	95%	95%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	86%	92%
Taamir	Saida	-	100%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	84%	61%
Chabriha	Tyre	85%	76%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	100%	89%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	84%	86%
Maashouk	Tyre	92%	90%
Qasmieh	Tyre	86%	76%
TOTAL BY REGION	Beirut	85%	76%
	Bekaa	83%	78%
	North	92%	93%
	Saida	90%	93%
	Tyre	89%	82%
TOTAL		89%	89%

Table 23: Distribution of students by type of educational institution by Gathering and age category

Cluster of Gatherings Region		STUDENTS AGE 6 TO 18			STUDENTS AGE 19 TO 24		
		UNRWA	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	UNRWA	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Daouk, Gazza Bld., Said Gawash	Beirut	40%	56%	4%	11%	44%	44%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	21%	57%	22%	0%	50%	50%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	14%	55%	31%	0%	50%	50%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	14%	71%	14%	33%	50%	17%
Al Mina	North	33%	49%	18%	11%	78%	11%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	88%	12%	0%	0%	67%	33%
Adjacent Area of Nahr El Bared Camp	North	95%	1%	4%	16%	19%	65%
Zahrieh	North	5%	63%	32%	0%	63%	38%
Baraksat	Saida	79%	13%	8%	0%	20%	80%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	95%	5%	0%	67%	0%	33%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	76%	8%	15%	20%	20%	60%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	86%	13%	1%	50%	17%	33%
Old Saida	Saida	36%	57%	7%	0%	100%	0%
Sekke	Saida	70%	19%	10%	40%	40%	20%
Seerob	Saida	42%	46%	12%	19%	38%	44%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	55%	26%	19%	7%	31%	62%
Taamir	Saida	21%	75%	4%	0%	50%	50%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	21%	53%	26%	0%	20%	80%
Chabriha	Tyre	37%	31%	32%	0%	75%	25%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	88%	9%	3%	10%	20%	70%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	86%	5%	9%	50%	0%	50%
Maashouk	Tyre	34%	47%	19%	0%	29%	71%
Qasmieh	Tyre	89%	4%	7%	0%	43%	57%
TOTAL BY REGION	Beirut	40%	56%	4%	11%	44%	44%
	Bekaa	18%	56%	25%	0%	50%	50%
	North	85%	9%	5%	15%	31%	54%
	Saida	59%	31%	11%	19%	33%	48%
	Tyre	53%	29%	18%	6%	31%	63%
TOTAL		62%	27%	11%	14%	34%	53%

Table 24: Distance to school (minutes) and annual spending on education per student (USD)

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Distance to school	Spending on education per student per year
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	10	315
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	15	777
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	14	1429
Qasmieh	Tyre	9	402
Maashouk	Tyre	14	498
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	13	786
Shabriha	Tyre	13	663
Bustan El Quds	Saida	11	45
Sekke	Saida	12	0
Old Saida	Saida	3	141
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	12	84
Seerob	Saida	12	532
Baraksat	Saida	12	60
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	8	57
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	12	30
Taamir	Saida	10	0
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	14	778
Bar Elias	Bekaa	10	1038
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	10	646
Nahr El Bared AA	North	14	827
Al Mina	North	7	454
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	7	243
Zahrieh	North	10	2196
TOTAL		12	498

Table 25: Share of dwellers with chronic illness by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	% of dwellers with chronic illness
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	24%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	42%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	32%
Qasmieh	Tyre	42%
Maashouk	Tyre	33%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	37%
Shabriha	Tyre	40%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	26%
Sekke	Saida	33%
Old Saida	Saida	39%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	34%
Seerob	Saida	27%
Baraksat	Saida	25%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	37%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	25%
Taamir	Saida	28%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	28%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	33%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	36%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	33%
Al Mina	North	38%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	38%
Zahrieh	North	38%
TOTAL		32%

