

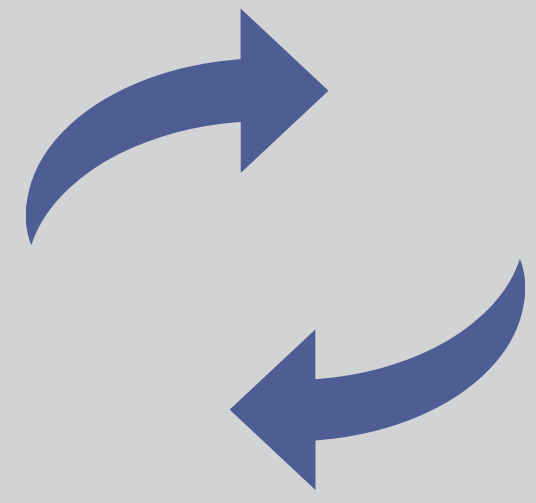
THE IMPACT OF CHRONIC DISEASES ON LABOUR FORCE ATTRITION DURING CONCURRENT CRISES IN LEBANON: A NATIONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

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BACKGROUND

This study provides insights into work and health during crises where chronic diseases can act as barriers to remaining in paid employment.



This study aims to understand how chronic disease may impact transitions from paid employment to unemployment during the concurrent crises in Lebanon.

METHODS

Cross-sectional study (January to July 2024)

Recruited adults aged 19-64 years residing in

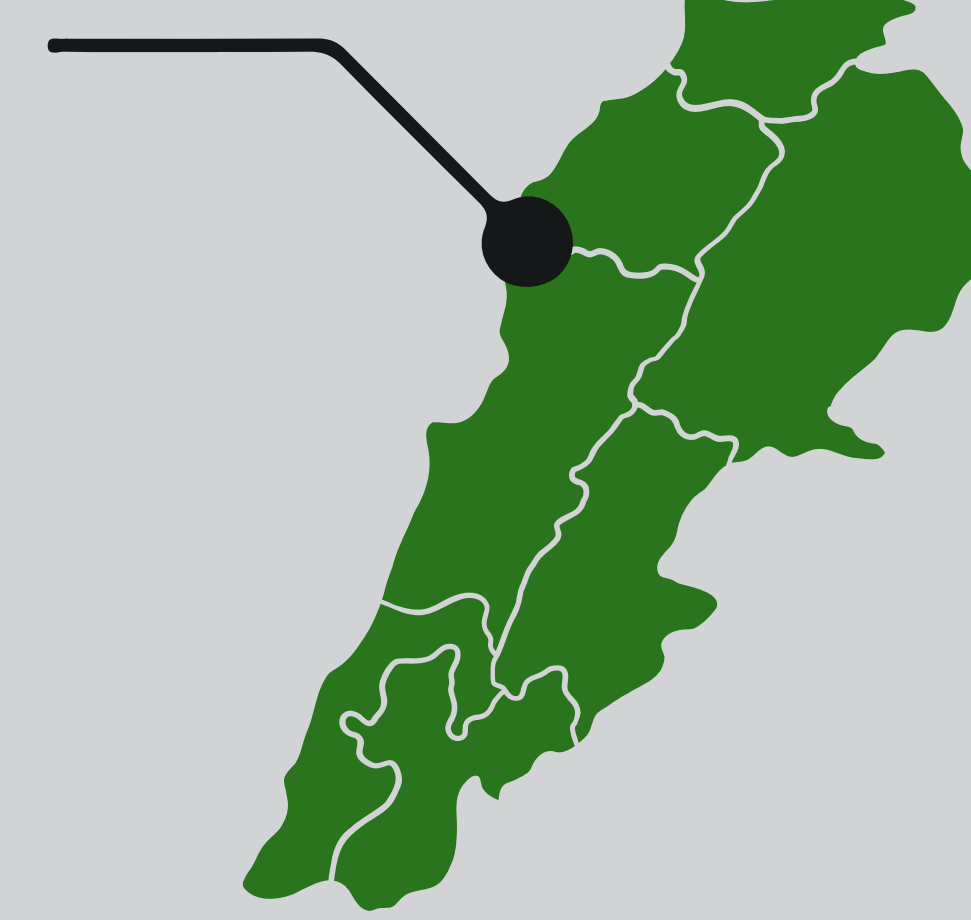
Random Digit Dialing

n = 4,725

Telephone Survey



Lebanon





Analysis

OUTCOME	Loss of paid employment during the peak period of the pandemic and economic crises (2020-2023)
EXPOSURE	Self-reported chronic disease status diagnosed before 2020 (e.g., CVD, diabetes, musculoskeletal conditions)
ANALYSIS	Separate logistic regression models were used to assess the associations between chronic diseases and employment attrition

