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REASONS
FOR INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT
OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN LEBANON

BY

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PLACEMENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN:

LEBANON

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ABSTRACT

It is generally accepted in principle that the needs of the child can best be met within the setting of his home. However, when factors such as financial inability to care for the child, extreme family conflict, for example, prevent the family from carrying out the responsibilities, the need for assistance in finding a solution arises. Thus, the child becomes dependent. The most frequent solution in Lebanon is placement in private institutions, under a program of the Lebanese Government since Lebanon has no government institutions for this purpose.

The present study is concerned with the factors which lead families in Lebanon to place their children in institutions. The sample consists of one-third, or 590 cases, of the total population of dependent children placed in private institutions, selected at random but in accordance with the regional location of the twenty-five institutions involved, the number and sex of children placed in each, and the sponsorship. Variables from the records, describing each child and his family were tabulated and analyzed, by region, and by institution.

The average age of the child at admission was 8-55 years, and is 10.67 years at the present time. There are more boys than girls. By region, the majority of children placed come from the Mountains. The proportion of Moslem affiliates is 47.97%, while that of Christians is 52.03%.

In terms of family characteristics, the average age of fathers is 44.70 years, while that of mothers is 36.04 years. The average number of children per family is 5.84. One placement is secured for each family, except in 8-99% of the cases, where rare placements are secured.

In terms of occupation, 43.22% of the fathers are laborers, 19.32% engaged in services and 23.73% unemployed. Of the mothers 60.34% are at home and 12.03% are engaged in services. The average monthly income of fathers is 66.40 L.L. The proportion of illiterates among fathers is mentioned in 19.68% of the cases, while that among mothers is in 34.57% of the cases.

In regard to family problems, most frequent is that of poverty, assumed in all cases. Second in frequency is illness, reported in 35.59% of the cases. Third is unemployment (20.50%). Fourth, is broken homes (17.11%). Fifth is working mothers (13.38%). Then, less frequent problems are multiple marriage, anti-social behavior, emigration, vagrancy of children, parental death and imprisonment. In addition, large families and education are considered as problems to the majority of families.

In brief, these data suggest that the establishment of additional free or governmental schools, to educate the poor children who cannot afford to pay, would help to alleviate the problem; and that planning in terms of social service might include

a form of aid which would benefit the family as a unit, maintaining its cohesion (except in unusual cases, where removal of the child would definitely be the measure of preference). Family investigation and supervision, in the form of financial aid, for example, help in employment and health care might be carried out by the government, by means of coordinated services through the establishment of district centers.

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REASONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT OF DEPENDENT
CHILDREN IN LEBANON

INTRODUCTION

A. The General Problem of Dependent Children

The natural setting for the child to grow and develop is his home, and it is in this setting that the physical, social and psychological needs of the child can best be met. However, the ability of the family to discharge its responsibilities may be limited by physical, social, economic or emotional factors. Most of these difficulties are of universal occurrence. Resulting in alteration, or a complete breakdown of family life, they bring about the need for outside assistance. Children of broken homes, for example, may become dependent upon the outside care of private charity or public agencies.¹ However, the decision to separate a child from his own family may be very serious in affecting the whole of his future life, and the transfer to a life among strangers should, not be made, therefore, without much forethought. Except in unusual cases, the child's home is the preferred environment, and it is this principle which has led to the trend of

¹U.N., Possibilities of UNICEF Aid For Social Services For Children, With Particular Reference to Institutions, Day-care Centres, and Other Methods of Care of Children Outside their Own Homes, p. 1.

agencies to assist a family in order to maintain its unity, rather than to remove the child from it.¹

The causes of child dependency directly related to the lack of normal home life may be divided into three groups:

- (1) Natural home group never established: Illegitimacy.
- (2) Natural home group intact but not functioning effectively:
Economic conditions leading to unemployment of breadwinner with consequent poverty. Chronic illness or incapacity of parent. Instability or psychopathy of parent.
- (3) Natural home group broken up and therefore not functioning:
Social calamity - war, famine.
Death of a parent.
Illness requiring hospitalization of a parent.
Imprisonment of a parent.
Desertion by one or both parents.
Separation or divorce.
Employment of father elsewhere.
Full-time employment of mother.²

Any family suffering from one or more of these conditions must be considered as a potential source of deprived, and dependent children.

¹John Bowlby, Maternal Care and Mental Health, p. 70.

²Ibid., p. 73.

Child dependency is largely the product of family dependency and the breaking down of standards of family life. It is necessary therefore to take some measures to prevent failures and to conserve the home for the welfare of the child. These measures are:

1. Elimination of unhealthful conditions and prevention of accidents and premature deaths of parents; stabilization of employment and assurance of a living wage.
2. Social insurance and compensation providing economic security against illness, industrial accidents, and unemployment.
3. Adequate assistance and social service to needy families to prevent the breaking down of homes.¹

This last preventive measure can be in the form of maternity home care for unmarried mothers and their infants, day care centers for children of working mothers and destitute parents, and ^{advice in} home ^{ing} ~~make~~ ~~service~~. Another measure is foster home care or placement in a substitute family. When all of these are not suited, placement in an institution can be advised.

After having a picture of the general problem of dependent children, the causes of dependency with the corresponding preventive measures to keep the solidarity of home life, the problem of dependent children in Lebanon will be considered.

¹Emma Lundberg, Unto the Least of These Social Services For Children, p. 281.

B: The Problem of Dependent Children in Lebanon

As in other countries, the numbers of dependent children do not become apparent except in investigation. In addition, the reasons for their frequency are not readily seen, although they may be related to problems of economic and social change. The incidence of such children, in proportion to the population, in Lebanon, is a serious problem, as indicated by the numbers residing in institutions on government assistance, and those recorded as waiting for placement.

The kinds of deprivation of a normal home life leading to child dependency in Lebanon can be classified into four main groups:

1. Orphans whose both parents may be dead, but the children can be cared for within a normal family life of some relatives. The problem becomes more serious when no relatives are found to care for the children. Therefore, these orphans will be placed in orphanages. However, children who are only partially orphans, either father or mother is dead, are not always deprived except when other factors interfere, such as poverty or in some cases remarriage of the living parent.

2. Illegitimate children. This group is mostly deprived and dependent because of poverty of parents, mostly, and because of the social prejudice against unmarried mothers.

3. Another important group of dependent children with which the present study is concerned in Lebanon is that known to the Social Service Agency as "children with difficult social cases", which does not include the above mentioned, and which, except in rare cases, is that of children with both parents living. Causes of such dependency may be due to broken homes, to serious conflicts between parents, to neglect and cruelty of parents and to poverty.

4. Physically or mentally handicapped children.

These main four groups of dependent children are cared for mostly in Lebanon, by placement in institutions. Though investigation and diagnosis are used before applying a treatment measure, the usual measure still remains that of improving the physical condition of the child and the home. Treatment of the whole child within a home setting, however, is beginning, in Beirut for example, through a pilot project. A private voluntary agency has recently with government financial aid and supervision, undertaken to provide social service to 25 families having dependent children, within their own homes. Day-care centers are beginning to be established, and foster home placement began recently among the Christian families interested in adopting new-born children from institutions. Adoption is forbidden by Islam. Thus, the main service to dependent children in Lebanon remains, at present, placement in institutions.

In the past, if dependent children received any aid, it came through voluntary and religious organizations. It is only recently that the scope of the social program in Lebanon has been broadened to include them as "difficult social cases".

In Lebanon, at present, sixty-two institutions participate in the social program for 6400 children, including orphans, illegitimate children, physically or mentally handicapped and children with "difficult social cases." Social services program of the Agency of Social Development, an authorized agency of the Lebanese Government, are located in the five districts of Lebanon as follows:

	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Children</u>
1. Mount Lebanon	21	2715
2. Beirut	18	2331
3. The North	13	812
4. The South	4	277
5. The Bekaa	6	265

These institutions are sponsored by different groups:

1. Societies of lay people	20
2. Societies of religious order	35
3. Individuals solely responsible	7

The religious affiliation is as follows:

1. Nonsectarian	3	3. Moslem	13
2. Druze	1	4. Christian	45

To help in carrying out the social program, all of these institutions are either given a definite annual financial subsidy by the government, or they have an agreement with the government to provide shelter, food, clothing and education for a definite number of dependent children, with the government covering 75% of the total expenses. The 25% left is to be covered by the institution, which is obliged to contribute because its work is mainly voluntary. The difference between these two alternatives is one of the degree of governmental supervision. In the first case, the government exerts direct supervision over the institutional program. This supervision

was previously under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs until 1960, when it was transferred to a new agency, "the Agency of Social Development."

Admission to institutions on ^{ment} govern-account follows certain rules. First among them is the "poverty rule". It states that the child cannot be placed except when he is certified, by the Mukhtar (mayor) as poor. He should be also Lebanese, and certified as healthy by a physician. Further, the law puts limits upon the age of the child and the number of children placed per family. The child can be admitted from birth to the age of 14 years. He may also not remain beyond the age of eighteen within an institution. In addition, not more than two children per family can be placed, and only when the number of children in the family is five or more, and in very difficult circumstances. When all of these rules are followed, the child is admitted and placed in an institution. However, parental rights over the child are not lost. Although placed, the child can be removed at any time upon the request of his parents. He cannot be readmitted however, except when the parental reasons for his withdrawal are considered to be valid by the authorities.

In brief, this is the basic framework of the social program to dependent children, in Lebanon, at present. The most outstanding aspect of it is the placement in the prevailing social institutions mentioned, with the related rules and conditions. From this general background, we will move to the present study.

CHAPTER II

THE STUDY

A. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to record and evaluate the factors contributing to the placement of dependent children in institutions in Lebanon, excluding those who are orphans, illegitimates and physically or mentally handicapped. The factors considered are those educational, social and economic variables made available by data obtained at the time of request for placement.

B. Design

The number of social cases placed on Office account until October 1962 was 1770 cases in 25 institutions. Information concerning each case was available in the form of application, records and social investigation. In order to attain a representative sample, one third of the total, or 590 cases, was selected as adequate for this purpose, at random, from each of the five districts of Lebanon, and the institutions within them, according to size, sponsorship, and the sex of the children accommodated. Thus the sample represents the actual proportions characterizing the total group.

C. Method and Procedure

The method used in this study is a survey of the 590 social cases, and tabulation for each child and his family, of all variables

which can be considered contributing factors to the problem. These variables found in the social investigations are the following: Identification of the child, his name, age, nationality and place of birth, his family residence at present and religion. Identification of the parents and siblings, their age, occupation and education. There are other statements about the social, economic and marital status of the family, about health, housing and other comments of the social worker who interviewed the parents.

After recording information for every child, tabulation of each variable followed, by institution and by district. The findings will be reported in the form of tables indicating frequency of occurrence of the variables concerned, proportions by institution, and by district, and analysis of these in relation to the problem.

CHAPTER III
RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The results of the study, analyzed in this chapter, are taken from the 590 social investigation records of the Government Agency of Social Development, which are of four kinds:

1. Records with long (detailed) social investigations done by a home visit to the child applying. No. 102 - 17.29%.

2. Records with long social investigations done by interviewing the parents of the child at the Government Agency. 192 - 32.54%.

3. Records with short (summarized) social investigations done by interviewing parents at the Agency. 174 - 29.49%.

4. Records containing the application form only and without any social investigation. 122 - 20.68%.

From the above, it is clear that in the majority of cases, home visits are not done, and investigations by interviews at the Government Agency are depended upon for information. Examining the numbers of home visits by district, we find that no home visits are paid to the South and the Bekaa area, while home visits are done in the Mountain area in 21 per cent of the cases, in Beirut in 17.96 per cent of the cases, and in the North in 12.5 per cent of the cases. A wide regional difference can be seen among districts in the number of short investigations, where 50 per cent of the Bekaa cases belong.

The highest proportion of Agency interviews is found in cases from the South, 77.42 per cent, and the highest proportion of cases with no social investigation is in the North, 41.67 per cent. Home visits and more detailed investigations are more frequently done within Beirut or in nearby areas.