Table 26: Access to healthcare by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	% of HH with a member who needed treatment	% who needed treatment and did not get it
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	89%	19%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	84%	3%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	57%	0%
Qasmieh	Tyre	72%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	63%	10%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	74%	8%
Shabriha	Tyre	71%	2%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	90%	0%
Sekke	Saida	78%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	77%	79%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	74%	21%
Seerob	Saida	86%	16%
Baraksat	Saida	91%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	77%	30%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	86%	0%
Taamir	Saida	79%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	70%	34%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	77%	51%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	72%	22%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	58%	36%
Al Mina	North	74%	22%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	61%	11%
Zahrieh	North	62%	17%
TOTAL		73%	21%

Table 27: Healthcare coverage by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	No	Private	Public	UNHCR	UNRWA
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	9%	15%	7%	26%	43%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	28%	0%	0%	4%	68%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	69%	5%	11%	1%	15%
Qasmieh	Tyre	25%	0%	0%	3%	72%
Maashouk	Tyre	29%	0%	7%	19%	44%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	13%	1%	4%	3%	79%
Shabriha	Tyre	44%	5%	2%	4%	44%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	0%	4%	2%	0%	94%
Sekke	Saida	18%	4%	9%	1%	68%
Old Saida	Saida	47%	3%	0%	2%	46%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	12%	4%	2%	14%	67%
Seerob	Saida	15%	12%	5%	6%	61%
Baraksat	Saida	1%	4%	10%	0%	86%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	14%	0%	0%	9%	77%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	0%	5%	0%	0%	95%
Taamir	Saida	46%	4%	27%	0%	24%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	65%	9%	4%	9%	12%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	69%	15%	2%	6%	8%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	23%	6%	10%	0%	60%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	2%	2%	0%	1%	94%
Al Mina	North	67%	0%	8%	0%	25%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	30%	0%	0%	4%	65%
Zahrieh	North	74%	0%	9%	0%	17%
TOTAL		22%	5%	4%	6%	63%

Table 28: Type of healthcare facility by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	UNRWA	Private	Public	NGO	None
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	50%	16%	9%	25%	0%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	43%	38%	16%	3%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	11%	53%	30%	2%	4%
Qasmieh	Tyre	47%	29%	19%	5%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	25%	27%	22%	24%	1%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	59%	22%	11%	6%	2%
Shabriha	Tyre	44%	34%	16%	6%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	95%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Sekke	Saida	76%	7%	16%	0%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	35%	3%	2%	54%	5%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	71%	5%	5%	18%	2%
Seerob	Saida	56%	14%	9%	19%	2%
Baraksat	Saida	84%	5%	11%	0%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	61%	5%	5%	27%	2%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	94%	2%	0%	5%	0%
Taamir	Saida	27%	6%	67%	0%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	13%	27%	42%	15%	3%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	8%	18%	47%	19%	8%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	44%	24%	20%	8%	4%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Al Mina	North	22%	15%	24%	40%	0%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	64%	13%	10%	2%	2%
Zahrieh	North	21%	38%	11%	30%	0%
TOTAL		58%	15%	13%	13%	1%

