THE LIFE OF
WOMEN AND MEN
IN LEBANON
A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

Central
Administration
of Statistics

UNDP

THE LIFE OF WOMEN AND MEN IN LEBANON:
A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

This publication is the result of a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) of Lebanon, 2021.

This report is an extended version of the previous Gender Statistical Portrait, prepared in 2017, thanks to the cooperation between the European Commission (EC) and the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) of Lebanon in the framework of the EU project "Reinforcing social Cohesion in Lebanon", 2016 – 2018.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or its Member States.

FOREWORD

The need for reliable, timely and good quality gender statistics has gained high priority in Lebanon as the emphasis on the diverse contribution and role of women and men in the society has intensified, along with the promotion of gender equality principles.

In order to satisfy the increasing interest in gender statistics, the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) has made a concerted effort to bring together statistics and indicators that portray the situation of women and men in the major economic, social and human development domains.

This publication hence presents a compilation of data that are aimed to answer the needs of data users. The data available at CAS, for the period from 2004 to 2019 are the backbone of this special edition.

The CAS avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude and acknowledgment for the valuable contribution of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), CAS team and the consultant for this publication.

Dr. Maral Tutelian Guidanian

Director General

Central Administration of Statistics

INTRODUCTION

The present report provides an overview of the statistics and trend analysis of the status of women and men in Lebanon. It aims to offer available information that underlines the achievements made towards gender equality and women empowerment in various areas of development over the past 15 years.

This report analytically separates these facets of development into different thematic chapters and attempts to highlight the differences and similarities in the experiences of women and men. The compilation and analysis of data are in line with the latest methodological developments in the field of official statistics, to back national and international reporting and monitoring requirements.

The data derived from household-based surveys conducted by the Central Administration of Statistics Lebanon (CAS) covering the period 2004-2019 provided the backbone of this analysis. Survey-based statistics were complemented with administrative data supplied by the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, General Directorate of Civil Affairs (Vital statistics), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Health and other state agencies, which gave a different perspective and added more depth to the survey information available at CAS.

In addition to this introduction, the report is organized into six thematic chapters as follows: Chapter 1 titled "Demographic changes and Family arrangements" sets the general stage on which women and men in Lebanon perform. Chapter 2 tackles major health issues and indicators from a gender perspective, Chapter 3 provides a picture of educational achievements and challenges. Chapter 4 focuses on labour-related indicators including participation and work conditions. Chapter 5 highlights economic conditions such as income and wages. Lastly, Chapter 6 delves into women's role in decision making and human rights being the policy areas of main concern for gender equality.

In addition to the data presented in the chapters, the report includes four Appendixes. Appendix A and B contain the tables that provides further data on key gender indicators described in the report. Appendix C contains a glossary of technical terms and definitions. Appendix D describes the recent developments in the legislation for equal opportunities between women and men in Lebanon.

MOVING FORWARD ON GENDER STATISTICS

The need for further gender-disaggregated statistics to reflect recent developments

The compilation, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics are critical to capture the specific realities in the life of women and men. Government policies and programs in Lebanon articulate the need for measuring and monitoring gender equality, which has led to a substantial increase in demand for data producers to make available relevant and reliable gender statistics.

This motivation has advanced CAS efforts to largely scrutinize its data, to produce gender-related statistics and indicators, and present them in this statistical report with the aim to be easily comprehended by the users. The vast majority of data and statistics has been collected prior to the spread of the multi-pronged crisis- including the economic and financial collapse, the spread of the COVID19 pandemic and the blast in Lebanon's' capital Beirut. Therefore, the derived indicators do not reflect the outbreak of the human, social and economic developments and challenges associated with the emerging crisis in Lebanon.

International statistical standards and methods to guide this work

Gender statistics are defined as a field of statistics which cuts across the other traditional fields to identify, produce and disseminate statistics that reflect the realities of the lives of women and men and policy issues related to gender equality. Accordingly, these statistics adequately reveal the differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in several areas of life (UNSD 2016)[1].

Lebanon applies international standards for the production and dissemination of gender statistics. Accordingly, the statistical standards and methodological guidelines developed by the United Nations (UN) support the effort for integration of the gender perspective into statistics, as well as to improve their availability, quality, and comparability. Common concepts, classifications and methods are defined and recommended by UNSD, UNECE, WB and other international agencies to allow for standardization, harmonisation, and in-country and cross-country comparisons (UNSD 2016, UNECE & WB, 2010). The strategic standards of Eurostat for publishing and disseminating up-to-date gender statistics guided this work to ensure that high quality statistics are conveyed to the users.

Likewise, the production of nationally and internationally harmonised indicators as well as the application of standardised methods to support the monitoring of gender equality and women's empowerment are an important step towards quality, accuracy and comparability of data. Two indicator's frameworks are agreed to be the guide for the national production and compilation of gender statistics: the UN Minimum Set of Internationally agreed Gender Indicators, UN MGI (UNSD, 2019), and the global list of gender-relevant indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals to tracking progress on achieving the gender-related targets of the SDGs (UN, 2018).

1- UNSD (2016). Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a gender perspective into statistics.

The main concepts and definitions of indicators are in line (when applicable) with the most recent international statistical standards and classification frameworks for respective subjects like education, labour, income, health, as well as reflecting national context.

In line with the stated international standards and recommendations, this special edition of "The life of Women and Men in Lebanon" provides statistics and analysis on: Demographic characteristics and living arrangements; Education; Health; Labour; Economic conditions; Women's and girl's rights and decision–making.

Types of gender statistics

The statistics and indicators presented consist of: Sex-disaggregated data that are tabulated and presented separately for women and men, or girls and boys, to provide information about gender disparities or variations in a given domain; Gender-relevant statistics that comprise data pertaining specifically to women or to men (as for instance maternal mortality), or other data that captures specific gender issues.

Disaggregation of data was made available, not only by sex but also considering other key variables like the level of education, place of residence, nationality, disability status, to give a clearer picture of the relative status of women and men, and to highlight social inequalities they may experience.

The indicators are computed in consistency with the Minimum Set of Global Gender Indicators framework[2] and are in conformity with the metadata developed by the United Nations and other international organizations. A link with the UN gender-relevant SDG indicators[3] is also made, when possible. Out of the list of 52 indicators of the UNMGI, 27 indicators are generated for Lebanon on the basis of data availability. Whereas 13 indicators are generated to align to the global gender related SDGs indicators. The key variables generally used for stratification are age/cohort, governorates, and education status. Estimations for 2018-19 are provided also by nationality breakdown (Lebanese/ Non-Lebanese) and by disability status when relevant.

2- The set was identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and was agreed upon by the Statistical Commission as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics, through its decision 44/109 in 2013 and reviewed in 2018. Indicators are selected to covering dimensions such as education, employment, health, the human rights of women and girls, and public life and decision-making. This list of indicators is available at Minimum Set indicators 2018.11.1 web.pdf (un.org)

3- Gender relevant SDG targets and indicators are identified to support the use of data available to monitor achievements. Despite the universality and integrative aspects of the SDGs, some of the 169 targets are identified to refer to issues that concern achievements that may differ between women and men. Additionally, some targets are explicitly focused on women. The list of global indicators is available at 14Mar2018_Gender_relevant_SDG_indicators_MB-HSS.pdf (un.org)

Data sources

The household-based surveys conducted by CAS during the period 2004-2019, are the main source of information, hence data and indicators are mainly derived from them. These surveys uncover statistics on de facto resident members of the households and their experiences as per survey's objectives.

CAS has conducted three rounds of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) in 2004, 2007 and 2012 and one round of the Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS) in 2018-19 whose main objectives are to obtain national data on particular topics such as employment, wages, education, health or other social aspects. Overall, the standards and tools used for data collection and primary analysis reflect the good practices applied in international survey operations and methods. Other sources of data considered in this publication are: i) The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009, designed and implemented in accordance with the standards set by UNICEF, ii) the Child Labour Survey for 2015, designed and implemented in accordance with the standards set by ILO, and iii) Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017).

However, for various topics like, health, mortality, women in politics and violence against women accurate and up-to-date data is occasional. For this reason, information was also obtained from administrative data, and in particular from the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the General Directorate of Civil Affairs (Vital statistics), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Internal security forces and other state agencies, to supplement the survey information available at CAS.

Data, their interpretation and Confidentiality

The statistical estimates generated from the household-based surveys, are nationally representative[4] and comparable. The surveys are designed and implemented by CAS as the agency responsible for conducting national surveys and for producing official statistics covering demographic, health, education, labour, and other social indicators. The data have been collected from private households living in residential units. The population living in non-residential units, such as construction and agricultural sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gathering, and informal settlements, etc. has been excluded from the sample. It is for the first time, that the LFHLCS 2018-19 sampling design allows for figures to be disaggregated for the Lebanese and non-Lebanese population (the latter are persons not holding Lebanese citizenship).

Although data are obtained from different surveys, the statistical estimates are judged to be comparable and hence used for trend analysis under specific development domains (e.g. education, work etc.) since the purpose and methodology of the survey compare. The interpretation of the data is, however, to be made taking into account that the aggregated data for Lebanon from LFHLCS 2018–19 counts for

4- Data were checked to make sure that they are reliable or 'statistically significant', and representative. 'Weighting' are applied to adjust the results of a survey to better represent the whole population of residents in residential units.

a resident population that was composed of 79.8 percent Lebanese and 20.2 percent non-Lebanese. These shares contrast with previous Living Condition surveys, when the composition of resident population was nearly 94 percent Lebanese and 6 percent non-Lebanese.[5]

To ensure that the published statistics protect data confidentiality, data is aggregated accordingly, in compliance with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the EU Statistics Code of Practice.

The statistics generated from administrative data are published as reported by the data supplier, based on their administrative regulations and classifications. Their quality and accuracy are guaranteed by the data supplier.

The statistics from the two different sources are presented separately because they are judged as not comparable: the survey data differs from administrative data in terms of purpose, conceptual structure and applied methodology. For this reason, the data from the two sources are used as complementary to enhance the gender analysis.

Symbols and conventions

- One asterisk (*) indicates that the estimate is with low precision, *based on less than 30 observations*.

- A long dash (—) indicates magnitude nil or less than half of the unit employed.

- A point (.) indicates decimals. Thousands are separated by a comma (,) in numbers presented in the text and by a blank space ( ) in numbers presented in tables.

- A dash (-) between two consecutive years (e.g. 2018-19) indicates that data collection within a survey took place over a continuous period that covered a number of months within the two-year period.

- Numbers and percentages in tables may not always add to totals because of rounding.

5- As reported in the publication of LFHLCS Survey 2018-19, Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon. To be noted also that calibration to mid-year population estimates were made. The population estimates were calculated by the arithmetic average of the adjusted weights (i.e. the sampling weights prior to calibration).

CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES

TABLE OF TABLES

TABLE OF TEXT BOX

TABLE OF TABLES APPENDIX

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BP	Vocational Brevet
BT	Technical Baccalaureate
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics Lebanon
CLS	Child Labour Survey
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	European Statistical Office
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCED 97	International Standard Classification for Education – 97
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISF	Internal Security Forces
ISIC 4	Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – 4
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LFHLCS	Labour Force and Household Living Condition Survey
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LT	Technical Licence
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NEET	Not in Employment, Education, or Training
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PAPFAM	Pan Arab Project for Family Health
PHCCG	Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings
PRL	Palestinian Refugees Residents
PRS	Palestinian Coming from Syria
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
TS	Higher Technician Diploma
U5MR	Under five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNMGI	United Nations Minimum Gender Indicators
UNSD	United Nation Statistical Division
WB	World Bank

1. 1. Introduction

Population and family dynamics explain a lot about the changes that occur in the life of women and men. Population growth rates, age structure and the differences in the distributions of people by gender portray the status of women and men. Besides, the marital status and family arrangement patterns indicate the diversity between women and men with respect to choices and functional capacity. To describe these dynamics, some conventional statistical measures are applied and analyzed in this section.

1. 2. Demographic Changes in the Reference Context

Age and sex composition

The age and sex structure are the most basic ways to show the level of development of the resident population in Lebanon. This information is useful to understand the resident population change over time, the gender balances as well as the variation of some underlying socio-economic patterns of the society. The population pyramid in 2004 and 2018-19 indicate that one of the most notable demographic changes in Lebanon in the past 15 years has been the transition of the resident population to an older structure as shown in **Figure 1.1.**

Figure 1.1 *Resident population pyramid by age-group, 2004 and 2018-19*

5-year age-specific pyramid
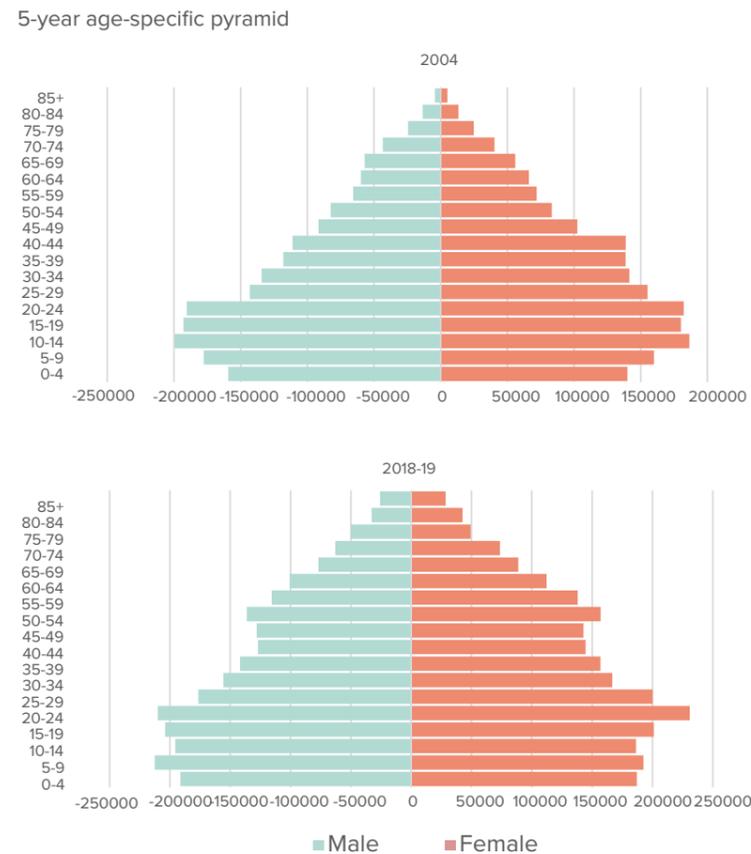
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, LFHLCS 2018-19

In relative terms, the profile of Lebanon resident population remained stable over the past fifteen years (**Figure 1.2**). Between 2004 and 2018-19, the share of children

aged 0 to 14 years decreased marginally by nearly 3 percentage points – from 27 percent in 2004 to 24 percent in 2018-19. The proportion of girls and boys decreased by the same pace. The second segment of the population, those considered to be of working age, has not experienced any change during this period. On the other hand, although Lebanon has a relatively low share of the population aged 65 and above (for both sexes) the older population 65+ is growing at a faster pace than the other age segment of the population (**Figure 1.2**). In 2018-19, the relative share of those aged 65 and above to the total resident population was 11 percent (10.6 for men and 11.3 for women) compared to the value of 7 percent in 2004 (with no differences for men and women).

Figure 1.2 *Resident population structure by major age-groups and sex, 2004 and 2018-19*

(Percentage distribution of resident population of women/ men)
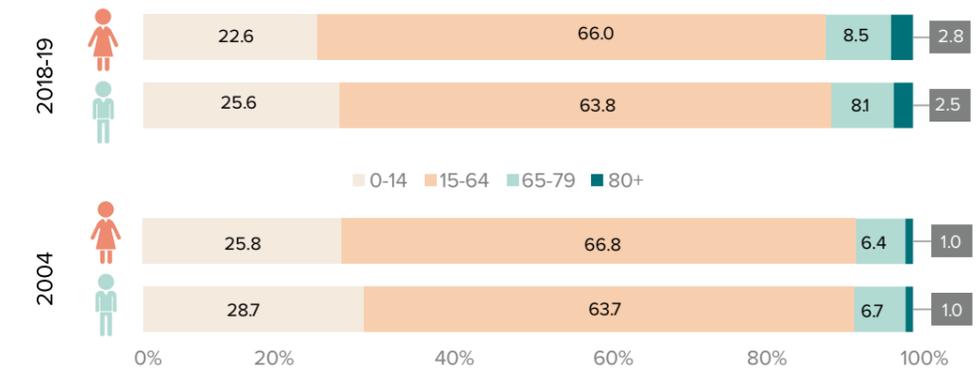
Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19

The gender distribution of the resident population of Lebanon has slightly changed. The share of women in the resident population witnessed a slight increase from approximately 50.2 percent in 2004 to 51.6 percent in 2018-19 (**Figure 1.3**), Women outnumber men in most of the governorates. The relative share of women of total resident population in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa witnessed the largest increase of nearly 2 percentage points since 2004. Meanwhile the remaining governorates witnessed a decrease of nearly 1 percentage point or less. Beirut was an exception as the share of women was relatively high and remained stable.

Figure 1.3 *Women resident population across governorates, 2004 and 2018-19*

(Share of women to total population)
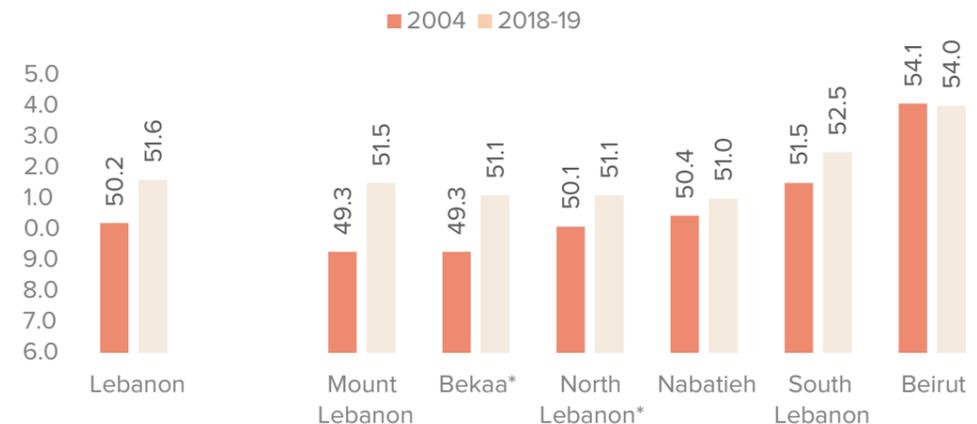
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: *In 2004, the governorates of North Lebanon and Akkar were merged into the governorate of North Lebanon, and the governorates of Bekaa and Hermel-Baalbek were merged into the governorate of Bekaa

Sex ratio

Sex ratio (that is, the number of men and boys relative to the number of women and girls), is an important demographic indicator widely used to understand gender balance in a population and the extent of prevailing equity between male and female at a given point of time. The trends in sex ratio for the de facto population by age-groups are reported based on the resident population survey data (**Figure 1.4**). For the country as a whole, there was a balance of males over females in 2004, with overall sex ratio standing at 99.0. While in 2018, the sex ratio reported a significant decline to 93.7 indicating an imbalance in the number of male and females to the disadvantage of men. Moreover, the gender imbalance was larger among non-Lebanese (sex ratio of 92.6) than Lebanese population (sex ratio of 94.0). The sex ratio by age-groups also shows interesting patterns. In the age sequence 0-19 years it was above 100, however this specific ratio has also declined over the period and at almost the same pace with the overall sex ratio of the country. In 2019, this ratio tends to decrease over the life course (from male-biased it becomes female-biased). Indeed, male population outnumbers the female up to the age of 19, then as of the age 20 and above the number of women becomes higher than the number of men over the indicated period. This may be due to the number of males not living in the households because of migration and/or because higher mortality levels among the male population.

Figure 1.4 *Age-group sex ratios, Lebanon 2004 and 2018-19*

Age-group sex-ratios (males per 100 females)
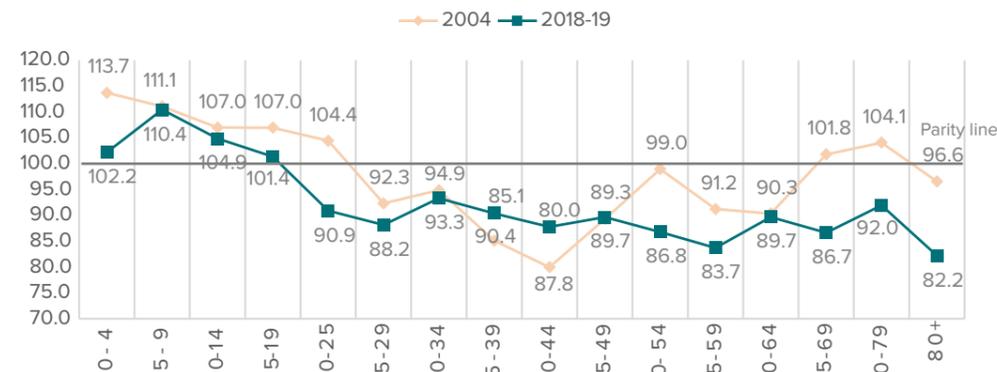
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, LFHLCS 2018-19

Note: Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in the population.

Large sex ratio variations are also noticed across the Lebanese governorates. Data from 2004 shows an imbalance in the number of women and men to the disadvantage of men across all governorates with the exception of Mount Lebanon and Bekaa (**Figure 1.5**). In 2018-19 the imbalance to the disadvantage of men was expanded to all governorates with no exceptions. When considering nationality (Lebanese vs. non-Lebanese), there were no considerable differences in the relative shortage of men (94.0 men for 100 women and 92.6 men for 100 women respectively).