It is generally recognized that an investigation which included a visit to the home, and one which involves detailed information is both more accurate and forms a better basis for making case decisions.

Table 1. Kinds of Investigations

Institution	.Sex	No.	Home visit		Office		Short		None	
			f	%	. f	%	. f	%	. f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	(M	25	4	16	16	64	2	8	3	12
	(F	8	1	12.5	5	62.5			2	25
Wardieh	F	3	1	33.33	2	66.66				
Saint Joseph Social Service	M	5	3	60	2	40				
	(M	71	12	16.90	27	38.03	19	26.76	13	18.31
	(F	22	2	9.10	7	31.82	8	36.36	5	22.72
Work Insurance	F	25	7	28	5	20	10	40	3	12
Tufuleh	M	3					2	66.66	1	33.33
	F	5					3	60	2	40
TOTAL	M4 F5	167	30	17.96	64	38.32	44	26.35	29	17.37
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15			15	100				
Yateem Hall	(M	10			5	50	4	40	1	10
	(F	6			4	66.66	2	33.33		
TOTAL	M2 F1	31			24	77.42	6	19.36	1	3.22
North										
Moslem Orphanage	(M	40	2	5	9	22.5	9	22.5	20	50
	(F	5	1	20	1	20	2	40	1	20
Saint Antoun	F	7	3	42.86	1	14.28			3	42.86
Saint Terese	F	17	2	11.76	1	5.89	9	52.94	5	29.41
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33			1	33.33
TOTAL	M1 F4	72	9	12.5	13	18.05	20	27.78	30	41.67

Table 1.(a) - Kinds of Investigations

Institution	Sex	No	Home visit		Office		Short		None	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20			7	35	10	50	3	15
TOTAL	M1	20			7	35	10	50	3	15
Mount										
Lebanese Social Institution	(M)	103	28	27.19	23	22.33	25	24.27	27	26.21
	(F)	63	13	20.64	11	17.46	23	36.51	16	25.39
Ghosta	F	17	4	23.53	2	11.76	10	58.83	1	5.88
Ajalton	F	15	1	6.66	3	20	10	66.66	1	6.66
Zouk	F	5	2	40	3	60				
Brummana	M	5			1	20	4	80		
Deir al-Kamar	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33			1	33.33
Druze Orphanage	(M)	17			13	76.48	2	11.76	2	11.76
	(F)	8			5	62.5	2	25	1	12.5
Capusine	M	40	10	25	12	30	16	40	2	5
Armenian Orphanage	F	3			2	66.66	1	33.33		
Mrouj	M	3			2	66.66			1	33.33
Humal College	M	8	2	25	5	62.5	1	12.5		
Saleema	F	10	2	20	1	10			7	70
TOTAL	M6 F8	300	63	21	84	28	94	31.33	59	19.66
GRAND TOTAL	M14 F18	590	102	17.29	192	32.54	174	29.49	122	20.68

Beginning with the age factor of the child at time of admission, we find, as indicated in Table 2, that the age range of the 590 children chosen is 3-17, with an average age of 8.55 years. According to policy, the upper age limit at time of admission should be 14 years. The number of children admitted above the age of 14, was 10. The reasons for their admission are not known. In comparing the age of children at time of admission with their present age, it can be seen that their age range is 6-19 years, with an average age of 10.67 years. According to policy, also, children should be released when they are above 18 years of age. The number of children, above 18 years, and not yet released, is 4. This group, then, on the average, has spent 2-12 years, up to the present time, in institutions.

Further comparison among the results of the five districts of Lebanon shows that families in the South tend to place their children at an earlier age. The average age at admission is 7.76 years, while families at the Mountain areas stay 1.51 years longer at home before being placed. Families in the other districts tend to place their children at approximately 8 and one half years of age.

In terms of place of birth for the group, we find, as indicated in Tables 3 and 4, that 38.31 per cent of the cases were born in the Mountain area, 17.46 per cent of the cases were born in the South area, 15.42 per cent in Beirut, 13.9 per cent in the North area, and 12.54 per cent in the Bekaa area.

Present family residence for the group indicates that 43.88

Table 2. Age of Children.

Institution	Sex	No.	At Application		At Present	
			Range	Average	Range	Average
Beirut District						
Moslem Orphanage	(M	25	4 - 13	7.64	7 - 17	11.48
	(F	8	3 - 10	6.87	6 - 11	9
Wardieh	F	3	6 - 11	8	8 - 13	10
Saint Joseph	M	5	8 - 12	9.8	9 - 14	11.6
Social Service	(M	71	6 - 14	9.11	7 - 16	11.11
	(F	22	6 - 12	8.13	8 - 15	10.36
Work Insurance	F	25	3-- 13	8.04	8 - 15	10.84
Tufuleh	(M	3	7 - 9	8	9 - 11	10
	(F	5	6 - 12	8.8	8 - 14	10.8
Total	4M 5F	167	3 - 14	8.26	6 - 17	10.57
South District						
Arab Orphanage	M	15	5 - 12	8.53	6 - 14	10.2
Yateem Hall	(M	10	4 - 9	7.1	6 - 11	9.2
	(F	6	6 - 9	7.66	8 - 11	8
Total	2M 1F	31	4 - 12	7.76	6 - 14	9.13
North District						
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	5 - 14	9.27	7 - 15	11.22
	F	5	6 - 12	8.6	8 - 13	9.8
Saint Antoun	F	7	7 - 10	8.28	8 - 12	10.14
Saint Terese	F	17	5 - 14	8.64	7 - 16	11.88
Abrine	F	3	7 - 10	9	9 - 12	10.66
Total	1M 4F	72	5 - 14	8.75	7 - 16	10.74

Table 2.(a) Age of Children.

Institution	At Application			At Present		
	Sex	No.	Range	Average	Range	Average
Bekaa District						
National Institution	M	20	5 - 14	8.75	6 - 16	11.55
Total	1M	20	5 - 14	8.75	6 - 16	11.55
Mount District						
Lebanese Social Institution	(M	103	8 - 17	11.67	11 - 19	14.89
	(F	63	8 - 15	11.47	12 - 19	14.58
Ghosta	F	17	6 - 14	9.35	8 - 19	12.29
Ajaltoun	F	15	7 - 13	8.86	9 - 15	10.8
Zouk	F	5	6 - 11	8.6	7 - 13	10
Brummana	M	5	7 - 11	9	8 - 13	10.8
Deir al-Kamar	F	3	5 - 10	8	7 - 11	9.33
Druze Orphanage	(M	17	7 - 11	8.70	8 - 13	10.35
	(F	8	6 - 12	8.75	8 - 14	10.5
Capusine	M	40	3 - 12	8.57	9 - 18	11.1
Armenian Orphanage	F	3	6 - 10	8	8 - 12	10
Mrouj	M	3	10 - 11	10.66	12 - 13	12.66
Humal College	M	8	6 - 11	8.87	8 - 13	10.75
Saleema	F	10	8 - 10	9.3	10 - 12	11.3
Total	6M 8F	300	3 - 17	9.27	7 - 19	11.38
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	3 - 17	8.558	6 - 19	10.674

Table 3.(a) Place of Birth and Family Residence

Institution	Sex	Beirut						South						North					
		No		%		Residence		Birth		Residence		Birth		Residence		Birth		Residence	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
South																			
Arab Orphanage	M	15		3	20	15	100	12	80										
Yateem Hall	M	10	1	10	1	10	9	90	8	80								1	10
	F	6				5	100	6	100										
Total	2M 1F	31	1	3.23	4	12.90	30	96.77	26	83.87								1	3.23
North																			
Moslem Orphanage	(M F)	40	5	1	20	3	7.5	2	40	1	20	34	85	32	80	3	60	3	60
St Antoun	F	7										6	85.72	6	85.72				
St Therese	F	17				1	5.88					12	70.59	12	70.59				
Abrine	F	3																	
Total	1M 4F	72	1	1.39	6	8.34	1	1.39	55	76.39	53	73.61							
Bekaa	M	20	2	10	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15							

Table 3.(b) Place of Birth and Family Residence.

Institution	Sex	No	Beirut			South			North					
			Birth	Residence	%	Birth	Residence	%	Birth	Residence	%			
Mount														
Lebanese														
Social														
Institution	(M)	103	9	8.74	11	10.68	12	11.65	11	10.68	7	6.80	3	2.91
	(F)	63	5	7.94	5	7.94	4	6.35	4	6.35	5	7.94	8	12.70
Ghosta	F	17					1	5.88			2	11.77	1	5.88
Ajaltoun	F	15	1	6.67	1	6.67	1	6.66						
Zouk	F	5	1	20	1	20					1	20	1	20
Brummana	M	5	1	20	1	20								
Deir al-Kamar	F	3									2	66.66	1	33.33
Druze														
Orphanage	(M)	17			1	5.88								
	(F)	8			1	12.5								
Capusine	M	40	7	17.5	6	15	5	12.5	1	2.5	3	7.5	1	2.5
Armenian														
Orphanage	F	3	1	33.33							1	33.33	1	33.33
Mrouj	M	3												
Humal College	M	8			1	12.5	2	25						
Saleema	F	10	2	20	1	10								
Total	6M	300	27	9	29	9.66	25	8.33	16	5.33	21	7	16	5.33
	8F													
Grand Total														
	M14	590	91	15.42	104	17.63	103	17.46	73	12.38	82	13.90	75	12.72
	F18													

Table 4.(a). Place of Birth & Family Residence (Cont'd)

Institution	Sex	No.f	Bekka			Mount			Not mentioned			Abroad		
			Birth	Residence	%	Birth	Residence	%	Birth	Residence	%	Birth	Residence	%
North														
Moslem Orphanage	(M	40	5	12.5	2	5	1	2.5	3	7.5				
	(F	5												
Saint Antoun	F	7					1	14.28	1	14.28				
Saint Terese	F	17	1	5.88	1	5.88	4	23.53	3	17.65				
Abrine	F	3					2	66.66	3	100	1	33.33		
Total	LM	72	6	8.33	3	4.16	8	11.11	10	13.89	1	1.39		
	4F													
Bekaa														
National Institution	M	20	13	65	14	70	1	5					1	5
Total	LM	20	13	65	14	70	1	5					1	5

Table 4.(b). Place of Birth and Family Residence (cont'd)

Institution. Sex	Bekaa		Mount		Not Mentioned		Abroad										
	No.	f	%	Birth	Residence	f	%	Birth	Residence	f	%						
												f	%	f	%	f	%
Mount																	
Lebanese Social Institution .	(M	103	16	15.53	14	13.60	56	54.37	61	59.22	2	1.94	3	2.91	1	0.97	
	(F	63	6	9.52	4	6.35	43	68.25	42	66.66							
Ghosta	F	17	1	5.88	1	5.88	13	76.47	14	82.36			1	5.88			
Ajaltoun	F	15	1	6.67	1	6.67	12	80	13	86.66							
Zouk	F	5					3	60	3	60							
Brummana	M	5					4	80	4	80							
Deir al-Kamar	F	3					1	33.33	2	66.66							
Druze																	
Orphanage	(M	17	3	17.65	3	17.65	14	82.35	12	70.59			1	5.88			
	(F	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	7	87.5	6	75							
Capusine	M	40	7	17.5	6	15	14	35	23	57.5	4	10	3	7.5			
Armenian																	
Orphanage	F	3					1	33.33	2	66.66							
Mrouj	M	3					3	100	3	100							
Humal College	M	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	5	62.5	6	75							
Saleema	F	10	1	10			7	70	9	90							
Total	6M	300	37	12.33	31	10.33	183	61	200	66.66	6	2	8	2.66	1	0.33	
	8F																
Grand Total	M	14	590	74	12.54	66	11.19	226	38.31	259	43.88	10	1.69	13	2.20	4	0.68
	F	18															

per cent of the families reside in the Mountain area, while 17.63 per cent of the families reside in Beirut, 12.72 per cent in the North, 12.38 per cent in the South and 11.19 per cent in the Bekaa area.