Table 29: Labor force indicators by gender and Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
		Emp. Rate	Under-emp.	Unemp.	Emp. Rate	Under-emp.	Unemp.	Emp. Rate	Under-emp.	Unemp.
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	40%	22%	10%	73%	17%	9%	10%	52%	16%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	33%	52%	11%	64%	48%	7%	11%	67%	25%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	42%	70%	14%	75%	67%	10%	15%	82%	27%
Qasmieh	Tyre	29%	88%	19%	53%	90%	15%	15%	86%	26%
Maashouk	Tyre	38%	72%	8%	63%	74%	8%	17%	67%	11%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	36%	72%	10%	68%	75%	2%	18%	65%	22%
Shabriha	Tyre	34%	72%	9%	56%	81%	8%	17%	47%	14%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	28%	91%	6%	52%	89%	0%	9%	100%	25%
Sekke	Saida	30%	82%	24%	46%	90%	26%	16%	63%	17%
Old Saida	Saida	34%	43%	21%	62%	37%	17%	11%	73%	38%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	35%	45%	20%	53%	36%	19%	17%	73%	23%
Seerob	Saida	40%	37%	9%	67%	33%	7%	14%	57%	20%
Baraksat	Saida	33%	72%	8%	54%	73%	7%	14%	70%	13%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	28%	68%	19%	45%	63%	20%	8%	100%	11%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	33%	95%	2%	59%	93%	2%	13%	100%	0%
Taamir	Saida	38%	39%	24%	57%	37%	25%	16%	46%	19%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	34%	45%	29%	58%	43%	25%	13%	50%	40%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	33%	50%	29%	54%	48%	31%	14%	58%	23%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	28%	70%	8%	46%	72%	5%	12%	60%	17%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	25%	49%	43%	44%	49%	42%	6%	48%	53%
Al Mina	North	30%	41%	0%	47%	35%	0%	11%	70%	0%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	22%	56%	37%	36%	55%	35%	7%	67%	45%
Zahrieh	North	31%	39%	10%	49%	38%	13%	14%	40%	0%
TOTAL		33%	53%	22%	55%	50%	21%	12%	64%	25%

* Emp. Rate= Employment Rate | Underemp.=Underemployment Rate | Unemp.=Unemployment Rate

Table 30: Share of households with no employed members by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	% of households with no member employed
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	15%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	30%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	28%
Qasmieh	Tyre	36%
Maashouk	Tyre	17%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	11%
Shabriha	Tyre	24%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	33%
Sekke	Saida	28%
Old Saida	Saida	29%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	23%
Seerob	Saida	20%
Baraksat	Saida	27%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	32%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	23%
Taamir	Saida	32%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	27%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	29%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	36%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	41%
Al Mina	North	28%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	48%
Zahrieh	North	32%
TOTAL		29%

Table 31: Sector of employment by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Sales	Construction	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Transportation	HH services	Social services	Health	Education	Electricity/water
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	27%	7%	22%	0%	3%	2%	28%	1%	1%	10%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	12%	6%	18%	26%	3%	6%	3%	18%	3%	6%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	12%	7%	18%	26%	9%	7%	5%	4%	9%	4%
Qasmieh	Tyre	17%	9%	7%	39%	4%	13%	4%	4%	2%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	26%	16%	11%	7%	7%	17%	9%	1%	2%	5%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	30%	3%	7%	14%	3%	25%	4%	7%	6%	0%
Shabriha	Tyre	14%	10%	4%	31%	6%	15%	8%	3%	10%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	30%	3%	9%	6%	6%	6%	30%	0%	6%	3%
Sekke	Saida	24%	4%	6%	3%	9%	21%	26%	0%	1%	6%
Old Saida	Saida	46%	9%	12%	0%	4%	14%	11%	3%	0%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	38%	7%	13%	1%	12%	9%	13%	3%	4%	1%
Seerob	Saida	25%	8%	20%	2%	8%	3%	19%	5%	6%	4%
Baraksat	Saida	33%	10%	7%	1%	1%	11%	24%	3%	3%	6%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	21%	29%	2%	4%	6%	15%	13%	2%	4%	4%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	24%	2%	3%	2%	2%	5%	39%	16%	5%	3%
Taamir	Saida	35%	3%	19%	4%	9%	1%	25%	0%	3%	1%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	15%	2%	11%	2%	10%	18%	27%	6%	10%	0%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	25%	2%	6%	0%	13%	3%	40%	3%	6%	3%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	25%	0%	25%	0%	17%	13%	13%	4%	4%	0%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	38%	30%	8%	1%	6%	3%	2%	4%	6%	2%
Al Mina	North	29%	5%	10%	2%	8%	3%	31%	3%	3%	5%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	23%	21%	5%	5%	13%	3%	26%	0%	0%	5%
Zahrieh	North	38%	9%	13%	0%	2%	9%	28%	0%	0%	2%
TOTAL		29%	11%	12%	5%	7%	8%	17%	4%	4%	3%