Figure 1.5 *Sex-ratio by governorates and by nationality, 2004 and 2018-19*

Sex-ratio (men- to women-ratio), in ascending order
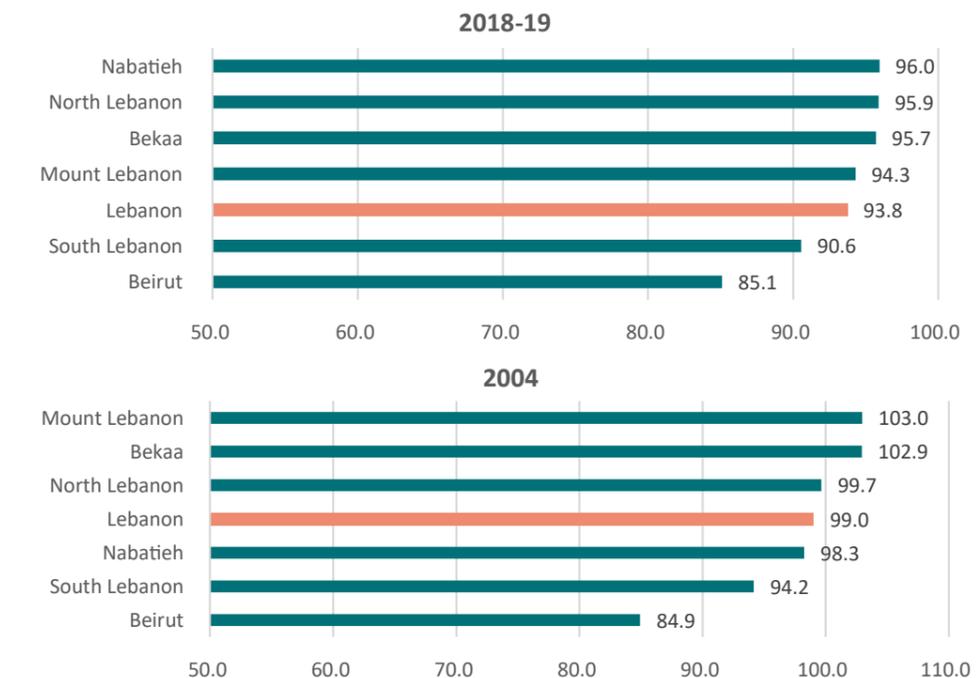
**2018-19
Lebanese: 94.0
Non-Lebanese: 92.6**

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: *In 2004, the governorates of North Lebanon and Akkar were merged into the governorate of North Lebanon, and the governorates of Bekaa and Hermel-Baalbek were merged into the governorate of Bekaa

Changes in the sex composition of the population are largely related to the sex ratio at birth, i.e. the number of baby boys births relative to the number of baby girls births. Data from civil registration indicate that in Lebanon, the ratio at birth was remarkably stable from 2004 (104 male for 100 female births) to 2018 (106 male for 100 female births), that is similar to what "expected" to be the normal sex-ratio at birth, that ranges from 102 to 106 males per 100 female births (**Figure 1.6**). Yet, the trends for governorates pointed out variations over time and with considerable fluctuations. While in 2004 almost all governorates were in a narrow range of variability - from 104 in North Lebanon and Nabatieh to 108 in South Lebanon, in 2018-19 the signs of diversity were evident: Mount Lebanon was at the top with a shortfall in female births as compared to male births (sex ratio of 111.3), and Beirut that was at the bottom, with a shortfall in male births as compared to female births (sex ratio of 93.3).

Figure 1.6 *Sex ratio at birth (male births per female births), 2004; 2018-19*
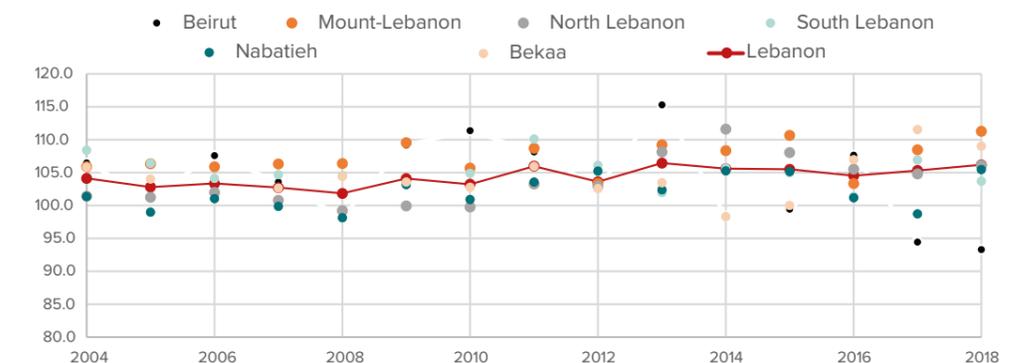
Source: Vital statistics from General Directorate of Civil Status, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
Note: Data shown are based on the civil registration records which collect information for six old governorates.

1. 3. Family Formation and Living Arrangements

Marital status

Changes in marriage patterns represent the diversity in social, cultural and legal systems in a country. Marital status indicates whether a person is legally married or not. Based on the household survey questionnaires, four categories of legal marital status are reported: (i) single, never married; (ii) married; (iii) divorced or separated; (iv) widowed. The data are obtained from household surveys and the analysis focuses on the resident population 15 years and above[6].

In Lebanon, slightly over half of female and male population aged 15 years and above were married in 2018-19 (53.4 percent of women and 57.0 percent of men respectively). The second largest category was the single (never married) population (33.4 percent for women and 39.7 percent for men).

Women in the age group 20-64 were married and divorced at slightly higher rates, (62.1 percent and 3.3 percent respectively) compared to men of the same age bracket (60.5 percent married and 1.7 percent divorced). Men are more likely than women to be never married (37.3 percent men against 30.2 percent women). (**Figure 1.7**)

Figure 1.7 *Marital status of women and men 15 years and above, by age-groups, 2018-19*
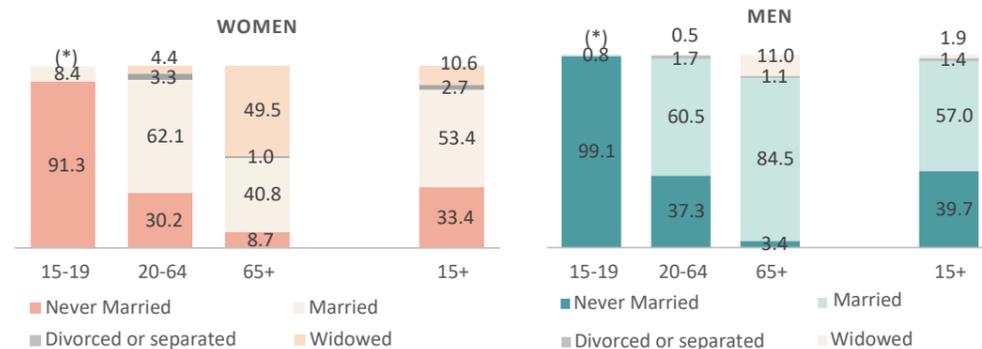
(In percentages)

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: (*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations
The percentages do not quite equal 100, they are based on rounded figures

Comparisons over time indicate that the patterns of marital status have changed over the period 2004 to 2018-19 (data shown in **Table D 1**, Appendix A). Overall, there has been a decline in the proportion of the population who were never married. The proportion of single men and women has fallen by 3.5 and 4.4 percentage points respectively (**Figure 1.8**). In contrast, the proportion of married men has increased by 3.1 percentage points (from 53.8 percent to 57.0 percent) while married women only by 0.9 percentage points (from 52.5 percent to 53.4 percent) over the period of more than one decade. This could be due to the change in the age structure of the population over this period, more specifically the increase in the percentage of people aged 15 to 79 years who generally tend to be married.

6- With respect to statistics on marital status, the estimates are presented following the international practice of tabulations for cases when legality in the minimum age at which persons may marry, is not established.

For women, the proportion of divorced increased more significantly (by 1.4 percentage points) compared to men (by 0.8 percentage points) over time. Overall, the disparity between women and men could be explained by the fact that the most recent legal framework is more flexible regarding giving custody of children to women, however this is to be further investigated through more focused and advanced analysis.

Likewise, an increase is noticed in the proportion of widowed women (by 1.2 percentage points) and men (by 0.5 percentage points), although for the latest the change is very small.

Figure 1.8 *Changes of marital status of people aged 15 years and above, 2004 and 2018-19, by sex*

(Percentage points)
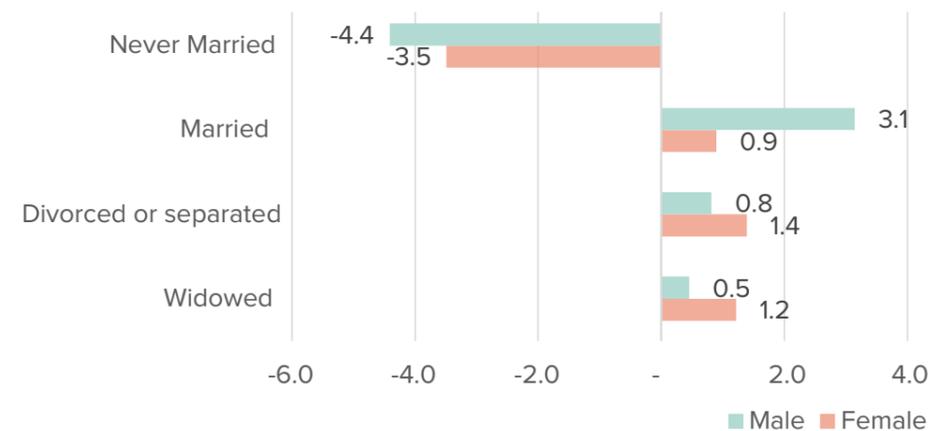
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, LFHLCS 2018-19

When analyzing the trend for never-married population by age-groups, it appears that the proportion of never-married women is declining up to around the age sequence 40 to 44. For never-married men the decline was up to the age sequence 30 to 34. Moreover, while in 2004 the share of never-married men and women is almost equal at the age group 35 to 39, in 2018-19 the smallest gender gap was found in the age-group 40 to 44. The higher proportions of residents remaining single in the age sequence from 45 to 49 may indicate that an increasing share of women and men may voluntarily choose to marry at an older age or to remain unmarried and their choice is socially acceptable more than before.

Figure 1.9 *Never married people aged 15-49 years, by age-group and sex, 2004 and 2018-19*

(Proportions, 5-year age-groups)
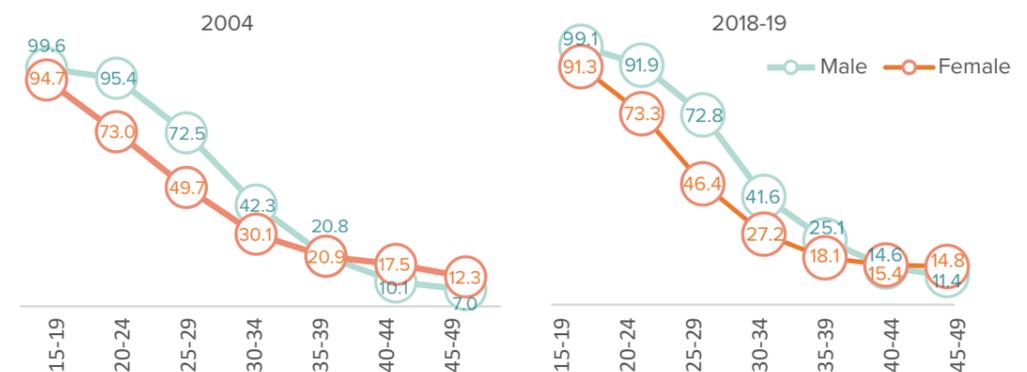
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, LFHLCS 2018-19

The age at marriage

The age at marriage is a gender indicator often associated with child marriage and with fertility in less economically developed countries. The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM), calculated based on household survey data, is presented as a robust measure of the years of being single before marriage.