Comparison between the place of birth of the child and his family's present residence indicates that families tend to leave the South and come to the Mountain area, and next to Beirut, in greater numbers than in any other direction of movement.

It may be seen from Table 5 that 21.02 per cent of the families originally come from the Mountain area, while 14.07 per cent of the families come from the South area, 6.78 per cent come from the Bekaa, 5.08 per cent come from Beirut, 5.08 per cent come from the North, and 0.85 per cent come from abroad. The proportion of cases where place of origin is not mentioned is 47.12 per cent.

In terms of comparison according to religious affiliation 52.03 per cent of the placements are for Christian children, and 47.97 per cent of the placements are for non-Christians. Of the Christian group 40.17 per cent are Maronites, 4.24% are Greek Orthodox, 3.56 per cent are Greek Catholic, 3.22 per cent are Roman Catholic, 0.50 per cent are Syrian Catholic, 0.17 per cent are Armenian Catholic and 0.17 per cent also are Armenian Orthodox.

Of the non-Christian group, 41.53 per cent are Moslems, both Sunni and Shia, 6.27 per cent are Druze, and 0.17 per cent are Alaweyeen.

Table 5. Origin of Families.

Institution	Sex	Beirut		North		Mount		South		Bekaa		Abroad		Not Mentioned		
		No	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Beirut																
Moslem																
Orphanage	M	25	8			1	4	12	48	1	4	1	4	8	32	
	F	8	37.5			1	12.5	2	25					2	25	
Wardieh	F	3		1	33.33			2	66.66							
St Joseph	M	5				5	100									
Social Service																
	M	71	14	19.71	4	5.66	5	7.04	19	26.76	9	12.67	20	28.16		
	F	22	2	9.10	1	4.54	3	13.63	6	27.28	7	31.82	3	13.63		
Work																
Insurance	F	25	1	4		2	8	8	32					14	56	
Tufuleh	M	3												3	100	
	F	5												5	100	
Total	M4	167	22	13.17	6	3.59	17	10.18	49	29.34	17	10.18	1	0.60	55	32.94
	F5															
South																
Arab																
Orphanage	M	15						15	100							
Yateem Hall	M	10						4	40					6	60	
	F	6						2	33.33	1	16.66			3	50	
Total	M1	31						21	67.75	1	3.22			9	29.03	
	F1															

Table 5.(a). Origin of Families

Institution	Sex	Beirut		North		Mount		South		Bekaa		Abroad		Not Mentioned	
		No	f	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North															
Moslem															
Orphanage	M	40		5	12.5			1	2.5	1	2.5			33	82.5
	F	5												5	100
Saint Antoun	F	7		3	42.86	1	14.28							3	42.86
Saint Terese	F	17		3	17.65									14	82.35
Abrine	F	3				2	66.66							1	33.33
Total	MI	72		11	15.28	3	4.17	1	1.39	1	1.39			56	77.77
	F4														
Bekaa															
National Institution	M	20		1	5	1	5			3	15			15	75
Total	MI	20		1	5	1				3				15	75

It can be seen also that other sects are not represented, for example, the Protestant and the Syrian Orthodox.

Because of the assumption that the population of Lebanon is approximately equally divided between Christian and Moslem religious affiliations, placement is made according to policy, in approximately equal proportion, on this basis, although the numbers of applications for placement may not be in these proportions.

To have a wider idea about the child in his environment, some family characteristics will be considered. Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11, indicate the age of parents, the age and numbers of siblings, and the number of children placed per family, and other persons living with the family.

The age range of fathers is 20-80, with an average age of 44.70 years. The age range of mothers is 20-70, with an average age of 36.04 years. The age range of siblings is from newly-born to 40 years, with an average age of 11.87 years.

Size of family is indicated by the number of children per family, which ranges from 1-14, with an average of 5.84 children. The smallest average number of children per family is found in the Mountain area 5.28, while the largest number is found in the Bekaa, 7. The average number in the remaining three districts is 5.4 in the North, 5.66 in the South, and 5.88 in Beirut.

It may be seen that families in the Bekaa tend to have more children, while families in the Mountain area and the North tend to have fewer children. Comparing size of family with religious affilia-

Table 6.(b). Religious Affiliation

		C h r i s t i a n s													
Mount	Institution	.Sex	No.	Maronite . Catholic		Greek . Catholic		Greek . Orthodox		Syrian . Catholic		Armenian . Catholic . Orthodox			
				13	2	8	5	11	10.68	2	1.94				
	Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	71	68.94	13	12.62								
		F	63	47	74.60	2	3.17								
	Gosta	F	17	17	100			8	12.70	5	7.94				
	Ajaltoun	F	15	13	86.66			2	13.33						
	Zouk	F	5	5	100										
	Brummana	M	5	2	40	1	20	1	20	1	20				
	Deir al-Kamar	F	3	3	100										
	Druze Orphanage	M	17												
		F	8												
	Capusine	M	40	27	67.5	2	5	7	17.5	2	5	1	2.5		
	Armenian Orphanage	F	3	1	33.33							1	33.33		
	Mrouj	M	3	2	66.66			1	33.33						
	Humel College	M	8	7	87.5			1	12.5						
	Saleema	F	10	7	70			1	10						
			300	202	67.33	18	6	20	6.66	20	6.66	3	1	0.33	
	Grand Total	M14	590	237	40.17	19	3.22	21	3.56	25	4.24	3	0.50	1	0.17

25

F18

Table 7. Religious Affiliation (Cont'd)

Institution	Sex	No	M o s l e m s							
			Sunni		Shia		Druze		Alaweyein	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	9	36	14	56	2	8		
	F	8	3	37.5	4	50	1	12.5		
Wardieh	F	3								
St Joseph	M	5								
Social Service	M	71	36	50.71	34	47.89			1	1.40
	F	22	10	45.45	12	54.55				
Work Insurance	F	25	2	8	18	72	5	20		
Tufuleh	M	3								
	F	5			1	20				
Total	4M 5F	167	60	35.93	83	49.70	8	4.79	1	0.60
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15	3	20	12	80				
Yateem Hall	M	10	3	30	7	70				
	F	6	4	66.66	2	33.33				
Total	2M 1F	31	10	32.26	21	67.74				
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	34	85	6	15				
	F	5	3	60	2	40				
St Antoun	F	7								
St Terese	F	17								
Abrine	F	3								
Total	1M 14F	72	37	51.39	8	11.11				

Table 7.(a). Religious Affiliation (Cont'd)

M o s l e m s										
Institution	Sex	No.	Sunni		Shia		Druze		Alaweyein	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20	9	45	11	55				
Total	M	20	9	45	11	55				
Mount										
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	1	0.97	3	2.91	2	1.94		
	F	63					1	1.59		
Gosta	F	17								
Ajaltoun	F	15								
Zouk	F	5								
Brummana	M	5								
Deir Al-Kamar	F	3								
Druze Orphanage	M	17					17	100		
	F	8					8	100		
Capusine	M	40					1	2.5		
Armenian Orphanage	F	3								
Mrourj	M	3								
Humel College	M	8								
Saleema	F	10	1	10	1	10				
Total		300	2	0.66	4	1.33	29	9.66		
Grand Total	M14 F18	590	118	20	127	21.53	37	6.27	1	0.17

Table 8. Ages.

Institution	Sex	No.	Father			Mother			Bligs			
			Age Range	Average Age	Not Men- tioned	Age Range	Average Age	Not Men- tioned	Age Range	Average Age	Not Men- tioned	
Beirut												
Moslem												
Orphanage	M	25	20-60	41.73	6	20-40	33.76	8	0-30	7.22		
	F	8	30-60	43.5		20-50	36.66	2	0-35	13.80	9	
Wardieh	F	3	30-50	42		30	34.66		0-25	11.25	4	
St Joseph	M	5	30-50	44		20-40	34.6		0-25	10.5		
Social												
Service	M	71	30-60	42.96	12	20-50	35.86	12	0-40	12.56	24	
	F	22	30-50	43.57	1	20-40	34.15	3	0-25	9.09		
Work												
Insurance	F	25	30-80	45.79	1	20-50	35.72	3	0-35	13.15	37	
Tufilleh	M	3	20-50	42.33		20-50	38		0-30	13.9	5	
	F	5	30-50	46.6		20-40	40.4	1	0-25	14		
Total	4M	167	20-80	43.60	20	20-50	35.97	29	0-40	11.71	79	
	5F											

Table 8.(a). Ages.

Institution	Sex	No	Father			Mother			Biblings		
			Age Range	Average Age	Not Men-tioned	Age Range	Average Age	Not Men-tioned	Age Range	Average Age	Not Men-tioned
South											
Arab											
Orphanage	M	15	30-60	40.43	1	20-40	36.07	2	0-25	11.61	
Yateem Hall	M	10	30-60	51.62	2	20-50	39	5	0-35	14.95	12
	F	6	30-50	48.8	1	30-40	35		0-25	13.16	
Total	M2	31	30-60	46.95	4	20-50	36.69	7	0-35	13.24	12
	F1										
North											
Moslem											
Orphanage	M	40	20-70	47.81	8	20-60	36.73	10	0-35	11.57	9
	F	5	30-60	38.75	1	20-40	33.25	1	0-30	12.19	8
St Antoun	F	7	30-50	43.14		30-50	38.14		0-30	9.95	2
St Terese	F	17	20-50	39.18	1	20-50	33.5	3	0-30	11.45	
Abrine	F	3	30-40	35.5	1	20-30	30.5	1	0-15	8.26	
Total	M1	72	20-70	40.87	11	20-60	34.42	15	0-35	10.68	19
	F4										
Bekaa											
National Institution											
	M	20	30-80	47.57	1	30-50	37.11	2	0-35	12.5	14
Total	M1	20	30-80	47.57	1	30-50	37.11	2	0-35	12.5	14

Table 8.(b). Ages.

Institution	Sex	No.	Father		Mother		Siblings				
			Age Range	Average Age	Men-tioned	Not Men-tioned	Age Range	Average Age	Men-tioned	Not Men-tioned	
Mount											
Lebanese											
Social											
Institution	M	103	30-80	45.30	12	20-60	39.65	12	0-40	14.45	56
	F	63	30-70	47.45	4	20-50	38.20	5	0-35	13.2	
Ghosta	F	17	20-60	44.64		20-40	35.33	5	0-40	11.92	4
Ajaltoun	F	15	20-50	41.5	1	20-40	35.61	2	0-25	9.80	3
Zouk	F	5	30-60	47.25	1	30-40	35	1	0-20	9.54	
Brummana	M	5	30-80	51.8		30-70	35		0-25	12	
Deir Al-											
Kamar											
	F	3	40	41	1	20-30	30	1	0-15	9.5	
Druze											
Orphanage	M	17	30-50	45.11		20-40	38.76		0-30	10.57	4
	F	8	30-40	43.57	1	30-40	38.28	1	0-15	9.15	
Capusine	M	40	30-70	44.81	3	20-40	35.54	3	0-25	12.21	20
Armenian											
Orphanage	F	3	30-40	39.66		30-40	36.33		0-20	11.5	
Mrouj	M	3	30-40	40.66		30	33	1	0-20	8.45	
Humal College	M	8	30-60	43		30-40	34.75		0-30	11.63	
Saleema	F	10	30-60	47.8		30-40	39.2		0-30	13.24	
Total	M6	300	20-90	44.53	23	20-70	36.04	31	0-40	11.22	87
	F8										
Grand Total	M14	590	20-90	44.704	59	20-70	36.046	84	0-40	11.87	211
	F18										

Table 9. Siblings.