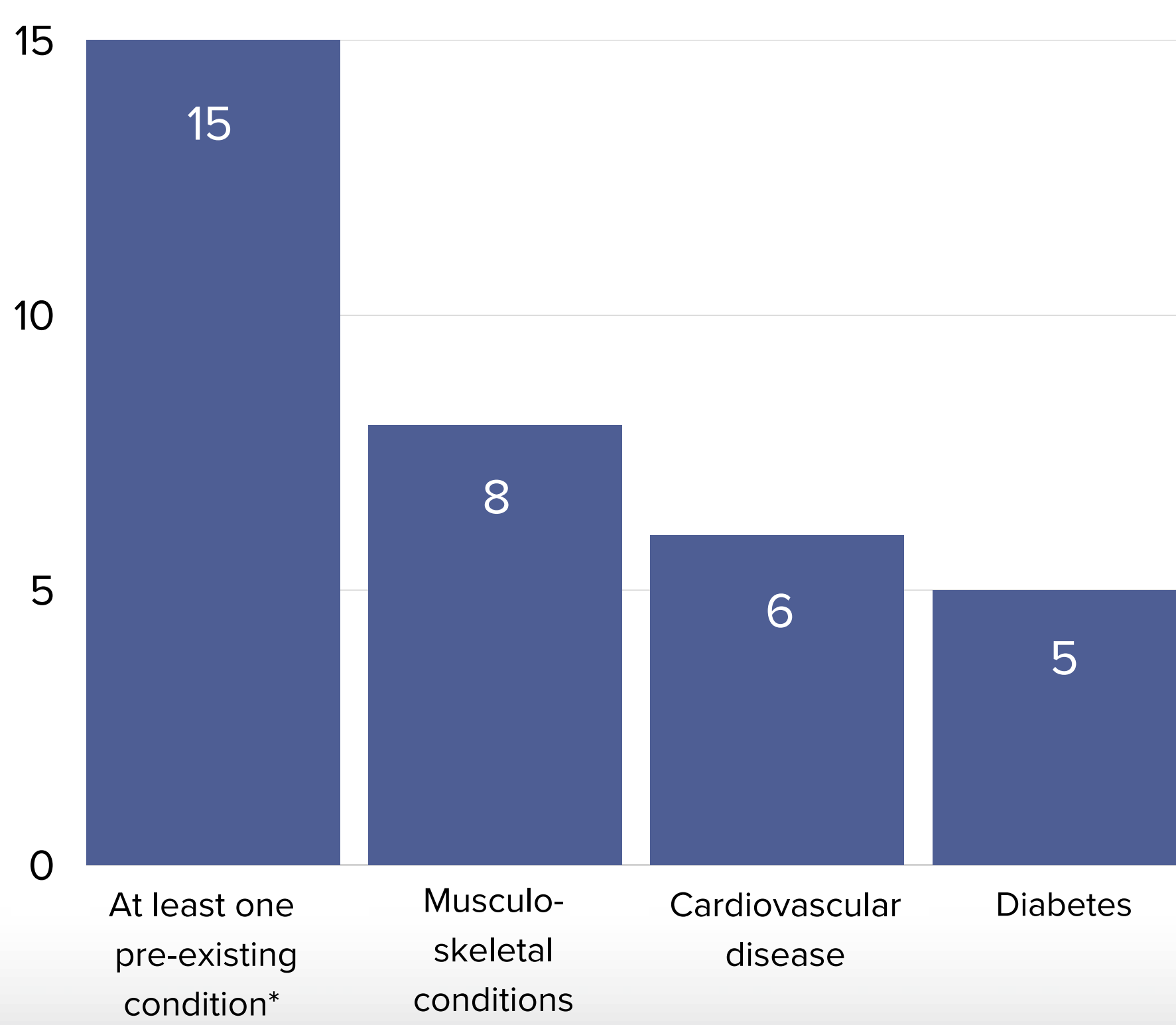
Sampling and post-calibration weights were generated to account for oversampling employed women.