Table 32: Average monthly wage by Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Average monthly wage (USD)
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	79
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	72
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	67
Qasmieh	Tyre	45
Maashouk	Tyre	75
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	69
Shabriha	Tyre	68
Bustan El Quds	Saida	69
Sekke	Saida	148
Old Saida	Saida	109
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	85
Seerob	Saida	104
Baraksat	Saida	153
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	87
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	519
Taamir	Saida	108
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	83
Bar Elias	Bekaa	86
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	112
Nahr El Bared AA	North	93
Al Mina	North	60
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	76
Zahrieh	North	70
TOTAL		100

Table 33: Average monthly household spending by Gathering (Thousand LBP)

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Household spending	Per capita
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	3,459	868
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	3,838	1,113
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	3,960	1,113
Qasmieh	Tyre	3,217	941
Maashouk	Tyre	3,747	932
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	3,790	929
Shabriha	Tyre	3,636	910
Bustan El Quds	Saida	3,460	901
Sekke	Saida	3,925	871
Old Saida	Saida	2,139	607
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	4,271	1,099
Seerob	Saida	3,702	1,000
Baraksat	Saida	3,664	975
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	3,236	820
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	4,252	1,065
Taamir	Saida	3,664	1,096
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	4,626	1,312
Bar Elias	Bekaa	5,335	1,317
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	5,338	1,310
Nahr El Bared AA	North	4,024	990
Al Mina	North	3,882	1,124
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	3,496	962
Zahrieh	North	4,794	1,441
TOTAL		3,894	1,012

Table 34: Expenditure shares by item and Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Food	Electricity	Gas	Transportation	Health	Tobacco	Hygiene	Rent	Communication	Water	Clothes	Education	Entertainment
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	46%	6%	10%	7%	8%	6%	7%	9%	3%	8%	8%	1%	1%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	41%	16%	9%	16%	14%	5%	6%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	38%	13%	10%	14%	11%	7%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Qasmieh	Tyre	44%	13%	11%	11%	13%	7%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Maashouk	Tyre	41%	18%	8%	11%	8%	7%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	44%	18%	9%	9%	8%	6%	6%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Shabriha	Tyre	43%	13%	10%	12%	15%	8%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	53%	15%	10%	3%	0%	8%	8%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sekke	Saida	56%	12%	10%	3%	0%	2%	11%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	37%	17%	15%	2%	4%	9%	7%	12%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	34%	18%	8%	10%	4%	7%	7%	12%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Seerob	Saida	37%	15%	9%	10%	6%	7%	8%	9%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%
Baraksat	Saida	57%	13%	10%	1%	1%	2%	11%	4%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	38%	13%	11%	11%	7%	11%	7%	2%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	51%	15%	10%	2%	0%	3%	10%	5%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Taamir	Saida	49%	15%	11%	4%	2%	3%	9%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	41%	14%	7%	8%	6%	9%	6%	5%	2%	7%	1%	1%	0%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	48%	13%	6%	7%	6%	11%	5%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	48%	11%	9%	11%	4%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	50%	10%	10%	8%	13%	5%	8%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Al Mina	North	37%	18%	11%	7%	5%	10%	8%	7%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	47%	11%	12%	7%	5%	10%	8%	1%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%
Zahrieh	North	41%	17%	9%	8%	4%	7%	5%	10%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%
TOTAL		44%	13%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%