Institution	Sex	No	Total No	Males	Fema- les	Not men- tioned	Number per Family	
							Range	.Average
Beirut								
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	113	69	44		2 - 12	5
	F	8	47	19	28		2 - 9	6
Wardieh	F	3	14	3	11		4 - 6	5
St Joseph	M	5	24	17	7		4 - 6	5
Social Service	M	71	381	226	155		1 - 10	7
	F	22	108	41	67		2 - 9	5
Work Insurance	F	25	163	77	86		1 - 14	6
	M	3	17	10	7		5 - 6	6
Tufuleh	F	5	38	12	26		4 - 13	8
Total	5F 4M	167	905	474	431		1 - 14	5.88
South								
Arab Orphanage	M	15	87	38	49		2 - 10	6
	F	6	42	16	26		2 - 12	4
Yateem Hall	M	10	71	35	36		4 - 9	7
	F	6	42	16	26		2 - 12	4
Total	M2 F1	31	200	89	111		2 - 12	5.66
North								
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	232	137	95		2 - 9	6
	F	5	20	10	10		2 - 5	4
St Antoun	F	7	48	14	33	1	4 - 11	7
St Terese	F	17	86	38	48		3 - 8	5
Abrine	F	3	14	9	5		3 - 6	5
Total	M1 F4	72	400	208	191	1	2 - 11	5.4

Table 9.(a). Siblings.

Institution	Sex	No.	Total		Fema- les	not men- tioned	Number per Family	
			No	Males			Range	Average
Bekaa								
National Institution	M	20	139	50	76	13	3 - 13	7
Total	M1	20	139	50	76	13	3 - 13	7
Mountain								
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	582	346	236		1 - 13	6
	F	63	354	145	194	15	1 - 10	5
Ghosta	F	17	104	48	56		1 - 10	7
Ajaltoun	F	15	75	27	48		1 - 11	5
Zouk	F	5	20	11	9		2 - 5	4
Brummana	M	5	23	12	11		3 - 8	5
Dekr El- Kamar	F	3	13	4	9		3 - 6	4
Druze Orphanage	M	17	101	60	41		3 - 9	6
	F	8	32	6	26		2 - 6	4
Capusine	M	40	200	108	75		2 - 11	5
Armenian Orphanage	F	3	18	11	7		5 - 7	6
Mrourj	M	3	18	9	9		4 - 8	6
Hamal College	M	8	39	36	3		4 - 6	5
Saleema	F	10	60	26	34		3 - 9	6
Total	M6 F8	300	1639	849	758	32	1 - 13	5.28
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	3283	1670	1567	46	1 - 14	5.844

Table 10.(a). Number of Placements Per Family

Institution	Sex	No.	1		2		3		4		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North												
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	40	100								
	F	5	5	100								
St Antouh	F	7	7	100								
St Therese	F	17	17	100								
Abrine	F	3	3	100								
Total	MI	72	72	100								
	F4											
Bekaa												
National Institution	M	20	18	90	2	10						
Total	MI	20	18	90	2	10						

Table 11. Other Persons Living With The Family.

Institution	Sex	No	Grand Parents		One Grand Parent		Uncle		Aunt	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25			3	12				
	F	8			2	25				
Wardieh	F	3							1	33.33
St Joseph	M	5			1	20			1	20
Social Service	M	71			5	7.05	1	1.41	1	1.41
	F	22			3	13.64				
Work Insurance	F	25	1	4			1	4	1	4
Tufuleh	M	3			1	33.33				
	F	5								
Total	5F 4M	167	1	0.60	15	8.98	2	1.20	4	2.40
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15			4	26.66				
Yateem hall	M	10			1	10				
	F	6								
Total	M2 F1	31			5	16.13				
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	2	5	2	5				
	F	5	1	20						
St Antoun	F	7	1	14.28						
St Terese	F	17			4	23.53	1	5.89		
Abrine	F				1	33.33				
Total	M1 F4	72	4	5.55	7	9.73	1	1.39		

Table 11.(a). Other Persons Living with the Family.

Institution	Sex	No	Grand .Parents		One Grand .Parent		. Uncle		. Aunt	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20								
Total	M1	20								
Mountain										
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	4	3.89	14	13.60	1	0.98		
	F	63	4	6.35	2	3.17			1	1.59
Ghosta	F	17	2	11.76	2	11.76				
Ajaltoun	F	15	2	13.33						
Zouk	F	5	1	20	1	20				
Brummana	M	5								
Deir al-Kamar	F	3								
Druze Orphanage	M	17			3	17.65			2	11.76
	F	8			2	25				
Capusine	M	40			4	10				
Armenian Orphanage	F	3	1	33.33						
Mrouj	M	3			1	33.33				
Humal College	M	8			1	12.5				
Saleema	F	10			1	10			1	10
Total	M6 F8	300	14	4.66	31	10.33	1	0.33	4	1.33
Grand Total	²⁵ M14 F18	590	19	3.22	58	9.83	4	0.68	8	1.36

Table 11.(b). Other Persons Living With The Family

Institution.	Sex	No	Married Daughter		Married Son		No Body		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25					17	68	5	20
	F	8					4	50	2	25
Wardieh							2	66.66		
St Joseph	M	5					3	60		
Social Service	M	71					33	46.47	31	43.66
	F	22					4	18.18	15	68.18
Work Insurance	F	25	1	4	2	8	9	36	10	40
Tufuleh	M	3							2	66.66
	F	5					5	100		
Total	5F 4M	167	1	0.60	2	1.20	77	46.10	65	38.92
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15					10	66.66	1	6.66
Yateem Hall	M	10	1	10			1	10	7	70
	F	6					4	66.66	2	33.33
Total	M2 F1	31	1	3.22			15	48.39	10	32.26
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40					7	17.5	29	72.5
	F	5					1	20	3	60
St Antoun	F	7	1	14.28			2	28.57	3	42.87
St Terese	F	17							12	70.58
Abrine	F	3					1	33.33	1	33.33
Total	M1 F4	72	1	1.39			11	15.28	48	66.66

Table 11.(c). Other Persons Living With The Family.

Institution.Sex	No	Married Daughter		Married Son		Nobody		Not Mentioned		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
		Bekaa								
National Institution	M	20	1	5			5	25	14	70
Total	M1	20	1	5			5	25	14	70
Mountain										
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	1	0.98	2	1.94	31	30.10	50	48.51
	F	63					17	26.99	39	61.90
Ghosta	F	17					2	11.76	11	64.72
Ajaltoun	F	15					2	13.33	11	73.34
Zouk	F	5					3	60		
Brummana	M	5					1	20	4	80
Deir el-Kamar	F	3					2	66.66	1	33.33
Druze Orphanage	M	17					8	47.06	4	23.53
	F	8					2	25	4	50
Capusine	M	40					15	37.5	21	52.5
Armenian Orphanage	F	3					2	66.66		
Mrouj	M	3					1	33.33	1	33.33
Humal College	M	8			1	12.5	4	50	2	25
Saleema	F	10					8	80		
Total	M6 F8	300	1	0.33	3	1	98	32.66	148	49.33
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	4	0.68	5	0.85	207	35.08	285	48.30

tion, it may be seen that Moslem families who are in greater numbers in the Bekaa and the South, tend to have more children than Christian, on the average, who form the larger proportion in the Mountain area and the North. There are no Christians in the South and the Bekaa areas, while their percentage in the Mountain area is 52.03% of the cases, and 37.5% of the cases in the North.

The number of children placed on Government account per family is according to the rule, one or two per family. The regular number or proportion of one placement per family is 89.66%; and the proportion of two placements per family is 8.99%.

It can be said that very few families secured the placement of more than one of their children on Government account.

The total number of children found in the 590 families is 3283, among which 1670 are males and 1567 are females.

Some of these families have other members than the nuclear family itself. The proportions of these other persons living with the family are as follows:

Both grand parents	3.22	%
One Grand parent	9.83	%
Uncle	0.68	%
Aunt	1.36	%
Married daughter with her family	0.68	%
Married son with his family	0.85	%
Nobody	35.08	%
Not mentioned	48.30	%

From the information available, which is about ^{for} only 51.70% of families, it can be said that the highest proportion of families 35.08%, do not have other members than the nuclear family. However, the highest proportion of relatives living with the family is to grand parents, whether both of them, 3.22%, or only one 9.83%.

Another family characteristic which may contribute to the problem, is the kind of occupation of father, mother and siblings. In Tables 12, 13 and 14, the occupations are divided into five main categories: laborers, servicers, salaried, those having income from property, and those unemployed. Under labour, the following occupations are counted: daily workers and farm workers, Servicer is meant to include: drivers, maids, waiters, nurses, porters, iron smith, carpenters, shoe repairers. Salaried includes regularly salaried, employees and religious persons. Those having income from property are owners of rented houses, or workers in their own lands.

Table 12. Occupation

Institution	Sex	No.	Laborer		Servicer		Salaried		Income from Property		Unemployed		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
F a t h e r														
Beirut														
Moslem														
Orphanage	M	25	3	12	4	16					8	32	10	40
	F	8	4	50							4	50		
Wardieh	F	3	2	66.66							1	33.33		
	M	5	2	40	2	40					1	20		
Social Service	M	71	34	47.89	13	18.31	1	1.41	1	1.41	9	12.67	13	18.31
	F	22	10	45.45	4	18.18					4	18.18	4	18.18
Work														
Insurance	F	25	5	20	5	20					13	52	2	8
	M	3	2	66.66	1	33.33								
Tufuleh	F	5					1	20			4	80		
Total	M4	167	62	37.13	29	17.36	2	1.20	1	0.60	44	26.35	29	17.36
	F5													
South														
Arab														
Orphanage	M	15	9	60	2	13.33					3	20	1	6.66
	M	10	4	40	1	10					5	50		
Yateem Hall	F	6	2	33.33							3	50	1	16.66
	M2	31	15	48.39	3	9.68					11	35.48	2	6.45
Total	F1													

Table 12.(a). Occupation.

Institution	Sex	No.	F a t h e r											
			Laborer		Servicer		Salaried		Income from Property		Unemployed . Mentioned		Not	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North														
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	20	50	13	32.5	1	2.5			6	15		
	F	5	1	20							2	40	2	40
St Antoun	F	7	3	42.86	1	14.28					3	42.86		
St Terese	F	17	8	47.06	4	23.53	2	11.76			2	11.76	1	5.89
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33					1	33.33		
Total	ML	72	33	45.83	19	26.39	3	4.17			14	19.44	3	4.17
	F4													
Bekaa														
National Institution	M	20	8	40	5	25			1	5	4	20	2	10
	ML	20	8	40	5	25			1	5	4	20	2	10

Table 12.(b). Occupation.

Mount	Institution	Sex	No	F a t h e r				Income from				Not		
				Laborer	Servicer	Salaried	Property	Unemployed	Mentioned					
				f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Lebanese														
Social														
Institution	M	103	48	46.60	16	15.54	2	1.94		24	23.30	13	12.62	
	F	63	31	49.21	14	22.22	1	1.59	1	13	20.63	3	4.76	
Ghosta	F	17	7	41.18	5	29.41				5	29.41			
Ajaltoun	F	15	11	73.34	2	13.33			1			1	6.66	
Zouk	F	5	2	40	2	40						1	20	
Brummana	M	5	1	20	1	20				3	60			
Deir Al-														
Kamar	F	3			1	33.33				1	33.33	1	33.33	
Druze														
Orphanage	M	17	7	41.18	4	23.52	1	5.89	1	2	11.76	2	11.76	
	F	8	3	37.5	2	25				1	12.5	2	25	
Capusine	M	40	17	42.5	8	20	2	5		13	32.5			
Armenian														
Orphanage	F	3	1	33.33								2	66.66	
Mrourj	M	3	1	33.33	1	33.33				1	33.33	1	12.5	
Humal College	M	8	5	62.5	2	25								
Saleema	F	10	3	30	3	30				4	40			
Total	M	300	137	45.66	58	19.33	9	3	1	67	22.33	26	8.66	
Grand	M	25	14	590	255	43.22	114	19.32	14	2.37	5	0.85	140	23.73
Total	F	18	62	590	255	43.22	114	19.32	14	2.37	5	0.85	140	23.73

Table 13.(a). Occupation.