2,338 WERE EMPLOYED BEFORE 2020
of which **21%** left the workforce during the crises

68%  32% 
Median age 40 years (IQR: 32-49)

PREVALENCE OF PRE-EXISTING CHRONIC DISEASES among those who were employed before 2020

20



*Based on the literature, cardiovascular, diabetes, musculoskeletal conditions, have been consistently shown to be associated with unemployment and early retirement

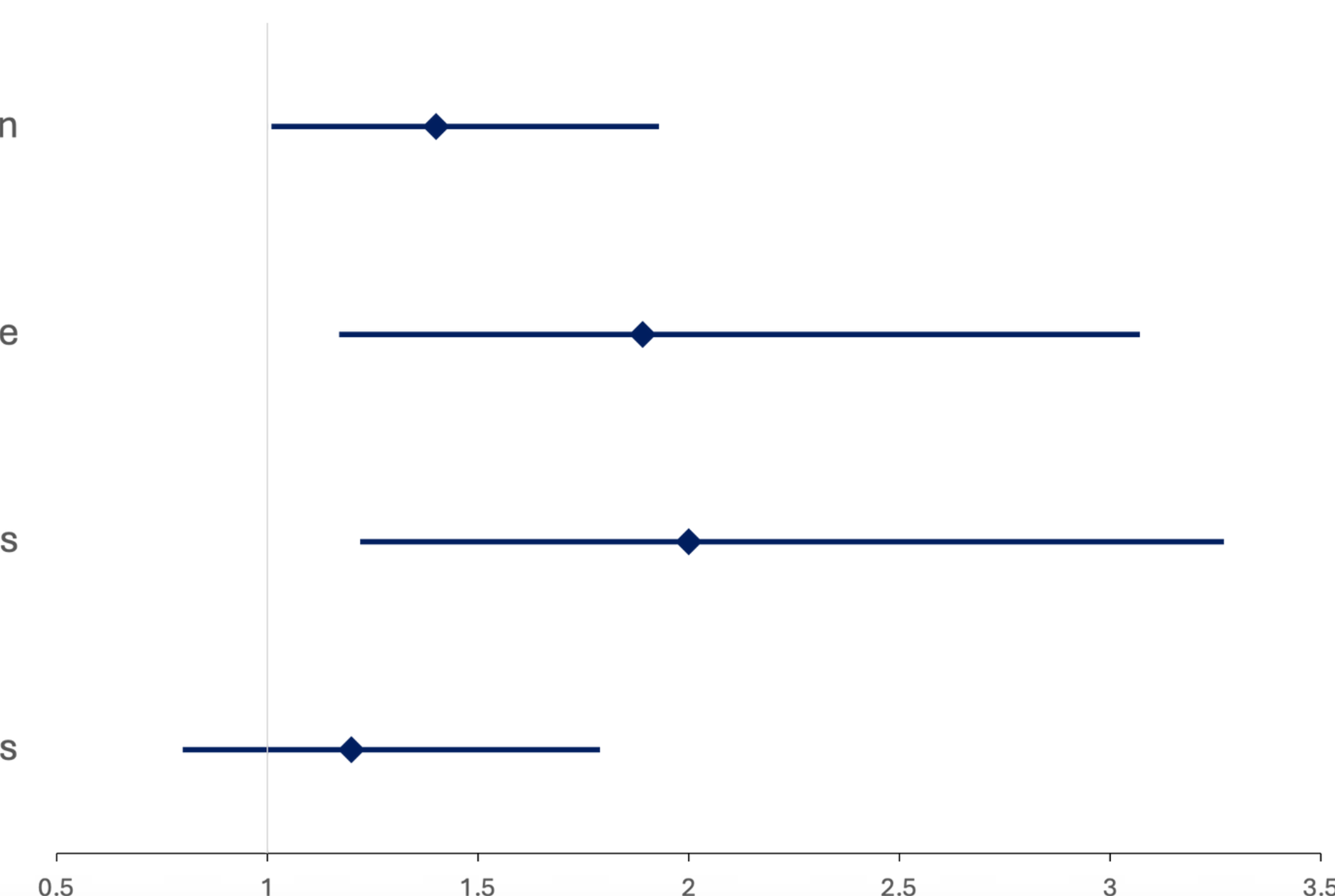
ODDS RATIO OF EMPLOYMENT ATTRITION BY PRE-EXISTING CHRONIC CONDITIONS

At least one pre-existing chronic condition

Cardiovascular disease

Diabetes

Musculoskeletal conditions



CONCLUSION

- Those with at least one of these pre-existing chronic conditions, pre-existing cardiovascular disease, and diabetes were more likely to lose their employment during the crises in Lebanon.
- Those with musculoskeletal conditions had increased odds of employment attrition; however, the association was not statistically significant.

This study provides valuable insights into **WORK AND HEALTH** during crises in low- and middle-income contexts



LONGITUDINAL STUDIES are necessary to investigate this relationship further

THE STUDY WAS FUNDED BY:



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