The figures in Lebanon indicate that in the age of marriage is changing. In 2018-19, women entered into marriage at a younger age than in previous years. Compared to men, women get married at an average age of 25.6 while men at 30.7 (**Table 1.1**). Such decrease may account for the lower median age at marriage for all ever married amongst non-Lebanese residents. Actually, the LFHLCS 2018-19 showed that the median age at marriage is 23.5 years for women and 26.3 years for men, considering all ever-married respective population. Whereas, for the Lebanese residents the age for women was 26.9 years and for men 32.5 years.

More educated women and those engaged in employment tend to enter later into marriage. Similar patterns were also observed for men in a similar educational context. On the other hand, figures indicate for an inverse relationship between SMAM for men and their engagement in the labour market: men who were inactive tend to marry later.

Table 1.1 *Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

Characteristics	2004		2007		2018-19	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
SMAM	**27.5**	**31.4**	**28.3**	**32.3**	**25.6**	**30.7**
Education level						
Primary and below	24.8	29.9	28.7	31.0	23.5	27.3
Compulsory	24.7	30.9	25.4	31.5	22.3	29.2
Secondary	27.0	32.1	26.7	32.4	23.3	31.0
Tertiary	31.2	33.8	28.2	34.6	28.3	33.9
Participation in Labour market						
Economically Active	31.8	30.8	30.7	31.8	27.7	30.3
Economically Inactive	25.5	36.9	26.7	38.3	23.0	38.0

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: SMAM is an estimate of the average number of years a woman or men would live as "single" among those who marry before age 50. Since the age at first marriage is not collected in the household surveys conducted by CAS during the period 2004 to 2019, for the calculation of SMAM was used the information on the age of the individuals at the time of the present union.

The age differences between spouses can influence the reproduction outcomes, the level autonomy of women, and the marriage stability. The simultaneous distribution of the mean or "average" age of the head of household (in the case where the head of the household is a man) relative to the age-group of their spouses was estimated. In Lebanon, there was no major age differences between the male heads and their spouses aged from 25 to 64 years - a difference of around 2 years was reported. While, an exception was noticed for spouses aged 15 to 24 years, whom husbands were, on average, 29.5 in 2004 and 29.4 in 2018-19, the cases when young women were living with much older men were uncommon (see **Table D 3**, Appendix A). The mean age of husband is nearly the same over time.[7]

7-The data from LCS 2007 and 2012 were not presented because the sample size was not sufficient to produce inferences for the sub-segments of the population of interest for the analysis.

Figure 1.10 *Mean age of men as household heads and age-group of spouses, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In years)
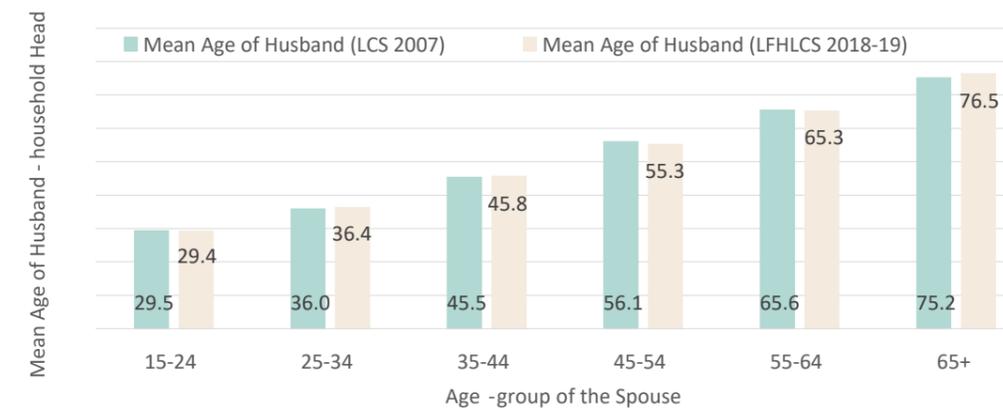
Source: CAS, LCS 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19

Living arrangements

The assessment of living arrangements is crucial to identifying the different choices of women and men to either live either alone, be in a couple or live in another type of household. Assessing how the situation evolved during the last fifteen years is also another critical aspect that should be looked at. Among the single-person households (i.e., households consisting of only one adult living without children) a gender difference was noted: women are more likely to live alone compared to men.

The share of single adult women living alone increased much faster: an increase of by 2.5 percentage points was reported between 2004 and 2019 among women, compared an increase of only less than 1 percentage point for single adult men living alone.

Being a single parent caring for families with a child (or more) under the age of 15 and without a co-resident spouse, is a rare phenomenon (less than 1 percent) in Lebanon (**Table 1.2**). Women appeared to have a higher likelihood compared to men to face the challenges of single parenthood, as more than three quarters of one-parent households with children under 15 years old were headed by women.[8]

8-Female headed households are those headed by women only when men are not present. Male-headed households are those households in which the male head has a female partner (with or without children), or include one-person households or households of lone fathers with children.

Table 1.2 *Households by type and presence of children aged 0 -15 years, 2004 and 2018-19*

Household type	2004	2018-19	Change
a) Single adult households without children	**7.3**	**10.7**	**3.3**
Male headed	3.2	4.1	0.9
Female headed	4.1	6.5	2.5
b) Single adult household with children (0- 15 years)	**0.7**	**0.1**	**- 0.6**
Male headed	(*)	(*)	-
Female headed	0.6	0.1	- 0.5
c) Living in a Couple (without other members)	**35.3**	**18.0**	**- 17.3**
with dependent children 0– 15 years	26.1	7.1	-19.0
without dependent children 0– 15 years	9.3	10.9	1.7
d) Other types of household	**56.6**	**71.2**	**14.6**
with dependent children 0– 15 years	25.5	16.3	- 9.3
without dependent children 0– 15 years	31.1	54.9	23.8
Total (a+b+c+d)	100.0	100.0	

Source: CAS, LCS 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: A dependent child is any person aged 0-15 years in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s).

(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Text Box 1.1 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon – Main demographic features, 2017

The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon enumerated all households of Palestinian refugees (even those with one household member). Overall, 85.1 percent of households were headed by Palestinian refugees, of which 77.1 percent are Palestinian refugees residents in Lebanon (PRL) and 8 percent PRS (Palestinian refugees coming from Syria or visitors not residents in Lebanon). Syrians head 10.4 percent of the households while 4.1 percent are headed by Lebanese.

Sex ratio by nationality of the enumerated population, indicated that the sex ratio of the population was 98 males per 100 females. However, there was significant variation in the sex ratio by nationality. While there are 102 males per every 100 females among the PRL, the sex ratio among PRS (at 89 males per 100 females) is more favourable to females. There were more females among Lebanese nationals who were enumerated, the sex ratio being 59 males per 100 females. Among Syrian nationals, however, there were more males than females (sex ratio of 110 males per 100 females). Females outnumber males among other nationals. However, their absolute number is small.

Marital Status: About 53 percent of the population aged 14 years and above were married and 38 percent were never married. While about 5 percent were widowed, 2.3 percent were divorced. Only 0.2 percent of the population falls into the category 'Separated'. The difference between women and men aged 14 and above was small (less than 1 percent). However, the proportion of 'never married' and 'married' men is significantly higher than that for women. On the other hand, women seem to be in a disadvantaged position relative to men with higher numbers in the category 'Divorced', 'Widowed', and 'Separated'. The percentage of 'never married' women declines by age. In the age group 65+, about 1.3 percent of males and 7.5 percent of females are unmarried. The percentage of never married women is high with 15 to 17 percent remaining unmarried even after the age 50-64, and it declines to 7.5 percent for women aged 65+.

Age at marriage: The median age at marriage for all ever-married women- for both PRL and PRS- was 20 years, meaning that about half of them married before that age and the other half married at higher ages. For men, it was 25 years. Thus, there is an age gap or difference of about 5 years between men and women at marriage. This age difference pattern was subject to minor change over the last 20 years. There is no significant difference in age at marriage between PRL and PRS. For marriages that took place 20 years ago or more, the median age was almost three years lower.

Source: Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017)

HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

2. 1. Introduction

Women and men ought to have the same opportunities to realize their full rights and potential to be healthy, to contribute to health development and to benefit from health services. Indicators that measure the gender differences in health status, such as mortality, morbidity and the use of health care services are essential for tackling the issue of gender inequalities in health status and healthcare in the country. This chapter presents a set of statistics that sheds light on the different health trajectories of women and men.

2. 2. Health of Women in Reproductive Years

Maternal, neonatal and child conditions provide indications on the health status of the mother and child during pregnancy, childbirth and neonatal period. Childhood mortality rate and maternal mortality rate are generally regarded as fundamental indicators of maternal and child health and generally of the status of women in a society. Both indicators are incorporated in the SDG framework (SDG Indicator 3.1.1 and 3.2.1).

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a gender outcome indicator, which measures maternal deaths that occurred in a period of time (usually 1 year). It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and it essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. **Figure 2.1** presents the trend in this indicator as reported by Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) based on data from service statistics.

The overall trend of female deaths associated with any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, decreased since 2016. The rate is significantly different considering Lebanese and Non-Lebanese women. The data of 2018-19, shows that maternal mortality was nearly four times more common among non-Lebanese than Lebanese women.

UN MGI 34 & SDG 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

UN MGI 33 & SDG 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, by sex

Figure 2.1 *Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratio, by nationality, 2015 -2019*
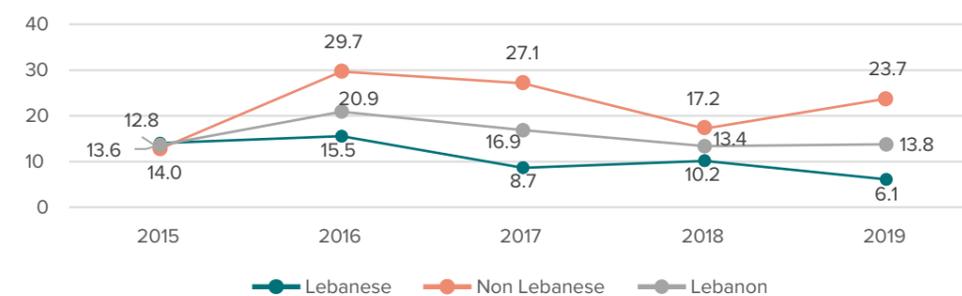
Source: Ministry of Public Health, Lebanon, data from service statistics.
Note: MMR reflects the number of maternal deaths in a given time period expressed per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is an indicator that measures the probability of a child dying between birth and the exact age of 5 years. The household-based surveys data like PAPFAM 2004, and MICS 2009 are generally the

primary source for this indicator.[9] There was a decrease in U5MR between 2004 and 2009, for both females and males (Figure 2.2). This decline is probably attributed to the improvement in maternal health and medical healthcare services. In general, mortality tends to be usually higher among male children. However, in Lebanon, the 2004 data indicated a higher female child mortality.