Institution	Sex No	M o t h e r											
		Laborer		Servicer		Salaried		Income from Property		Unemployed		Not Mentioned	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North													
Moslem Orphanage	M	40		2	5			17	42.5	21	52.5		
	F	5		1	20			4	80				
St Antoun	F	7						7	100				
St Terese	F	17						17	100				
Abrine	F	3						2	66.66	1	33.33		
Total	M	72		3	4.17			47	65.28	22	30.55		
	F	4											
Bekaa													
National Institution	M	20		3	15			14	70	3	15		
Total	M	20		3	15			14	70	3	15		

Table 13.(b). Occupation.

Institution	Sex	No	M o t h e r																						
			.Laborer		.Servicer		.Salaried		Income from Unemployed Not																
			f	%	f	%	f	%	.Property	.or at Home	Mentioned														
Mount																									
Lebanese																									
Social																									
Institution	M	103	1	0.97	7	6.80									59	57.28	36	34.95							
	F	63			9										54	85.71									
Ghosta	F	17			2	11.76									15	88.24									
Ajaltoun	F	15													14	93.34	1	6.66							
Zouk	F	5			1	20									3	60	1	20							
Brummana	M	5			1	20									3	60	1	20							
Deir Al-																									
Kamar	F	3													2	66.66	1	33.33							
Druze																									
Orphanage	M	17			1	5.89									13	76.47	3	17.64							
	F	8													5	62.5	3	37.5							
Capusine	M	40			11	27.5									21	52.5	8	20							
Armenian																									
Orphenage	F	3			1	33.33									2	66.66									
Mrourj	M	3													2	66.66	1	33.33							
Hamal																									
College	M	8													8	100									
Saleema	F	10			2	20									3	30	5	50							
Total	M6	300	1	0.33	35	11.66									204	68	60	20							
	F8																								
Grand	M14	590	7	1.19	71	12.03									356	60.34	156	26.44							
Total	F18																								

Table 14. Occupation of Siblings.

Institution	Sex	No. Laborer		Servicer		Salaried		Unemploy-ment		At Home		Students		Not mentioned	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut															
Moslem	M	25		2	1.77	4	3.54	27	23.89	18	15.93	62	54.87		
Orphanage	F	8	12.76					13	27.66	10	21.28	18	38.30		
Wardieh	F	3	7.14					7	50	4	28.57	2	14.29		
St Joseph	M	5	4.16	1	4.16			9	37.5	12	50	1	4.16		
Social															
Service	M	71	3.15	15	3.94	1	0.26	148	38.84	108	28.35	97	25.46		
	F	22	0.92	5	4.63			35	32.41	38	35.19	29	26.85		
Work															
Insurance	F	25	3.68	7	4.29	1	0.61	76	46.62	54	33.12	19	11.65		
Tufuleh	M	3	5.89					3	17.64	6	35.29	7	41.18		
	F	5	2.63	2	5.26	1	2.63	9	23.69	19	50	6	15.79		
Total	M4	167	29	32	3.54	2	0.22	327	36.13	269	29.72	241	26.63		
	F5														
South															
Arab															
Orphanage	M	15	1.15	2	2.3	1	1.15	38	43.68	19	21.84	26	29.88		
Yateem															
Hall	M	10	2.82			1	1.41	33	46.47	23	32.40	11	15.49		
	F	6				1	2.38	23	54.76	15	35.72	2	4.76		
Total	M2	31	3	2	1	3	1.5	94	47	57	28.5	39	19.5		
	F1														

Table 14.(a). Occupation of Siblings.

Institution	Sex	No	Laborer		Servicer		Salaried		Unemploy-ment		At Home		Students		Not mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North																
Moslem																
Orphanage	M	40	2	0.86	4	1.73	1	0.43	79	34.05	81	34.91	65	28.02		
	F	5		1	5				9	45	10	50				
St Antoun	F	7	3	6.25				26	54.17	8	16.66	11	22.92			
St Terese	F	17	2	2.32				45	52.33	28	32.56	11	12.79			
Abrine	F	3						3	21.42	9	64.29	2	14.29			
Total	M	72	7	1.75	5	1.25	1	0.25	162	40.5	136	34	89	22.25		
	F															
Bekaa																
National																
Institution	M	20	11	7.91	4	2.88			50	35.97	37	26.62	37	26.62		
Total	M	20	11	7.91	4	2.88			50	35.97	37	26.62	37	26.62		

Then, those unemployed may be from two categories: unemployed due to incapacity and illness, or due to the difficulty of finding jobs. The proportions of father's occupations are as follows: laborers are in 43.22% of the cases, while services are in 19.32% of the cases, salaried in 2.37%, income from property in 0.85%, unemployed in 23.75% and not mentioned occupations in 10.51% of the cases. Therefore, the majority of fathers are laborers, and mainly daily workers. They are exposed to the problem of unemployment at any moment, and the problem of irregular work and irregular income. Fathers unemployed at present constitute 23.73% of the cases.

If we consider the mother's case, we find that 60.34% of them remain at home without any occupation except home management. The proportion of working mothers is only 12.03% in services and largely as maids, and only 1.19% as laborers. Occupation for 26.44% of the cases is not mentioned. None of the mothers is salaried or has income from properties.

Further, the comparison among districts shows that most laborers are in the South in 9.68% of the cases; while only 1.79% are in Beirut, 0.33% in the Mount, and none in the North and the Bekaa. While most of the services are centered in Beirut in 17.96% of the cases, followed by the Bekaa in 15%, then the Mountain in

11.66% and the North 4.17%, There is none at the South.

The consideration of siblings occupation, after considering that of parents, shows that the majority of them are not working. They are either students or still at home. The proportion among occupations is:

Students	36.31%
At home	35.21%
Laborers	3.08 %
Servicers	2.98 %
Unemployed	0.43 %
Salaried	0.24 %
Income from property	0.03 %
Not mentioned	21.72%

The outstanding difference among districts is mostly in the percentage of laborers and in education, 7.91% of the siblings in Bekaa are laborers, while in the other districts laborers are less: in Beirut 3.20%, in the Mount 3.11%, in the North 1.75% and in the South 1.5%.

The proportion of siblings who are students at present is by order:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. The Mount 42.29% | 2. The North 34% |
| 3. Beirut 29.72% | 4. The South 28% |
| 5. The Bekaa 26.62% | |

The mountain area appears to have more education than the other districts, particularly when compared with the Bekaa and the South.

From the occupation of parents, let us move now to the level of family. Income of siblings will not be considered separately since there is not much information. The item, in Table 15, called Monthly Total Income includes all the incomes of parents, siblings and any other mentioned means of living. The other means of living include incomes from properties, houses or lands, help from relatives, and charity from associations or persons.

The range of fathers income per month is 0-425 L.L. with an average monthly income of 66.406 L.L. While the income range of mothers is 0-175 L.L., with an average of 5.754 L.L. However, the total income range is 0-500 L.L. with an average of 89.97 L.L., (approximately thirty dollars at the present time).

The average income of fathers in the districts is in the following order:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bekaa 92.30 L.L. | 2. Mount 87.12 L.L. | 3. South 60.75 L.L. |
| 4. North 51.29 L.L. | 5. Beirut 40.57 L.L. | |

The average income of mothers is:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Beirut 11.10 LL | 2. South 7.23 L.L. | 3. Mount 7.11 L.L. |
| 4. Bekaa 3.33 LL | 5. North 0 | |

The average total income is:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mount 112.09 L.L. | 2. Beirut 91.23 L.L. | 3. South 88.46 L.L. |
| 4. Bekaa 81.37 L.L. | 5. North 76.71 L.L. | |

The North has the lowest total income because no mother among our chosen group works or helps, in addition to the relatively low income of fathers.

Table 15. Monthly Family Income

Institution	Sex	No.	Father			Mother			Total		
			Range	Average	Not men tioned	Range	Average	Not men tioned	Range	Average	Not men tioned
Beirut											
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	0-150	35.38	12	50-150	53.75	21	0-200	75.22	3
	F	8	0-200	40	2	0-75	20	2	0-200	50	
Wardieh St Joseph	F	3	0-125	8		0			125-200	130	
	M	5	0-200	4	2	0	0	1	100-200	136	
Social Service	M	71	0-250	78.64	21	0-125	10.85	30	0-500	123.28	21
	F	22	0-200	44.95		0	0		0-250	78.57	8
Work Insurance	F	25	0-200	40.9	5	0-150	15.33	9	0-250	7.08	
	M	3	50-100	73.33		0	0		75-100	90	
Tufuleh	F	5	0-200	40		0	0		0-350	131	
	M4	167	0-250	40.57	42	0-150	11.10	63	0-500	91.23	32
South											
Arab Orphanage	M	15	0-175	72.26		0-50	12.69	2	0-175	120	
	M	10	0-225	70		0	0	10	0-225	90.4	
Yateem Hall	F	6	0-100	40	1	0	0		0-125	55	
	M2	31	0-225	60.75	1	0-50	7.23	12	0-225	88.46	
Total	F1										

Table 15.(a). Monthly Family Income.

Institution	Sex	No.	Father			Mother			Total		
			Range	Average	Not men tioned	Range	Average	Not men tioned	Range	Average	Not men tioned
North											
Moslem											
Orphanage	M	40	0-200	68.63	7	0	0	0-200	78.47	7	
	F	5	0-150	30		0	0	0-150	42.5	1	
St Antoun	F	7	0-125	47.5	1	0	0	0-125	54.16	1	
St Terese	F	17	0-225	90.35	3	0	0	0-225	108.46	3	
Abrine	F	3	0-50	20	1	0	0	0-150	100		
Total	M	72	0-225	51.29	12	0	0	0-225	76.71	11	
	F										
Bekaa											
National											
Institution	M	20	0-225	92.30	7	0-75	3.33	0-225	81.37	4	
Total	M	20	0-225	92.30	7	0-75	3.33	0-225	81.37	4	

Table 15.(b). Monthly Family Income.

Institution	Sex	No.	F a t h e r			M o t h e r			T O T A L		
			Range	Average	Not men .tioned	Range	Average	Not men .tioned	Range	Average	Not men .tioned
Mount											
Lebanese											
Social											
Institution	M	103	0-300	116.03	44	0-125	3.23	35	0-475	160.01	41
	F	63	0-350	80.44	14	0-100	4.36	3	0-450	119.46	14
Ghosta	F	17	0-250	104.70		0- 25	1.25	1	0-250	113.23	
Ajaltoun	F	15	50-125	79	5	0	0		0-150	82	
Zouk	F	5	0-125	82.5	1	0	0	5	25-175	114	
Brummana	M	5	0-425	183.33	2	0-150	25	1	0-450	141	
Deir Al-											
Kamar	F	3	0-125	60	1	0	0		0-125	60	1
Druze											
Orphanage	M	17	0-175	69.30	4	0-100	6.66	2	0-300	158.38	4
	F	8	0-150	80.71	1	0	0		0-150	10.83	1
Capusine	M	40	0-275	59.59	3	0-150	19.07	13	0-400	109.59	3
Armenian											
Orphanage	F	3	0-125	40		0	0		0-125	73.33	
Mrrouj	M	3	0-200	85		0	0		50-225	147.5	
Humal College	M	8	25-200	96.66	2	0	0		50-200	140	2
Saleema	F	10	0-200	82.5		0-175	40	5	25-200	140	
Total	M6	300	0-425	87.12	77	0-175	7.11	65	0-475	112.09	66
	F8										
Grand Total	M14	590	0-425	66.406	139	0-175	5.754	168	0-500	89.972	113
	F18										

To continue the analysis of the family characteristics, the educational aspect of it is considered. The education of siblings was already mentioned with Table 14. The degree of parental education is the following taken from Tables 16 and 17:

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
1. Secondary education	0.17%	0.17 %
2. Can read and write	25.59%	10.68
3. Illiterate	19.66%	34.57
4. Not mentioned	54.58%	54.58

Only one father and only one mother have secondary education. The father received vocational training, and the mother received the Brevet. The degree of education of those who can read and write is not clear in the records. Their proportion is only 10.68% among mothers. Thus, the majority of mothers are illiterate, while the proportion of illiterate fathers is much less as mentioned above. There is more care for educating the male than the female in Lebanon among the previous generations. However, the comparison of districts shows the following order in illiteracy among fathers:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. South 51.61% | 2. Beirut 25.75% | 3. Bekaa 25 | 4. Mountain 14.66 |
| 5. North 11.11 | | | |

The scale for illiteracy among mothers is:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. South 54.84% | 2. Beirut 41.91 | 3. Bekaa 35 | 4. Mountain 32 |
| 5. North 19.44 | | | |

Table 16. Education of Parents.