Table 35: Sources of income by Gathering

Cluster of Gathering	Region	Remittances	Aid	Labour Earnings
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	11%	17%	72%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	24%	34%	42%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	26%	23%	49%
Qasmieh	Tyre	32%	31%	37%
Maashouk	Tyre	21%	26%	53%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	10%	52%	38%
Shabriha	Tyre	23%	27%	50%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	3%	41%	56%
Sekke	Saida	10%	31%	59%
Old Saida	Saida	13%	27%	59%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	19%	20%	60%
Seerob	Saida	22%	9%	69%
Baraksat	Saida	9%	35%	56%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	16%	36%	47%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	4%	43%	52%
Taamir	Saida	16%	18%	67%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	16%	11%	71%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	19%	17%	61%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	8%	38%	54%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	20%	33%	47%
Al Mina	North	18%	12%	70%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	13%	33%	56%
Zahrieh	North	16%	18%	66%
TOTAL		17%	26%	57%

Table 36: Safety perceptions and reasons by Gathering

Cluster of Gathering	Region	Safety perception	Fear of violence	Physical / social env.	Fear of arrest	Fear of deportation	Fear of eviction
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	52%	25%	54%	1%	35%	56%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	5%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	9%	25%	100%	25%	75%	50%
Qasmieh	Tyre	21%	0%	83%	17%	8%	42%
Maashouk	Tyre	18%	65%	24%	6%	6%	35%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	33%	22%	44%	6%	22%	17%
Shabriha	Tyre	7%	20%	60%	20%	40%	40%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	40%	0%	100%	0%	6%	0%
Sekke	Saida	7%	20%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Old Saida	Saida	12%	45%	82%	0%	0%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	6%	25%	92%	0%	0%	0%
Seerob	Saida	12%	21%	62%	0%	10%	34%
Baraksat	Saida	24%	0%	91%	0%	9%	0%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	16%	56%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Taamir	Saida	12%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	16%	0%	100%	0%	0%	9%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	14%	41%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	60%	93%	53%	0%	0%	33%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Al Mina	North	88%	57%	47%	2%	0%	10%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	58%	92%	44%	0%	0%	25%
Zahrieh	North	81%	79%	53%	3%	5%	26%

Table 37: Share of households reporting safety incidents by Gathering

Cluster of Gathering	Region	Any incident	Harassment	Physical aggression	Theft	Sexual aggression	Kidnapping	Shooting
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	18%	10%	7%	9%	1%	0%	0%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Qasmieh	Tyre	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	14%	9%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Shabriha	Tyre	6%	1%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Sekke	Saida	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Old Saida	Saida	9%	1%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	9%	1%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Seerob	Saida	8%	2%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Baraksat	Saida	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	9%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Taamir	Saida	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	4%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	12%	3%	3%	8%	1%	0%	0%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	17%	1%	1%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Al Mina	North	6%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	10%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%
Zahrieh	North	23%	4%	2%	17%	2%	0%	2%

Table 38: Distribution of households by difficulty of securing means of transport and Gathering

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Difficult	Medium	Easy
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	2%	17%	81%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	14%	32%	54%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	6%	13%	81%
Qasmieh	Tyre	2%	5%	93%
Maashouk	Tyre	2%	2%	96%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	2%	0%	98%
Shabriha	Tyre	11%	13%	76%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	5%	13%	83%
Sekke	Saida	1%	84%	15%
Old Saida	Saida	0%	0%	100%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	0%	1%	99%
Seerob	Saida	5%	14%	80%
Baraksat	Saida	2%	60%	38%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	11%	25%	64%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	5%	70%	25%
Taamir	Saida	12%	86%	2%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	3%	15%	82%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	1%	17%	82%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	0%	0%	100%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	29%	53%	18%
Al Mina	North	0%	3%	97%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	0%	0%	100%
Zahrieh	North	0%	0%	100%
TOTAL		9%	27%	64%