Figure 2.2 *Under-five mortality rates, by gender of the child 2004 and 2009*
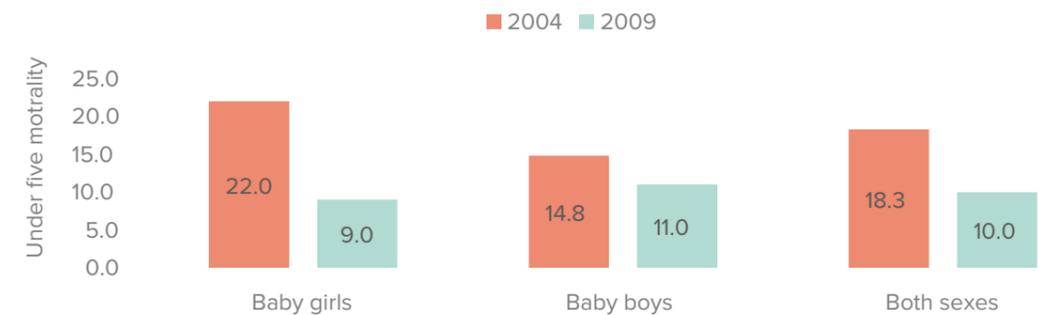
Source: CAS, PAPFAM 2004, MICS 2009
Note: The values are expressed per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey was conducted.

A woman's ability to control her fertility and the use of modern contraceptive methods indicate the status of women and their empowerment. This specific indicator is reported only by the MICS survey of 2009 which measured the use of contraceptive methods among married women aged 15-49 years. The results showed that five of ten women used a method of contraception, and almost 9 percent of them used traditional method of contraception.

UN MGI 32 & SDG 3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Figure 2.3 *Use of contraception by currently married women aged 15-49 years, 2009*

(Percentage distribution, by method and by age)

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Not using any method	79.5	56	53.9	42.3	36.5	39.5	55.3
Any modern method	9.1	32.2	36.2	47	52.8	51.4	37.2
Any traditional method	11.4	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.9	8.1	6.3
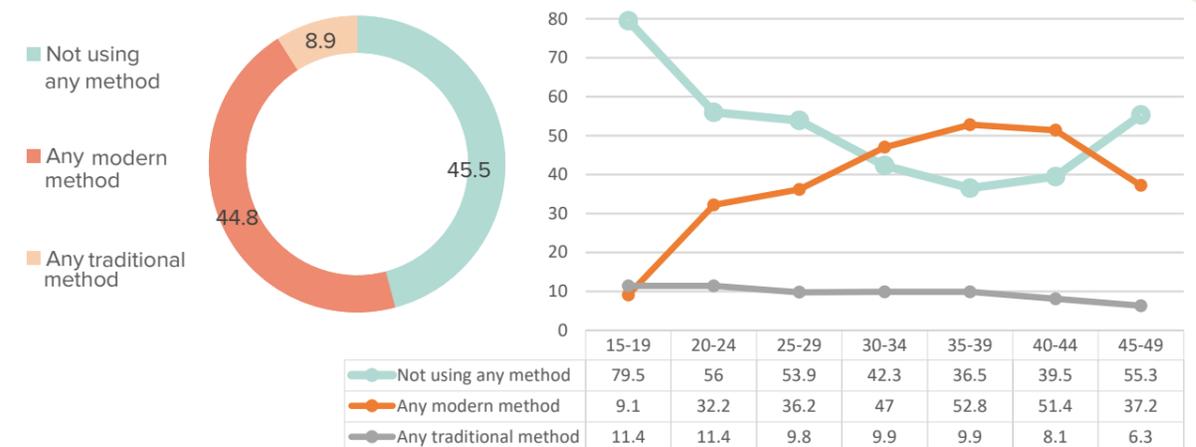
9-The data on U5MR are available until year 2009, because CAS has not conducted a similar survey since 2009. Next MICS round for Lebanon is planned for 2022. MICS is a cross-sectional nationally representative survey, designed by UNICEF as an instrument made available to countries to monitor the situation of children and women.

2. 3. Women's and Men's health

Functioning of the body: disability

Accurate numbers of disabled women and men are difficult to estimate, due to the lack of available information, and due to methodological divergence among different sources. The definition of disability in the LFHLCS 2018-19 is based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics[10]. The size of the sample enabled the generation of statistics at a more granular level such as age, sex, and types of disability.

Data from this survey indicate that women and men with self-declared disability represented only 4.1 percent and 3.9 percent of respective populations (**Figure 2.4**).

Figure 2.4 *Disability prevalence, by sex and age-groups, 2018-19*

(In percentages)
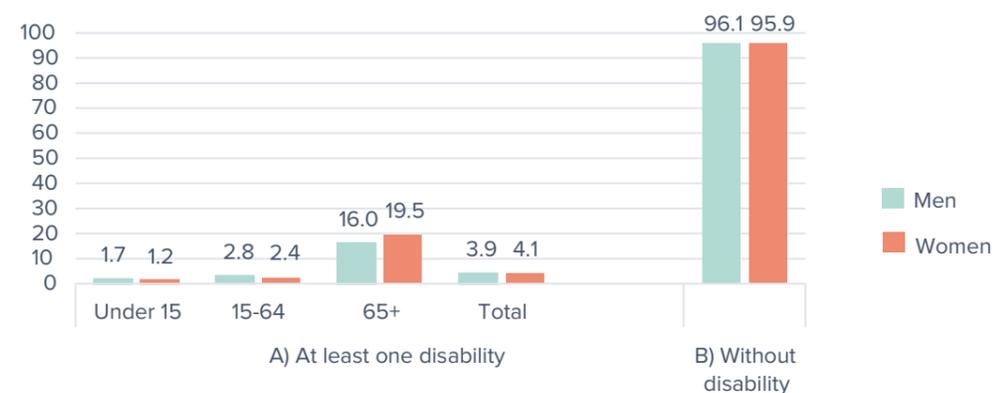
Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: LFHLCS survey aimed to measure functioning difficulties that restrict participation in one or more of six domains: (1) seeing; (2) hearing; (3) walking or climbing stairs; (4) remembering or concentrating; (5) self-care; and (6) communicating in one's own language. The module measures severity of functioning using four categories: (1) no difficulty; (2) some difficulty; (3) a lot of difficulty; and (4) cannot do it at all. The classification system doesn't apply to infants below one year of age. People having "a lot of difficulties" or "cannot at all" were considered disabled.**Disability prevalence** include those people that answered having at least 1 domain (but also more) coded with "a lot of difficulties" or "Cannot at all". **Without Disability** include those people that answered in the 6 domains coded with 1 "no difficulty" or 2 "some difficulty"

Gender differences were evident for different types of disabilities. Among those people defined as having a disability, women are more likely than men to have walking-related disabilities (65.2 percent for women against 51.4 percent for men). There were almost no gender differences in self- care disability. The proportions are higher for men than for women for disabilities related to sight (26.7 against 22.8 percent), hearing (20.9 percent against 18.8 percent), remembering (22.6 against 17.2 percent), and communication (17.9 against 11.1 percent).

10- Questions developed by the Washington Group are used in national household surveys and censuses throughout the world, both for measuring prevalence and for comparing outcomes between people with and without disabilities. For more information refer to The Washington Group - Home (washingtongroup-disability.com)

Figure 2.5 *Type of disability (one or more disability) by sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)
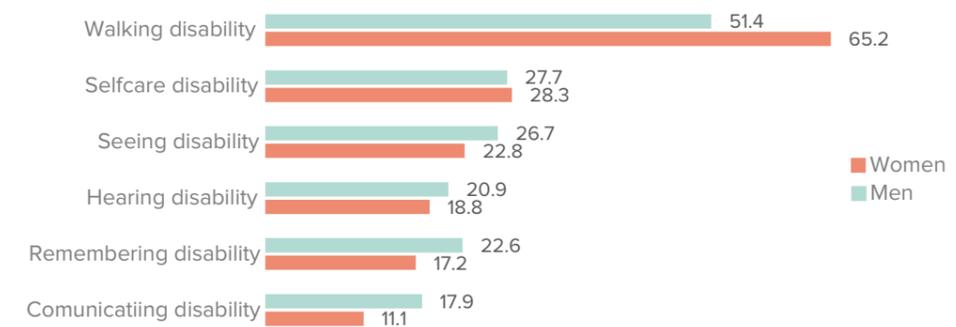
Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: People with a disability can have more than one self-declared disability at the same time.

Health conditions and unmet needs in health

Health problems have potential impacts on individual's life circumstances. Women and men who suffer from health conditions may face barriers in obtaining medical services or medications, as a result may have their needs for medical care not being met.

Data from the LFHLCS 2018-19 indicated that for nearly 20 percent of women and 19 percent of men with a chronic health condition (self-reported), the needs for regular medications or medical services were unmet. There were no gender differences in the unmet need for medicines (nearly 7 percent for both sexes), for medical services (nearly 5 percent for both sexes), and for medications and services (nearly 7 percent for both sexes). On the other hand, the differences by nationality are noticeable: the unmet need was nearly four times more common among non-Lebanese than Lebanese.

The same data revealed that 18.1 percent of women and 15.7 percent of men self-reported to be either sick or injured. Of those, 91.3 percent visited the doctor or received a medical assistance (91.6 percent for women and 90.9 percent for men), while the remaining 8.7 percent did not receive any assistance.

Figure 2.6 *The unmet needs for self-reported chronic diseases by sex and nationality, 2018-19*
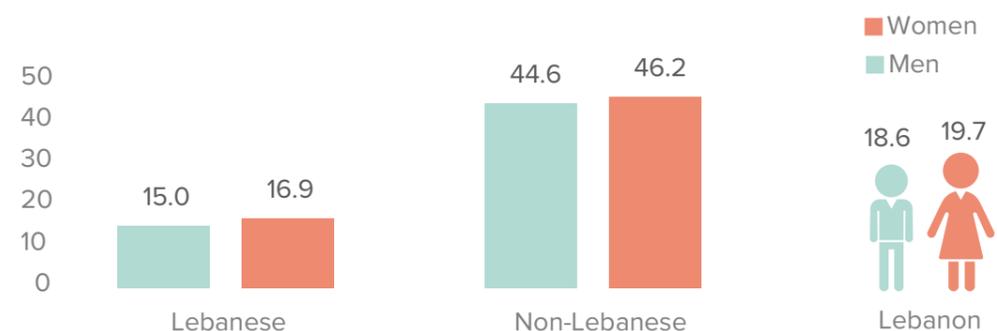
(In percentages)

Figure 2.7 *The self-reported sick or injured by sex and nationality, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

■ Women
■ Men
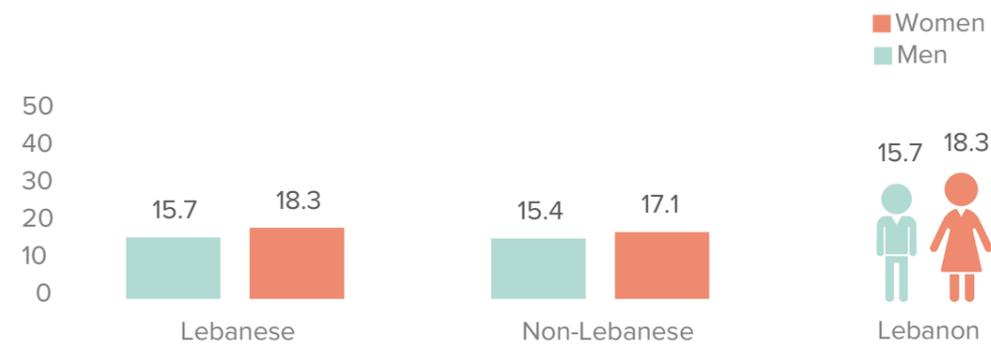
Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The survey data is about self-reported on being "Sick or injured in the last 3 months prior to data collection", and on the chronic health conditions, thus there is a likelihood to under-report the true situation. The term "chronic condition" encompasses a broad range of chronic and complex health conditions across the spectrum of illness.