Institution	Sex	No	F a t h e r							
			Secondary Education		Can Read & write		Not mentioned			
			f	%	f	%	f	%		
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25			5	20	6	24	14	56
	F	8			3	37.5			5	62.5
Wardieh	F	3			2	66.66	1	33.33		
St Joseph	M	5			5	100				
Social Service	M	71			16	22.54	22	30.98	33	46.48
	F	22			5	22.72	4	18.18	13	59.10
Work Insurance	F	25			3	12	8	32	14	56
Tufuleh	M	3					2	66.66	1	33.33
	F	5							5	100
Total	M4 F5	167			39	23.35	43	25.75	85	50.90
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15			2	13.33	12	80	1	6.66
Yateem Hall	M	10			2	20	2	20	6	60
	F	6			1	16.66	2	33.33	3	50
Total	M2 F1	31			5	16.13	16	51.61	10	32.26
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40			5	12.5	4	10	31	77.5
	F	5			1	20			4	80
St Antoun	F	7			1	14.28	3	42.86	3	42.86
St Terese	F	17			2	11.76	1	5.89	14	82.35
Abrine	F	3			2	66.66			1	33.33
Total	M1 F4	72			11	15.28	8	11.11	53	73.61

Table 16.(a). Education of Parents.

Institution	Sex	No.	F a t h e r							
			Secondary Education		Can Read & Write		Illiterate		Not mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20			2	10	5	25	13	65
Total	M1	20			2	10	5	25	13	65
Mount										
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103			32	31.07	15	14.56	56	54.37
	F	63			18	28.57	5	7.94	40	63.49
Ghosta	F	17	1	5.88	5	29.41			11	64.71
Ajaltoun	F	15			1	6.66	3	20	11	73.34
Zouk	F	5			3	60	2	40		
Brummana	M	5					1	20	4	80
Deir Al-Kamar	F	3			1	33.33			2	66.66
Druze Orphanage	M	17			9	52.94	2	11.76	6	35.30
	F	8			2	25	1	12.5	5	62.5
Capusine Armenian Orphanage	M	40			15	37.5	5	12.5	20	50
	F	3					1	33.33	2	66.66
Mrouj	M	3			1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Hamal College	M	8			3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25
Saleema	F	10			4	40	5	50	1	10
Total	M6 F8	300	1	0.33	94	31.33	44	14.66	161	53.66
Grand Total	M14 F18	590	1	0.17	151	25.59	116	19.66	322	54.58

Table 17. Education of Parents (Cont'd)

Institution	Sex	No	M o t h e r					
			Secondary Education		Can Read & Write		Not .illiterate .mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut								
Moslem Orphanage	M	25			10	40	15	60
	F	8			4	50	4	50
Wardieh	F	3			3	100		
St Joseph	M	5		1 20	4	80		
Social Service	M	71		5 7.04	33	46.48	33	46.48
	F	22		2 9.10	5	22.72	15	68.18
Work Insurance	F	25		3 12	9	36	13	52
Tafuleh	M	3			2	66.66	1	33.33
	F	5					5	100
Total	M4	167		11 6.59	70	41.91	86	51.50
	F5							
South								
Arab Orphanage	M	15		2 13.33	12	80	1	6.66
Yateem	M	10		1 10	3	30	6	60
Yall	F	6		2 33.33	2	33.33	2	33.33
Total	M2	31		5 16.13	17	54.84	9	29.03
	F1							
North								
Moslem Orphanage	M	40		1 2.5	7	17.5	32	80
	F	5		1 20	1	20	3	60
St Antoun	F	7		3 42.86	2	28.57	2	28.57
St Terese	F	17		1 5.89	2	11.76	14	82.35
Abrine	F	3			2	66.66	1	33.33
Total	M1	72		6 8.34	14	19.44	52	72.22
	F4							

Table 17.(a). Education of Parents (Cont'd)

Institution	Sex	No.	M o t h e r							
			Secondary Education		Can Read & Write		Illiterate		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20			7	35	13	65		
Total	M	20			7	35	13	65		
Mount										
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103			15	14.56	35	33.98	53	51.46
	F	63			8	12.70	13	20.64	42	66.66
Ghosta	F	17			2	11.76	3	17.65	12	70.59
Ajaltoun	F	15					4	26.66	11	73.34
Zouk	F	5			2	40	3	60		
Brummana	M	5					1	20	4	80
Deir Al-Kamar	F	3			1	33.33			2	66.66
Druze Orphanage	M	17	1	5.88	4	23.52	6	35.30	6	35.30
	F	8			1	12.5	2	25	5	62.5
Capusine Armenian Orphanage	M	40			3	7.5	15	37.5	22	55
	F	3					2	66.66	1	33.33
Mrouj	M	3					2	66.66	1	33.33
Humal College	M	8			1	12.5	5	62.5	2	25
Saleema	F	10			4	40	5	50	1	10
Total	M6 F8	300	1	0.33	41	13.66	96	32	162	54
Grand Total	M14 F18	590	1	0.17	63	10.68	204	34.57	322	54.58

These are the results of the degree of education of parents.

We will consider now another contributing factor, the housing condition. Tables 18, 19, 20 and 21 describe the ownership and location of homes, the number of rooms, and the presence of facilities such as kitchens and other health facilities. It should be noted that information is lacking because the percentage of not mentioned cases is relatively high. The families who own their home are 22.71%; while 34.07% do not, and 43.22% are not mentioned. The highest proportion of owners is in the Bekaa, 45%, followed by the other districts:

Mount	28%	North	20.88%
South	25.80%	Beirut	10.78%

Most of these houses are ground floors 27.63%. First floor houses are 5.59%, second floor 1.18%, third 0.68%, fourth 1.02% and fifth 0.34%. The not mentioned are 63.56%.

These same houses are for the most part composed of one room:

1 room	36.78%	4 rooms	2.37%
2 rooms	22.71%	5 rooms	0.68%
3 rooms	7.29%	Not mentioned	30.17%

Crowdedness of families in one room is more frequently found in the south and the Bekaa:

South	58.07%	Mountain	34.66%
Bekaa	50%	North	23.61%
Beirut	40.72%		

Table 18. House Ownership.

Institution	Sex	No	Owned		Rented		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut								
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	2	8	12	48	11	44
	F	8			5	62.5	3	37.5
Wardieh	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
St Joseph	M	5	2	40	2	40	1	20
Social Service	M	71	8	11.27	29	40.84	34	47.89
	F	22	1	4.55	11	50	10	45.45
Work Insurance	F	25	3	12	16	64	6	24
	M	3			1	33.33	2	66.66
Tufuleh	F	5	1	20	3	60	1	20
	M							
Total	M4	167	18	10.78	80	47.91	69	41.31
	F5							
South								
Arab Orphanage	M	15	5	33.33	3	20	7	46.66
	M	10			2	20	8	80
Yateem Hall	F	6	3	50	1	16.66	2	33.33
	M2	31	8	25.80	6	19.36	17	54.84
F1								
North								
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	4	10	10	25	26	65
	F	5	1	20	3	60	1	20
St Antoun	F	7	2	28.57	3	42.86	2	28.57
St Terese	F	17	7	41.18	3	17.64	7	41.18
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Total	M1	72	15	20.83	20	27.78	37	51.39
	F4							
Bekaa								
National Institution	M	20	9	45	4	20	7	35
Total	M1	20	9	45	4	20	7	35

Table 18.(a). House Ownership.

Institution	Sex	No	Owned		Rented		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%
Mount								
Lebanese Social Institution	M	103	28	27.18	33	32.04	42	40.78
	F	63	22	34.92	17	26.98	24	38.10
Ghosta	F	17	10	58.83	5	29.41	2	11.76
Ajaltoun	F	15	3	20	4	26.66	8	53.33
Zouk	F	5	1	20	3	60	1	20
Brummana	M	5			2	40	3	60
Deir Al Kamar	F	3	2	66.66			1	33.33
Druze Orphanage	M	17	5	29.41	3	17.64	9	52.94
	F	8	1	12.5	2	25	5	62.5
Capusine Armenian Orphanage	M	40	5	12.5	15	37.5	20	50
	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Mrouj	M	3	2	66.66			1	33.33
Humal College	M	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50
Saleema	F	10	3	30	3	30	4	40
Total	M6 F8	300	84	28	91	30.33	125	41.66
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	134	22.71	201	34.07	255	43.22

Table 19. House Location.

Institution	Sex	No.	Ground Floor		First Floor		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut																
Moslem																
Orphanage	M	25	4	16											24	84
	F	8	4	50			1	12.5							3	37.5
Wardieh	F	3	2	66.66	1	33.33										
	M	5	5	100												
St Joseph Social Service	M	71	18	25.36	5	7.03			1	1.41					47	66.20
	F	22	3	13.64	3	13.64									16	72.72
Work																
Insurance	F	25	7	28	1	4									17	68
	M	3													3	100
Tufuleh	F	5													5	100
Total																
	M4	167	43	25.75	10	5.99	1	0.60	1	0.60					112	67.06
	F5															
South																
Arab																
Orphanage	M	15	9	60											6	40
	F															
Yateem Hall	M	10	1	10											9	90
	F	6	4	66.66											2	33.33
Total																
	M2	31	14	45.16											17	54.84
	F1															

Table 19.(a). House Location.

Institution	Sex	No	Ground Floor		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North														
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	5	12.5			1	2.5					34	85
	F	5	1	20	1	20							3	60
St Antoun	F	7	2	28.57			1	14.28					4	57.15
St Terese	F	17	3	17.64									14	82.36
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33									2	66.66
Total	M1	72	12	16.67	1	1.39	2	2.77					57	79.17
	F4													
Bekaa														
National Institution	M	20	3	15	1	5							16	80
Total	M1	20	3	15	1	5							16	80

Table 20. Number of Rooms.

Institution	Sex	No	1		2		3		4		5		Not Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut														
Moslem														
Orphanage	M	25	8	32	8	32	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	9	36
	F	8	4	50									2	25
Wardieh	F	3	1	33.33	2	66.66								
	M	5	2	40	2	40							1	20
Social Service	M	71	27	38.03	16	22.54	3	4.22	1	1.41	1	1.41	24	33.80
	F	22	10	45.45	4	18.18	1	4.55					7	31.82
Work														
Insurance	F	25	14	56	4	16	2	8	1	4			4	16
	M	3	1	33.33									2	66.66
Tufuleh	F	5	1	20	1	20	1	20					2	40
	M	167	68	40.72	37	22.15	8	4.79	1	0.60	2	1.20	51	30.54
Total														
South														
Arab														
Orphanage	M	15	11	73.34	4	26.66							3	30
	M	10	3	30	3	30	1	10					1	16.66
Yateem Hall	F	6	4	66.66	1	16.66								
	M	31	18	58.07	8	25.80	1	3.22					4	12.91
Total														

Table 20.(a). Number of Rooms.

Institution	Sex	1		2		3		4		5		Not Mentioned
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
North												
Moslem Orphanage	M	7	17.5	6	15	1	2.5	1	2.5	25	62.5	
	F	2	40			2	40			1	20	
St Antoun	F	1	14.28	1	14.28	1	14.28	1	14.28	3	42.86	
	F	6	35.30	2	11.76			1	5.88	8	47.06	
Abrina	F	1	33.33	1	33.33					1	33.33	
Total	M	17	23.61	10	13.89	4	5.55	3	4.17	38	52.78	
	F											
Bekaa												
National Institution	M	20	50	1	5	1	5			8	40	
Total	M	20	50	1	5	1	5			8	40	

Table 21. House Facilities.