Table 39: Distribution of Palestinian Gatherings population by age bracket

Cluster of Gathering	Region	Infant (<5)	Child (5-14)	Youth (15-29)	Adult (30-64)	Elder (65+)
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	11%	26%	25%	34%	4%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	4%	15%	17%	47%	17%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	9%	12%	26%	43%	9%
Qasmieh	Tyre	6%	14%	23%	41%	15%
Maashouk	Tyre	8%	19%	26%	40%	7%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	6%	15%	28%	44%	7%
Shabriha	Tyre	5%	18%	28%	39%	10%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	9%	29%	25%	34%	4%
Sekke	Saida	9%	24%	33%	30%	4%
Old Saida	Saida	6%	19%	26%	43%	6%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	7%	21%	27%	38%	6%
Seerob	Saida	8%	18%	30%	40%	4%
Baraksat	Saida	9%	21%	24%	39%	6%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	8%	23%	29%	37%	4%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	8%	27%	29%	31%	5%
Taamir	Saida	5%	16%	26%	43%	10%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	8%	23%	25%	39%	5%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	9%	21%	26%	38%	7%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	8%	14%	30%	35%	13%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	11%	23%	29%	33%	4%
Al Mina	North	8%	16%	28%	41%	8%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	10%	24%	28%	36%	3%
Zahrieh	North	5%	11%	29%	47%	9%
TOTAL BY REGION	Beirut	11%	26%	25%	34%	4%
	Bekaa	9%	21%	25%	38%	6%
	North	10%	21%	29%	35%	5%
	Saida	8%	21%	28%	38%	5%
	Tyre	7%	16%	26%	42%	10%
TOTAL		9%	21%	27%	37%	6%

Table 40: Youth labor market indicators by Gathering and gender

Cluster of Gatherings Region		MALES			FEMALES		
		Employment rate	Unemployment rate	NEET	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	NEET
Daouk, Gaza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	61%	16%	20%	6%	38%	52%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	33%	14%	28%	0%		69%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	72%	9%	27%	19%	33%	73%
Qasmieh	Tyre	40%	27%	42%	12%	50%	71%
Maashouk	Tyre	41%	14%	27%	13%	22%	57%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	41%	8%	27%	19%	25%	58%
Shabriha	Tyre	30%	25%	32%	18%	0%	56%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	21%	0%	22%	3%	67%	49%
Sekke	Saida	45%	31%	34%	7%	43%	49%
Old Saida	Saida	56%	22%	31%	8%	56%	63%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	36%	34%	29%	14%	41%	52%
Seerob	Saida	52%	14%	19%	13%	32%	55%
Baraksat	Saida	35%	9%	27%	15%	20%	56%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	25%	42%	41%	9%	0%	56%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	35%	8%	18%	11%	0%	55%
Taamir	Saida	43%	38%	31%	5%	67%	59%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	37%	45%	24%	16%	40%	55%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	51%	32%	38%	13%	38%	54%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	50%	10%	40%	5%	0%	61%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	27%	59%	32%	5%	70%	56%
Al Mina	North	31%	0%	36%	3%	0%	62%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	32%	46%	43%	3%	67%	65%
Zahrieh	North	36%	17%	38%	8%	0%	73%
TOTAL		39%	33%	30%	10%	41%	57%

Table 41: Share of households expressing concern about drugs in their neighborhoods

Cluster of Gatherings	Region	Share of households
Daouk, Gazza Bldg., Said Gawash	Beirut	76%
Jim Jim, Kfarbadda, Itanieh, Wasta	Tyre	0%
Adloun, Baysarieh	Tyre	0%
Qasmieh	Tyre	0%
Maashouk	Tyre	35%
Jal El Bahr	Tyre	6%
Shabriha	Tyre	0%
Bustan El Quds	Saida	50%
Sekke	Saida	0%
Old Saida	Saida	45%
Wadi El Zeini	Saida	40%
Seerob	Saida	11%
Baraksat	Saida	4%
Hamshari, Mieh Mieh AA	Saida	29%
Hay El Sohun, Jabal El Halib	Saida	0%
Taamir	Saida	%
Taalabaya, Saadnayel	Bekaa	6%
Bar Elias	Bekaa	3%
Bab El Raml, Bab El Tabbaneh	North	60%
Nahr El Bared AA	North	100%
Al Mina	North	78%
Muhajjarin, Mankoubin	North	76%
Zahrieh	North	72%
TOTAL		42%



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