Text Box 2.1 Complementary data from administrative sources to show gender gaps

Data from Hospital Inpatient Discharge reports is presented in **Figure 2.8** and provides details on the different categories of diagnosis by sex. The statistics on hospital cases are classified into a group based on ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases) diagnoses.

The data shows a clear gender difference, which confirms the extent to which women and men have utilised medical facilities and could help, also in the investigation of the patterns of occurrence of illness.

Figure 2.8 *Gender gap in hospital Inpatient Discharge cases by ICD-10 category of diagnosis, 2014 and 2019*

(Year 2014: N women = 128,775; N Men= 163,500)

(Year 2019: N women = 175,338; N Men= 144,915)

■ 2014 ■ 2019

Source: Ministry of Public Health, based on discharge data, 2014 and 2019
Note: Inpatient discharge is the release of a patient who was formally admitted into a hospital for treatment and/or care and who stayed for a minimum of one night. Only the total number of inpatient discharges, by sex in all hospitals are reported by the system. Gender gap is the difference between male cases of Inpatient discharge and female Inpatient discharge

3. 1. Introduction

Access and participation in education is a national priority and is considered as an essential step towards fostering economic growth and improving human and social development positioning of the country.[11] For all individuals living in Lebanon, education shall be free in so far as it is not contrary to public order and morals and does not affect the dignity of any of the religions or creeds (Article 10 of the Lebanese Constitution). The household surveys conducted by CAS collected information on educational characteristics of the resident population. The information obtained is self-reported and enable the calculation of key indicators on education: literacy, educational attainment in terms of highest level and grade completed, and regular attendance education. The analysis presented in this chapter, highlights gender differences while showing trends over time, by using survey data. Additional statistics obtained from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) are also presented to complement the information.

Text Box 3.1 *Classification of Education levels in Lebanon*

Lebanon has adopted the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED, 97) which is the instrument used for assembling, compiling and presenting statistics of education.

The Lebanese educational system is organised in three tiers:

- The first tier, **Basic education** has two levels: Primary (ISCED 1) (Elementary) education which is composed of grades 1-6 (usually children aged 6 to 11 years) and complementary (ISCED 2) (including the B.P- Vocational Brevet) is composed of grades 7-9 (usually children aged 12 to 14 years). According to the national legislation, the first two levels of education are compulsory and free. Students who have completed a total of 9 grades are considered for the next levels of education.

- The second tier, **Secondary education** (ISCED 3) (including B.T.- Technical Baccalaureate, is composed of grades 1-3 (usually children aged 15 to 17 years) following the completion of 9 years of compulsory education. Students who have successfully completed a total of 12 years of schooling (primary and secondary education) are qualified to attend university, or tertiary education.

- The third tier, **Tertiary education** (ISCED 5&6) which comprises university studies and above (including T.S. - higher Technician Diploma and L.T. - Technical Licence).

Vocational education is comprising: BT, BP, TS and LT which are included in the above tiers.

11- Lebanon is a signatory and has committed to several international conventions, declarations and covenants that ensure equal access to education for all. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UNGA in 1948 (Article 26), The Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the UNESCO in 1960, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, adopted by the UNGA in 1966 (Article 13), The World Declaration on Education for All, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All in 1990, and lately the Article 25 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 (Goal 4 of the SDG and article 25 of 2030 agenda).

3. 2. Participation in Education

Participation in school is commonly measured through enrolment and attendance rates at any regular, accredited programme of organized learning, either public or private. School enrolment - enrolment in the beginning of the school year - is generally produced by using administrative data source, the school administrative records from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. School enrolment ratios are generated based on the population estimates from population registers, but the absence of population count in Lebanon makes this calculation difficult.

Indicators of school participation derived from household surveys refer to attendance, – whether children and adolescents attended school at any point during the reference school year[12]. The net attendance rate shows the extent of participation in a given level of schooling of children belonging to the official age-group corresponding to that specific level of education. Net attendance ratio (NAR) for the population in the relevant age groups, is presented by sex for each of the three tiers applicable in Lebanon. Gender parity (GPI) which indicates the magnitude of the gender gap in attendance ratios, is also generated as the main measure of progress in achieving gender equality in education attendance, including progress toward SDG 4.

Basic education

All children aged 6 years in Lebanon are mandated to attend basic education, which extends over nine years[13]. The students are required to attend compulsory education which comprises primary and complementary education (see Text Box 3.1). The foundation for lifelong learning and human development are built in this education stage (UNESCO 1992). The achievement of gender equality in basic education is key to ensuring full and equal participation of girls and boys which have impact in their forthcoming educational achievements and opportunities.

Primary education: Lebanon is well positioned when it comes to school attendance by primary school age. The NAR for both girls and boys of the corresponding age-groups is at nearly 90 percent and the GPI of 1.0 confirms that there is no gender gap. Minor disparities in NAR were reported across governorates. Also, insignificant gaps between sexes were also noticed. However, the GPI is 1.0 for all governorates (**Figure 3.1** and **Figure 3.2**).

UN MGI 21 to 23. Net attendance rate in primary, secondary, and tertiary education, by sex

UN MGI 24. Gender parity index of the net attendance rate in primary education

Figure 3.1 *Net Attendance Rate in Primary Education, by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
2004	92.7	92.7	92.7
2007	92.8	93.4	93.1
2018-19	86.7	87.7	87.2
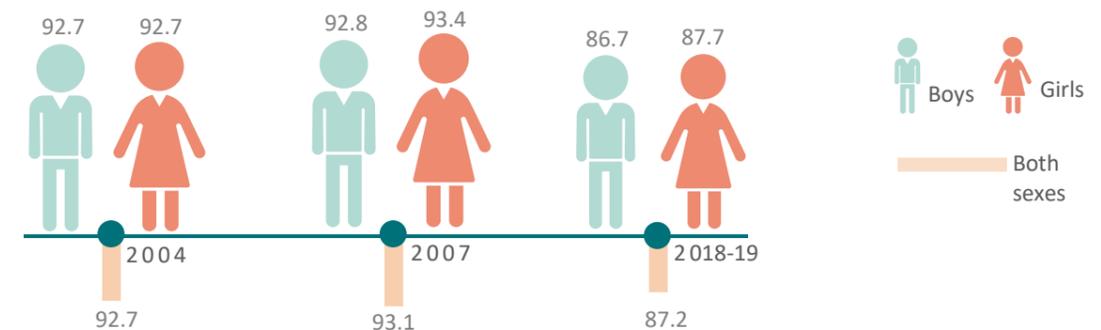
12- There are conceptual differences between enrolment and attendance, since administrative and household surveys measure different concepts. In order to avoid misinterpretations that is attributable to the different methodologies applied, the education statistics presented in this section derive from the household surveys conducted by CAS and thus measure attendance rather than enrolment.

13- Article 49 of the legislative decree # 134 of 1959, amended in 2011 as follows: "Education is compulsory in basic education level and is free of charge in public schools and is a right for every Lebanese citizen in the appropriate age bracket"

Figure 3.2 *Net Attendance Rate in Primary education, by governorates and sex, 2004 to 2018-19*
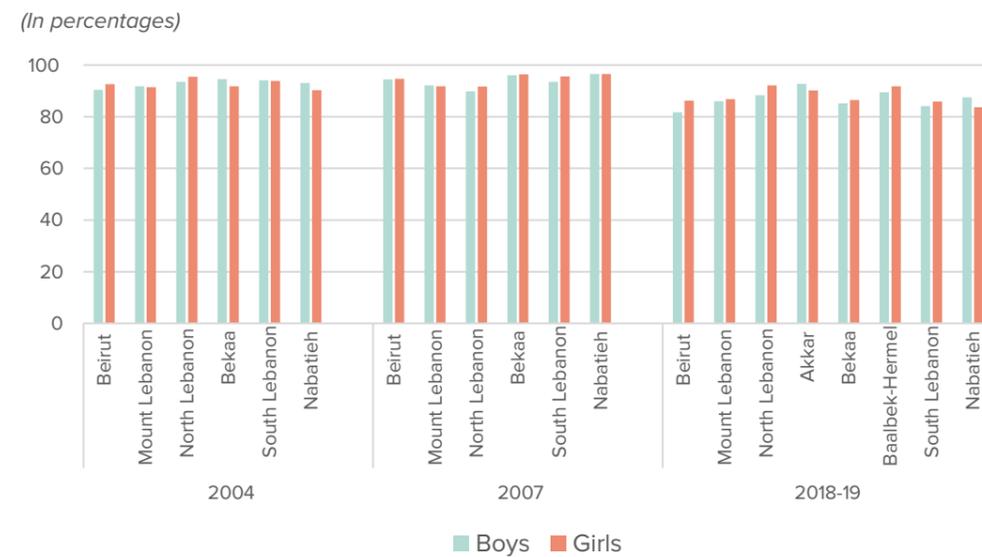
(In percentages)

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Net Attendance Rate (NAR) is the total number of students in the age group for primary education (aged 6-11 year-old) attending that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group during the reference academic year.
GPI for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR for females to the NAR for males.

Complementary Education: Overall, nearly 7 out of ten children 12-14 years old were attending the complementary education with some increase in NAR overtime. The girls' attendance tends to be higher than that of boys with a GPI of 1.1 (**Figure 3.3**). Gender differences in school participation were evident across governorates. In 2018-19, the proportion is higher for girls than for boys, in all governorates (See **Table E 2**, Appendix A).