Institution	Sex	No.	Presence of Kitchen		Not Mentioned		Other Facilities		Not Mentioned								
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%							
Beirut																	
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	8	32	3	12	48	12	48	14	56	3	37.5	3	37.5	13	52
	F	8	2	25	4	50		3	37.5	2	25				2	25	
Wardieh St Joseph	F	3	1	33.33	1	33.33				1	33.33	2	66.66	1	33.33		
	M	5	3	60	1	20	4	80		1	20	1	20				
Social Service	M	71	30	42.25	11	15.50	26	36.62	8	11.27	30	42.25	8	11.27	37	52.11	
	F	22	11	50			8	36.36		11	50	3	13.64	11	50		
Work Insurance	F	25	10	40			13	52		15	60	2	8	10	40		
	M	3			3	100		33.33						2	66.66		
	F	5			5	100								5	100		
Total																	
	M4	167	65	36.92	28	16.77	74	44.31	67	40.12	19	11.37	81	48.51			
	F5																
South																	
Arab Orphanage	M	15	5	33.33	2	13.33	6	40	8	53.33	1	6.66					
Yateem Hall	M	10	2	20			1	10	1	10	8	80	1	10	8	80	
	F	6	3	50			5	83.33		3	50			1	16.66		
Total																	
	M2	31	10	32.26	2	6.45	19	61.29	12	38.71	9	29.03	10	32.26			
	F1																

Table 21.(a). House Facilities.

Institution	Sex	No.	Presence of Kitchen		Not .Mentioned		Other Facilities		Not .Mentioned		No		Not .Mentioned	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
North														
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	6	15	34	85	8	20	2	5	30	75		
	F	5	4	80	1	20	2	40		3	60			
St Antoun	F	7	2	28.57	4	57.15	1	14.28	2	28.57	4	57.15		
	F	17	8	47.06	9	52.94	3	17.64		14	82.36			
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33	2	66.66	2	66.66		1	33.33			
Total														
	M	72	21	29.17	1	1.39	50	69.44	16	22.22	4	5.55	52	72.23
	F	4												
Bekaa														
National Institution	M	20	5	25	1	5	14	70	7	35	2	10	11	55
	F													
Total														
	M	20	5	25	1	5	14	70	7	35	2	10	11	55

The presence of a kitchen is in 39.49% of the cases, while its absence is in 7.97%. The not mentioned cases are 52.54%. Furthermore, the other facilities are found in 33.05% of the cases, while in 12.03% of the cases there is none, with 54.92% of not mentioned cases.

Tables 22, 23 and 24 report the different problems facing the families in this sample. The problems are either stated directly in the records, or indirectly, and inferred by the author. They are divided into 13 main problems, but each one contains subdivisions. The first problem is "need". Although the "poverty rule" should apply to all cases for admission to placement, it is used here to mean the cases where the judgement "poor family" is directly stated by the interviewer. The percentage of needy families, as such, is 61.69%.

Next, in order, comes the problem of disease in the family sickness of fathers occurred in 22.54% of the cases, sickness of mothers ⁱⁿ 7.97% and of others like relatives and children ⁱⁿ 5.08%. Sickness includes all kinds from old age to contagious diseases, e.g. tuberculosis. Others ^{are} not clearly described like rheumatism, heart, pain or weakness.

Father's sickness is mostly found in the South 35.48%, while in the other districts it is in the following scale:

Bekaa 25%	Mount 21 %
Beirut 24.55%	North 18.05 %

The third problem is unemployment, 20.50%. It includes unemployment due to inability and sickness, or to shortage in work occasions, The difference among the districts is the following:

Table 22. Family Problems.

Institution	Sex	No	Need		Emmigra- tion		Anti social.		D e a t h		Emprisonment	
			f	%	f	%	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Beirut												
Moslem												
Orphanage	M	25	20	80	1	4	2	8				
	F	8	7	87.5								
Wardieh	F	3	3	100								
St Joseph	M	5	3	60								
Social												
Service	M	71	30	42.25	2	2.81	1	1.41	2	2.81	2	2.81
	F	22	15	68.18	2	9.09	1	4.55	2	9.09		
Work												
Insurance	F	25	15	60			4	16			1	4
Tufuleh												
	M	3	3	100								1
	F	5	4	80								20
Total	M4	167	100	59.88	5	2.99	8	4.79	4	2.39	2	1.20
	F5											
South												
Arab												
Orphanage	M	15	10	66.66	1	6.66						
Yateem Hall	M	10	7	70								
	F	6	5	83.33	1	16.66						
Total	M2	31	22	70.96	2	6.45						
	F1											

Table 22.(a). Family Problems.

Institution	Sex	No	Need		Emmigra- tion		Antisocial.		D e a t h		Emprisonment	
			f	%	f	%	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
North												
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	20	50					1	20	1	2.5
	F	5	3	60	1	20						
St Antoun	F	7	7	100								
	F	17	8	47.06								
Abrine	F	3	1	33.33								
Total	M	72	39	54.16	1	1.39	1	1.39	1	1.39	1	1.39
	F											
Bekaa												
National Institution	M	20	16	80	2	10						
	F											
Total	M	20	16	80	2	10						
	F											

Table 22.(b). Family Problems.

Institution	Sex	No	Need		Immigra- tion		Antisocial		D e a t h		Empprisonment			
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Mount														
Cortbaw	M	103	43	41.74			3	2.91	5	4.85	1	0.97		
	F	63	42	66.66	2	3.17								
Ghosta	F	17	17	100										
Ajaltoun	F	15	13	86.66										
Zouk	F	5	4	80										
Brumana	M	5	4	80										
Deir Al	F	3	2	66.66										
Kamar														
Druze	M	17	10	58.88	1	5.88								
Orphanage	F	8	5	62.5	1	12.5								
Capusine	M	40	31	77.5	1	2.5	3	7.5	1	2.5			1 2.5	
Armenian orphanage	F	3	3	100	1	33.33	1	33.33						
Mrouj	M	3	3	100										
Humal	M	8	5	62.5			1	12.5					1 12.5	
College	F	10	5	50										
Saleema														
Total	M6	300	187	62.33	6	2	9	3	6	2	1	0.33	3	
	F8													
Grand Total	M14	590	364	61.69	16	2.71	17	2.88	11	1.86	4	0.68	6	
	F18												1 0.16	

Table 23. Family Problems. (cont'd).

Institution	Sex	No.	S i c k n e s s						Broken	
			Father		Mother		Others		Family	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	10	40			1	4	13	52
	F	8	2	25	4	50			6	75
Wardieh	F	3	2	66.66						
St Joseph Social	M	5	1	20						
Cervice	M	71	9	12.67	3	4.22	4	5.63	11	15.49
	F	22	4	18.18	1	4.55			8	36.36
Work Insurance	F	25	10	40	3	12	3	12	11	44
Tufuleh	M	3								
	F	5	3	60						
Total	M4 F5	167	41	24.55	11	6.58	8	4.79	49	29.34
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15	3	20	2	13.33			4	26.66
Yateem Hall	M	10	6	60			1	10		
	F	6	2	33.33			1	16.66	2	33.33
Total	M2 F1	31	11	35.48	2	6.45	2	6.45	6	19.36
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	3	7.5			2	5	9	22.5
	F	5	2	40					1	20
St Antoun	F	7	5	71.42						
St Terese	F	17	1	5.88	1		2	11.76		
Abrine	F	3	2	66.66						
Total	M1 F4	72	13	18.05	1	1.39	4	5.55	10	13.89

Table 23.(a). Family Problems. (Cont'd).

Institution	Sex	No	S i c k n e s s						Broken	
			Father		Mother		Others		Family	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20	5	25					4	20
Mount										
Cortbawy	M	103	14	13.59	15	14.55	2	1.94	7	6.80
	F	63	15	23.81	6	9.52	4	6.35	7	11.11
Ghosta	F	17	6	35.30	2	11.76	1	5.88		
Ajaltoun	F	15							3	20
Zouk	F	5	1	20	1	20	1	20	2	40
Brummana	M	5	2	40			1	20	1	20
Deir Al-Kamar	F	3	2	66.66	2	66.66	1	33.33		
Druze										
Orphanage	M	17	4	23.53	2	11.76			1	5.88
	F	8	1	12.5	1	12.5			2	25
Capusine	M	40	9	22.5			3	7.5	6	15
Armenian										
Orphanage	F	3							1	33.33
Mrouj	M	3								
Humal										
College	M	8			1	12.5				
Saleema	F	10	9	90	3	30	3	30	2	20
Total	M6 F8	300	63	21	33	11	16	5.33	32	10.66
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	133	22.54	47	7.97	30	5.08	101	17.11

Table 24. Family Problems. (Cont'd)

Institution	Sex	No	Working Mother		Multiple Marriage		Unemployment		Vagrancy & Begging	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Beirut										
Moslem Orphanage	M	25	7	28	3	12	9	36	2	8
	F	8	3	37.5	1	12.5	4	50	1	12.5
Wardieh	F	3					1	33.33		
St Joseph	M	5	1	20			1	20		
Social Service	M	71	12	16.90	13	18.31	8	11.27	4	5.63
	F	22	3	13.63	2	9.09	5	22.72		
			3		2					
Work Insurance	F	25	8	32	4	16	12	48	2	8
Tufuleh	M	3								
	F	5			1	20	4	80		
Total	M4 F5	167	34	20.35	24	14.37	44	26.34	9	5.38
South										
Arab Orphanage	M	15	3	20	2	13.33	2	13.33	2	13.33
Yateem Hall	M	10					6	60	6	60
	F	6					1	16.66	1	16.66
Total	M2 F1	31	3	9.60	2	6.45	9	29.03	9	29.03
North										
Moslem Orphanage	M	40	2	5	3	7.5	6	15	4	10
	F	5	1	20						
St Antoun	F	7					3	42.86		
St Therese	F	17					2	11.76		
Abrine	F	3					1	33.33		
Total	M1 F4	72	3	4.17	3	4.17	12	16.67	4	5.55

Table 24.(a). Family Problems. (Cont'd).

Institution	Sex	No	Working		Multiple		Unemploy-		Vagrancy &	
			.Mother		.Marriage		.ment		. Begging	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Bekaa										
National Institution	M	20	3	15	1	5	2	10	1	5
	M1	20	3	15	1	5	2	10	1	5
Mount										
Cortbawy	M	103	8	7.76			19	18.44		
	F	63	9	14.28	2	3.17	13	20.63		
Ghosta	F	17	2	11.76			5	29.43		
Ajaltoun	F	15					1	6.66		
Zouk	F	5	1	20						
Brumana	M	5	1	20			2	40		
Deir Al Kamar	F	3					1	33.33		
Druze Orphanage	M	17	1	5.88			6	35.3		
	F	8					1	12.5		
Capusine Armenian Orphanage	M	4	11	27.5	3	7.5	5	12.5		
	F		1	33.33						
Social Guidance Mrouj	M	3					1	33.33		
Humal College Saleema	M	8								
	F	10	2	20						
Total	M6 F8	300	36	12	5	1.66	54	18		
Grand Total	25 M14 F18	590	79	13.38	35	5.93	121	20.5	14	2.37

Unemployment in the South is in 29.03% of the cases, while in the North in 16.67%, in Beirut in 26.34%, and in Bekaa in 10%, and in the Mountain in 18% of the cases.

Next in frequency in problems is that of broken homes in 17.11% of the cases, such as divorce, desertion of parents, misunderstanding between parents, and between them and their children, illegal marriage, and mothers deserting their families for prostitution. The proportion of broken homes in the districts, is as follows:

The problem in Beirut is in 29.34% of the cases, while in North the/13.89% , in the Bekaa in 20%, in the Mountain in 10.66%, and in the South in 19.36% of the cases.