Figure 3.3 *Net Attendance Rate in Complementary Education, by sex, 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)
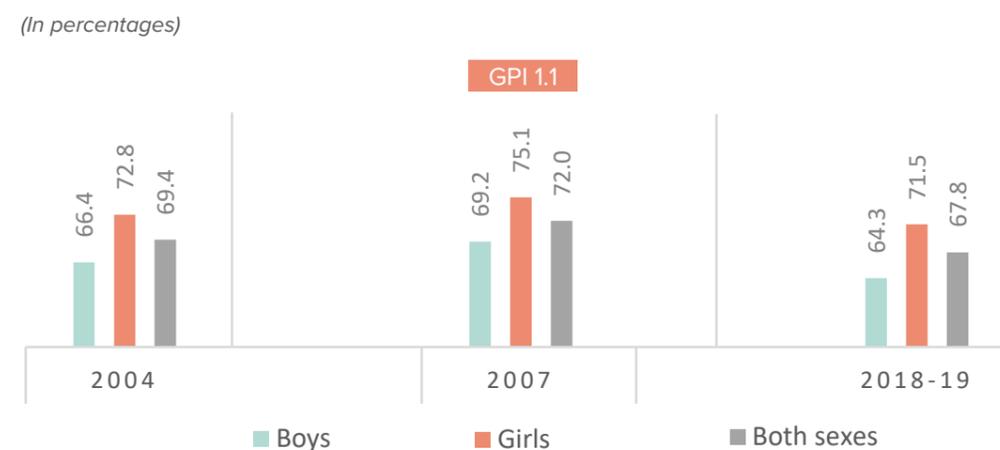
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note. Complementary education includes also BP.

GPI is the quotient of the number of females by the number of males attending a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.).

The Adjusted Net intake in primary education is another measure of education achievement, which indicates the actual access to primary education of girls and boys by the eligible population of primary school-entrance age. The customary or legal age of entrance to primary school is not less than five years or more than seven years, and it covers- in principle- six years of full-time schooling.

In Lebanon, access to primary education is generally acceptable and the overall adjusted net intake improved over the period 2009 to 2019[14]. In 2009, the probability for a young girl or a young boy of officially primary school age to access the first or higher grade of primary school was almost equal, at 88.6 percent and 88.4 percent respectively. The likelihood decreased by nearly 10 percent points in 2018-19 (76.3 percent for girls and 75.5 percent for boys) which can be explained by the low rate of actual access of the non-Lebanese children (**Figure 3.4**). The gender difference between girls and boys was noted among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese.

Figure 3.4 *Adjusted net intake rate in primary school, by nationality 2009 and 2018-19*
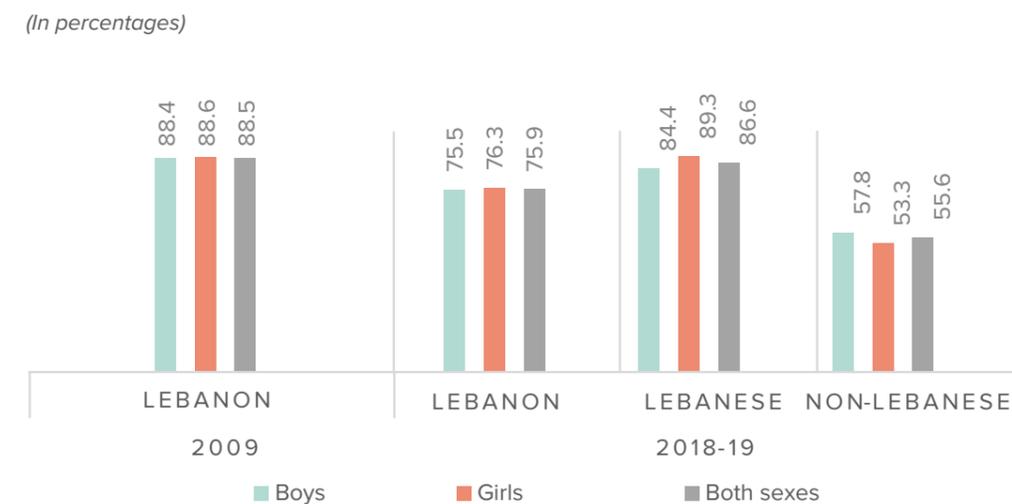
(In percentages)

Source: CAS, MICS 2009 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The adjusted net intake rate represents the percentage of all 6-year-olds who were attending the first or a higher grade of primary school, not necessarily for the first time, over to all children of school entry age. The academic age is the age of a learner at the beginning of the academic year, 31 August.

Secondary and Tertiary Education

Secondary education: School attendance at this level of education has moderately expanded over time – it increased by 5 percentage points between 2004 and 2018-19 (**Figure 3.5**). It is noticeable that in secondary education, the attendance rates for girls and boys are not very similar, and that boys drop out somewhat more often. Among children aged 15-17 years, 58.7 percent of girls and 51.2 percent of boys were attending the secondary level of education in 2018-19, compared to 51.5 percent and 47.7 percent respectively in 2004. Boys had mean disadvantage over time, and across governorates. In 2019, the GPI showed a significant advantage for women in Beirut (1.5), Akkar (1.9), Nabatieh (1.4), Bekaa (1.3). (**Table E 3**, Appendix A).

14- This specific indicator can be generated only from data of Lebanon MICS Survey, 2009 and LFHLCS 2018-19

Figure 3.5 *Net Attendance Rate in Secondary Education, by sex, 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

GPI 1.1

2004: Boys 47.7, Girls 51.5, Both sexes 49.5
2007: Boys 50.7, Girls 56.5, Both sexes 53.5
2018-19: Boys 51.2, Girls 58.7, Both sexes 54.9

■ Boys ■ Girls ■ Both sexes
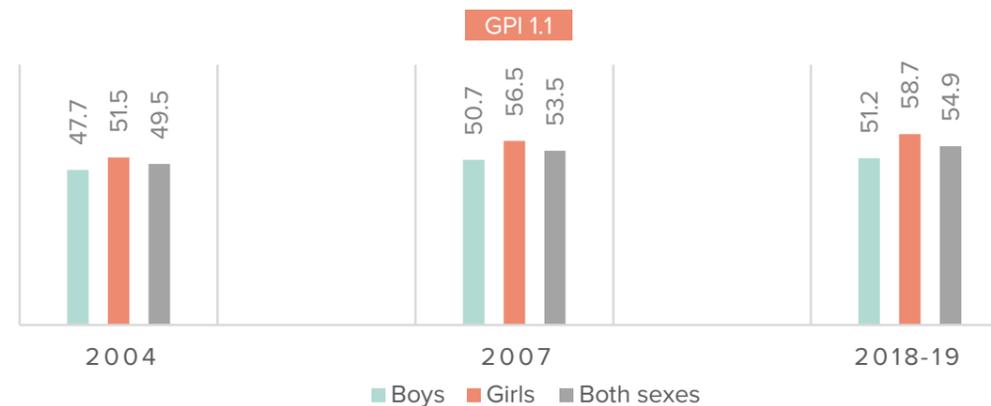
Tertiary education: Despite the evident increase in the overall attendance rate of residents aged 18-22 years in tertiary education pathways, the gender gap has however deepened (**Figure 3.6**). The trend is clearly favouring women: the GPI at a country level (number of females by the number of males) increased from 1.2 in 2004 and 2007 to 1.3 in 2018-19. The gender gap in 2018-19 is very significant, particularly in the governorates of: Akkar (2.1), Baalbek-Hermel (1.8), Nabatieh (1.7), (see **Table E 4** in Appendix A). This gender bias may be linked to the fact that women seek to achieve the tertiary qualification to improve the likelihood of finding opportunities in the labour market.

Figure 3.6 *Net Attendance Rate in Tertiary Education, by sex, 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

2004: GPI 1.2 — Men 29.9, Women 35.9, Both sexes 32.8
2007: GPI 1.2 — Men 36.0, Women 43.0, Both sexes 39.2
2018-19: GPI 1.3 — Men 34.6, Women 44.9, Both sexes 39.5

■ Men ■ Women ■ Both sexes

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Tertiary education includes also TS and LT.

Participation in education of resident children and youth with disabilities

The extent to which children and youth with disabilities have access to education can reflect their inclusion later in the professional life. The participation in education of residents with disabilities aged 3 to 24 years, was measured in 2018-19[15].

In Lebanon, among the seventy percent of children with disabilities aged 3 to 14 that were attending school, there were some gender disparities. Among the Lebanese, the gender gap favours boys by 3.7 percentage points. Meanwhile, among the non-Lebanese the gap favours girls with 15 percentage points more. For youth with disabilities aged 15-24 years, only 30 percent were attending school. Young women (36 percent) were more likely to attend schools than young men (26 percent) (**Table 3.1**).

Moreover, the share of students with disabilities that were enrolled or previously enrolled either in a standard school or special education curricula[16] was fairly high. Less than 30 percent of both sexes were found to have been never enrolled in special education curricula (**Figure 3.7**).

Table 3.1 *School attendance among residents with disabilities aged 3-24 years, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Age-group	2018-19								
	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese			Lebanon		
	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes
3-14	82.4	78.7	80.9	42.0	57.2	47.5	68.4	72.2	69.9
15-24	33.0	37.6	35.0	2.2	(*)	11.6	26.1	35.9	30.2
Total	58.6	57.9	58.3	28.7	47.5	35.5	49.9	55.3	52.1

Note: Exclude the domestic workers
(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.

Figure 3.7 *Residents with disabilities aged 3-24 years by typology of education and sex, 2018-19*

(Percentage distribution)

Men: Currently enroled Not special curricula 32.6, Currently enroled Special Curricula 17.4, Previously enroled Not special curricula 16, Previously enroled Special Curricula (*), Never enrolled 28.8
Women: Currently enroled Not special curricula 38.4, Currently enroled Special Curricula 16.9, Previously enroled Not special curricula 15.1, Previously enroled Special Curricula (*), Never enrolled 27.3
Men & Women: Currently enroled Not special curricula 34.9, Currently enroled Special Curricula 17.2, Previously enroled Not special curricula 15.6, Previously enroled Special Curricula 4.1, Never enrolled 28.2

□ Currently enroled Not special curricula
□ Currently enroled Special Curricula
□ Previously enroled Not special curricula
□ Previously enroled Special Curricula
■ Never enrolled

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: (*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

15- The disability is measured in the LFHLCS survey following the definition and methods developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics.
16- It refers to a curricula designed to help students with special needs which uses individually planned and systematically monitored teaching procedures.

Text Box 3.2 Complementary data from administrative sources to explore gender gap

Administrative data made available by the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CRDP) were used to capture any form of gender (dis) parity in education enrolment. In Lebanon, nearly the same number of female students/pupils and male students/pupils were enrolled in an education institution over the period 2003 to 2019. Minor differences were observed, however, between men and women by the sector of the education institution they are enrolled in. Female students were more likely to enrol in public institutions than male students. Meanwhile, the number of male students was higher than female in private institutions.

Figure 3.8 *Gender parity of students/pupils enrolled in public and private schools, Lebanon 2003 -2020*

Source: Administrative data from Centre for Educational Research and Development (CRDP)
Note: Gender parity is calculated as number of females to the number of males enrolled.

3. 3. Educational Outcomes and Lifelong Learning

Literacy and illiteracy

Literacy is a fundamental human right. It is closely connected to school attendance and educational attainment. Literacy rate is the measure that can predict future economic and social opportunities for adult women and men (aged 15+). It indicates whether a certain literacy standard is achieved for both sexes. A higher and equal literacy rate for women and men could signal an achievement towards gender equality and women's empowerment. Self–reported data from the CAS household surveys are used to measure literacy, by distinguishing those who have the ability to both read and write - defined as "literate", and those who have no such ability - defined as "illiterate". Literacy is incorporated in the SDG framework (SDG Indicator 4.6.1).