Another problem that follows is the problem of working mothers, who find it necessary to work outside the home, and constitute 13.38% of the group. Differences among districts are: Mothers work in Beirut in 20.35% of the cases, while in the South in 9.60%, in the Bekaa in 15%, in the North in 4.17%, and in the Mountain in 12% of the cases.

The remaining problems occur with a lower frequency: Multiple marriage¹ occurs in 5.93% of the group. It is most frequent in Beirut and least in the Mountain area.

By anti-social fathers is meant: drug addicts, drinkers, criminals, not in prison, and gamblers. The problem occurs in 2.88% of the cases. It is found among the Beirut group with a frequency of 4.79% and in the Mountain group 3% of the total. There

¹ Wherever this term is used, it refers to polygamous marriage.

are none in the other three districts.

Emigration is a problem for a few of these families, in the proportion of 2.71%. Fathers, e.g., go to Africa, or to other Arab states, like Kuwait to find employment. Most of them are from the Bekaa and the South in the following proportions:

Emigration from the Bekaa is in 10% of the cases, while from the South it is in 6.45%, in the North in 1.39% and in Beirut in 2.99% of the cases.

Another stated problem is that of vagrancy and begging of children reported in 2.37% of the cases. The percentage in the districts is in the North in 5.55% of the cases, while in Beirut in 5.38% and in the Bekaa in 5% of **the cases**.

Thus, vagrancy is more frequently reported in the North, while there are none in the Mountain area and the South.

Next comes the problem of parental death in a few of our cases. Father's death is a problem in 1.86% of the cases, and mother's in 0.68%. There is none in the Bekaa and the South areas.

The last stated problem is that of imprisonment of parents: Fathers in 1.02% of the cases, and mothers in 0.16%. There is only one mother in prison in Beirut; while fathers in prison are 1.80% in Beirut, and 1% in the Mountain. There are none in the remaining districts.

Two other problems can be added to these problems: The problem of big families in one or a few rooms, and the problem of education. In some cases, it is mentioned that the reason for the

child's placement is to reduce the family expenditures, mainly because there is no government school available, mostly in the villages. Private schools may be available, but too expensive. Furthermore, in most of the cases, the interviewer says: "the hope of parents is to give a good education to their children, but the expenses are high. Parents worry about that problem."

These are the prevailing problems among this chosen group which hinder **the family** from coping with its responsibilities.

The foregoing provides descriptive data concerning the sample of dependent children and their families. In the following chapter, the findings will be discussed in relation to the **significance** of the variables to the problem.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

From the sample of social cases of children placed in institutions in Lebanon, the findings indicate that most of these children are placed between the ages of 6 and 14 years. This age corresponds with the average school age. Families feel the need of sending their children to schools at that age, but they cannot because of the expense of education, especially if government schools are not available in villages or are insufficient in number. By placing the child on government account in an institution, he gets not only education, but also, food, shelter and clothing, with the possibility of vocational training in addition. Thus, the burden of a ~~child or two~~ is removed from the family and put upon government for several years.

In this connection, institutions like the Lebanese Social Institution in Aley and the Moslem Orphanage in Beirut, have some difficulty with children who feel they have mastered a vocation and leave the institution, upon their parents request or by running away, and go to work in the community. Thus, these children may not need institutional placement, but free vocational training. The period spent in the institution by most of those who drop is from a few days to two years. However, information is not complete as to the period spent in the institution, or the reasons for dropping.

According to policy, a child can be admitted at any age up to the age of fourteen years, but he cannot remain after the age of eighteen years. And whether the difficulty, causing his placement, is solved or not he is according to rule, released from the institution upon exceeding the upper age limit. It can be said, then, that there is a degree of flexibility for the age at admission, but none for the age of leaving the institution.

In terms of investigation of the family, accurate information, in general, is lacking, and home visits are infrequent. Checking the information given by the interviewee is also infrequent. Social work with the family is not carried out either while the child is in the institution or after his release. The reasons for this are understandable considering the shortage in number of social workers and other personnel needed to carry out the responsibilities of the social service program of the newly established government agency.

The results of the study indicate that families tend to move from South Lebanon to the Mountain area and to Beirut. This tendency can perhaps be explained, by the relatively lower socio-economic standard of living in the South. Families expect to find work in Beirut and its surroundings which are counted within the Mountain area, such as Shiah, Ghbeiry, Burj al-Barajneh, Bourj Hammoud, Hadath and Sin al-Fil. They cannot afford the expensive life of Beirut and tend to reside in its extensions while working in the

city, as the data of present residence show.

Unemployment is a serious problem as indicated by the proportion of cases considered. Although emigration might be thought of as a solution, it is apparent from the small proportion in this group that it is a solution infrequently followed.

Another variable studied is religion. Somewhat more than half of the group are Christian, yet some sects are not represented. We cannot judge accurately the proportion of Christians to Moslems, because there are no reliable population statistics about the number of sects in Lebanon. Furthermore, the religious sects not represented among this group, for example, the Protestants, may have a better standard of living, or may have their own societies which take care of their problems.

Some aspects of the problem of children's placement in institutions may be related to the religious codes. Among these are the problems of marriage and divorce. Divorce is uncommon and multiple marriage forbidden to Christians, while allowed to Moslems, but only after other measures of adjustment have failed. It is clear among this group that fewer broken families are found in the Mountain area and in the North, where the majority of Christians reside, for the most part Maronites, while in the other districts, with a preponderance of Moslems, this problem is more frequent. However, Beirut has the largest share of these problems, possibly due to the large proportion of Moslems there. The problem of multiple marriage when the child

suffers from the presence and hardship of step parents, is rarely found in the Mountain. It is very frequent in Beirut, possibly due to the fact that those fathers coming to work in Beirut, remarry there, deserting the original family. The fathers cannot carry the support of two families and with a large number of children, they resort to deserting one of them.

However, most of these problems are very much related to the problem of poverty with all of its consequences among this group. Poverty necessitates that some needs of the family will not be satisfied. Members may suffer from malnutrition, with the consequent diseases, from lack of the possibility of education and their stay in a state of ignorance in a scientific and technical world, thus, opportunities for a job to secure an adequate and stable standard of living are also lacking. Furthermore, relationships among parents and children result in conflict when parents seek immoral and criminal ways of securing their living, or they escape into anti-social habits, like drug addiction, drinking and gambling. Most of the families studied suffer from a mixture of several of these problems.

In many cases, the previously mentioned factors may be both the result and the cause of poverty. Sickness of the father, for example, may result from poverty, while at the same time stopping the family income. And serious illness of any family member, because of loss of wages, or excessive expenses in medical care, may lead to family breakdown. Imprisonment may lead to the same results.

The father's unemployment makes it necessary for the mother to work outside the home, as a maid usually, to secure the living of the family. Thus children are deserted the whole day and not cared for.

Furthermore, since the majority of fathers in our group are laborers and daily workers, a special discussion of them is indicated. Daily workers in Lebanon are largely unskilled and insecure laborers. Although the worker may be compensated by the employer if injured while working, there is no social insurance or health program for him if he is ill or injured while unemployed. In addition, there is competition among the Lebanese workers and those coming from the neighbouring countries, because the latter accept lower wages. Thus, although the official daily wage is eight pounds, the Lebanese workers find it necessary to compete and accept lower wages. If the worker does not find work any day, it means that he will not eat because his daily wage is not enough to keep a part of it for difficult days.

The solution, therefore, might be to reduce the number of daily workers, and to orient the others toward farming their own lands in villages with some local industries for the products from farming. This could be done if village welfare projects are carried seriously.

In relating the results of the present study to the findings of John Bowlby stated at the beginning of this thesis, it is apparent that the sample of this study may be described as follows:

The conditions leading to these situations in Lebanon are:

1. Natural home group intact but not functioning effectively:

Economic conditions leading to unemployment of bread-winner with consequent poverty. Chronic illness or incapacity of parent. Whereas instability or psychopathy of parent do not show in our group.

2. Natural home group broken up and therefore not functioning:

Illness requiring hospitalization of a parent. Imprisonment of a parent. Desertion by one or both parents. Separation or divorce. Employment of father elsewhere.

Whereas, social calamity - war or famine - and full-time employment of mother are not common among our group. In addition, although we have a few cases of illegitimacy and death of parents, this group is supposed not to include such categories of dependent children.

If we compare the preventive measures advised by Emma Lundberg (p. 3) at the beginning of this thesis, to the present measures available in Lebanon, we find that:

1. Stabilization of employment and assurance of a living wage are not found.

2. Whereas some governmental efforts are made in the direction of public health, compensation in providing economic security against illness and unemployment are not found.

3. As for adequate assistance and social service to needy families to prevent the breaking down of homes; this measure has started recently in Lebanon through the pioneer project mentioned previously, through day-care centers and foster home placement.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The present study concerns the isolation and evaluation of factors associated with the institutional placement of dependent children in Lebanon. The representative or sample consists of 590 children, one third of the present total population of "social cases", now placed under the auspices of the government, selected at random, but in accordance with the regional location (district) of the institution, the number and sex of the children placed there, and its sponsorship. All relevant variables obtained from the records for each child and his family were tabulated, classified, and analysed, by institution, and by region.

The average age of the 590 children studied, at admission, was 8.55 years, and is 10.67 years at the present time. The proportion of boys is 61.86% and that of girls is 38.14%. By region, the majority of children placed come from the Mountain.

In terms of family characteristics, the average age of fathers is 44.70 years, while that of the mothers is 36.04 years. The average number of children per family is 5.84, the smallest average number, 5.28, being at the Mountain, and the largest number, 7 in the Bekaa. Although families having five or more children who meet other requirements, may request placement for two children, only 8.99% of the total group have two children placed.

In terms of occupation, 43.22% of the fathers are laborers, 19.32% are engaged in services, and 23.73% are unemployed. Of the mothers 60.34% are at home, 12.03% are employed in services, mainly as domestic help.

Most of these fathers working as laborers are prevalent in the South, while those engaged in services are from Beirut.

The average monthly income of fathers is 66.406 L.L., the highest being in the Mountain, and the lowest in the North.

Although educational level of parents is not mentioned in somewhat over half of the cases, in the remaining cases 19.66% of the fathers were illiterate, while 34.57% of the mothers were reported to be so, the majority from the South.

In regard to the home, where mentioned, 34.07% rent, while 22.71% own their homes. Most of them are ground floor dwellings, and for the most part, consists of one or two rooms. However, by region, these conditions are more characteristic of the South and the Bekaa than other districts.

In regard to family problems, most frequent is that of poverty, specifically indicated in 61.69% of the cases, although it is assumed in all cases. Second in frequency is illness, reported in 35.59% of the cases. Third in frequency is unemployment, in 20.50% of the cases, and it is most frequently reported in the South, and in Beirut. Next is the problem of broken homes, in 17.11% of the cases, largely occurring in Beirut, the Bekaa and the South.

Working mothers are reported as a problem in 13.38% of the cases, largely in Beirut.

Less frequent problems are multiple marriage, anti-social behavior, emigration, vagrancy of children, parental death, and imprisonment.

Thus, problems associated with placement are seem to be multiple and appear regardless of regional location of the family, poverty for example, but with striking differences in frequency in some variables, by region, for example the combined factors of poverty, illness, unemployment, and broken homes in the South.

Children are placed during the school-age years, which would seem to coincide with other social and economic factors, in affirming the conclusion that placement is largely made in search of education which would otherwise be denied. Thus, the child is aided, but the family is not, and at the expense of severing family ties, in most cases, during the child's most important formative years.

The numbers of such cases appear to constitute a serious problem, both at present, and in terms of the future, since little is known about the adjustment socially and vocationally of these children after leaving the institution. This represents an area for further study. These data suggest that additional schools would help to alleviate the problem, and that planning in terms of social service, might include a form of aid which would benefit the family as a unit,

maintaining its cohesion (except in unusual cases, where removal of the child would definitely be the measure of preference). The establishment of free government schools would reduce the family expenses while also, maintaining its cohesion. Family investigations, and supervision, in the form of financial aid, for example, help in employment, and health care, might be carried out by the government by means of coordinated services through the establishment of district centers.

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