Lebanon has a very high literacy rate for adult residents aged 15 years and above, irrespective of sex. Increasing rates were observed for women and men since 2004. The gender gap (rate of men minus rate of women) is narrowing over the indicated period: it went down from nearly 6 percentage points in 2004 to 4 percentage points in 2018-19 (**Figure 3.9**).

The expected opposite, the proportion of adult residents who struggle with literacy deficits declined over the last fifteen years. The illiteracy rates for women have been reduced by half: from 18.3 percent in 2004 to 9.6 percent in 2018-19, while illiteracy rates for men have a more significant reduction: from 12.5 percent in 2004 to nearly 5 percent in 2019 (see **Table E 6**, Appendix A). The relatively low level of illiteracy rates suggests the existence of an effective primary education system that permitted an increasing proportion of the population to acquire the ability to read and write. Still, the gender gap indicates that men were favoured over women.

Figure 3.9 *Literacy rate of population aged 15+, by sex and nationality, 2004 to 2018-19*
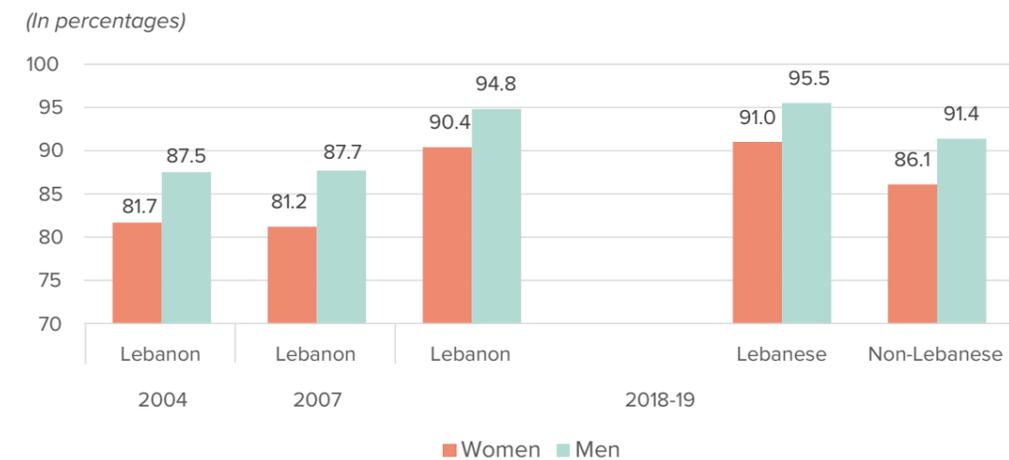
(In percentages)

Table 3.2 *Gender Parity Index, for literate aged 15 +, by nationality, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	2004	**2007**	**2018-19**		
			Lebanon	**Lebanese**	**Non-Lebanese**
Literacy rate 15+	84.6	84.4	92.5	93.1	89.0
Gender Parity Index	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to both read and to write. A person who can with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his everyday life is literate.

Youth literacy rates change more quickly than adult literacy rates because they cover a smaller cohort. Literacy is high among the Lebanese youth residents aged 15 -24 years, reaching nearly 98 percent for both sexes in 2018-19 (**Figure 3.10**). The relatively small remaining share that was not able to read and write was due to significant differences observed between Lebanese youth (99 percent- which almost a universal rate for both men and women), and non-Lebanese youth residents (93 percent). Still, some disparities are reported depending on the place of residence. In 2018-19, for young women residing in Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon and young men residing in Beirut, North Lebanon, Akkar and South Lebanon the literacy was below the national level (at 98 percent) (**Table E 7A** and **E7B**, Appendix A).

The ratio of literate women to men as expected confirms a gender parity index in youth literacy of 1.0 over the past years. No gender disparities were noticed across governorates.

Figure 3.10 *Literacy rate for youth residents aged 15-24 years, by sex and nationality, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)
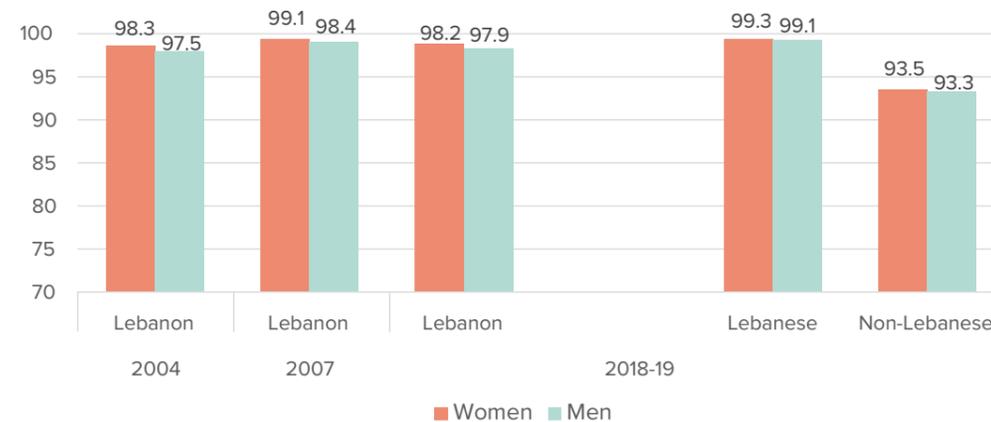
Table 3.3 *Gender Parity Index in youth literacy, for literate by nationality, 2004 to 2018-19*

	2004	**2007**	**2018-19**		
			Lebanon	**Lebanese**	**Non-Lebanese**
Literacy rate 15-24 years	97.8	98.7	98.0	99.2	93.4
Gender Parity Index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write. A person who can with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his everyday life is literate.

Educational attainment in adult resident population

Educational attainment is the visible output of the country's investment in education, by identifying the stock of knowledge intended to be acquired in a certain level of education and skills and competencies necessary for the labour force. It is defined as the highest level attained or grade completed in the educational system in Lebanon or where the education was received. The surveys included questions inquiring about the completed level of education. **Figure 3.11**, gives an overview of the level of education attained among women and men, as a percentage of respective populations according to four levels: "Less than primary", "primary", "secondary" and "tertiary", assuming that the full education cycle is completed by the age of 25 years.

There are visible differences in the level of attained education between women and men, although it has improved in the recent fifteen years. In 2018-19, 84 percent of women and nearly 90 percent of men aged 25 and above reported to have attended school. Lower share among female may indicate, as limited opportunities in terms of employment, earnings, and career for women. The share of women that never attended school has significantly decreased. In 2004, nearly half of women aged 50 years and above had no schooling, in 2018-19, this ratio dropped to 26 percent, with only 6 percent of women aged 25-49 years old were reported to have never attended school. Women residing in the governorates of Beirut, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon were much more likely to have university education than those living in other governorates. There were no gender disparities noticed across the Governorates (**Table E 8A** and **E8B**, Appendix A).

Basic education is the highest educational level attained by most women and men across years – 41 percent for women and 48 percent for men in 2018-19. It is interesting to note that the proportion of women and men that attained tertiary education significantly increased in 2018-19, with no gender gap (26 percent for both men and women), compared to 2004 (13 percent for women and 16 percent for men).

Figure 3.11 *Educational attainment of women and men aged 25 years and above, by age bracket, 2004, 2007, and 2018-19*

Women (Percent distribution by age brackets of resident population)

Educational attainment — legend: Less than primary* | Primary | Complementary | Secondary | Tertiary

Year	Age	Less than primary*	Primary	Complementary	Secondary	Tertiary
2018-19	50+	26.0	22.4	20.4	16.4	14.5
2018-19	25-49	6.0	15.5	23.5	18.0	36.8
2018-19	25+	15.5	18.8	22.0	17.2	26.2
2007	50+	50.4	20.7	13.0	10.5	5.2
2007	25-49	8.8	21.9	25.3	22.2	21.6
2007	25+	25.1	21.4	20.5	17.6	15.2
2004	50+	51.8	24.3	11.5	8.2	4.1
2004	25-49	9.7	26.9	24.9	21.0	17.3
2004	25+	24.7	25.9	20.1	16.5	12.6

Men (Percent distribution by age brackets of resident population)

Educational attainment — legend: Less than primary* | Primary | Complementary | Secondary | Tertiary

Year	Age	Less than primary*	Primary	Complementary	Secondary	Tertiary
2018-19	50+	15.1	27.3	21.2	15.8	20.7
2018-19	25-49	6.1	21.1	26.6	16.7	29.5
2018-19	25+	10.2	23.9	24.0	16.3	25.6
2007	50+	34.3	27.0	14.6	12.8	11.3
2007	25-49	5.9	26.9	26.8	18.7	21.7
2007	25+	17.3	26.9	21.9	16.3	17.5
2004	50+	34.7	29.5	14.9	9.8	11.1
2004	25-49	7.3	31.7	25.6	16.2	19.2
2004	25+	17.4	30.9	21.6	13.8	16.2

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Figures exclude non-standard curricula and special curricula for disabled.
*Less than primary comprises those Illiterate, Read/write and Pre-school.

Education of partners in the household

The education level of the husband and wife can be considered as a proxy to measure the economic status of the household. The link between the educational levels attained by the husband and wife, living together in a household, is presented in **Table 3.4**. In 2018-19, around 60 percent of households reported that husbands and wives have the same level of education, compared to nearly 68 percent of households in 2004. But in 2018-19, the wife has a higher level of education than the husband in 23 percent of households, whereas the opposite is true only for 17 percent of households. Back in 2004, the education level of the wife was higher than that of the husband in only 15 percent of households, compared to 17 percent of households where men were more educated.

Table 3.4 *Education level of husband and wife in households, 2004 and 2018-19*

(Number in thousands)

Education of wife of head of household	Education of Head of household, 2004				
	No schooling*	Basic	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
No schooling	103	36	(*)	(*)	142
Basic education	25	272	35	14	345
Secondary education	3	47	38	29	117
Tertiary education	(*)	12	13	44	70
Total	131	367	88	89	674

(Number in thousands)

Education of wife of head of household	Education of Head of household, 2018-19				
	No schooling*	Basic	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
No schooling	58	35	3	1	98
Basic education	31	312	49	24	417
Secondary education	5	80	54	40	179
Tertiary education	3	52	41	122	218
Total	97	480	147	188	912

Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: (*) refer to estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations
*No schooling includes those who are Illiterate, know to read/write, have completed only pre-school

3. 4. End of Formal Education

At a certain point in the course of life, every person has to leave formal education, and this coincides with the transition from education to the labour market or with inactivity (such as getting married, learning difficulties etc.). Investment in education and skills play an important role in improving the future employability.

Youth not leading any formal education

In 2018-19, 23.3 percent of young people aged 15-24 years were not attending any education, and men (26.0 percent) were more prone to exit formal education compared to women (20.4 percent). The pattern shown in **Figure 3.12**, indicates that the reasons for not being in education are associated with gender and nationality. While the majority of young women and men in Lebanon had stopped education for non-economic reason (around 44 percent and 46 percent respectively), 26 percent of women either finished or completely stopped education compared to 14 percent of men. Then, 18 percent of women were unable to participate for economic reasons (e.g., not able to pay school tuition fees) compared to 26 percent of men.

Gender gaps related to the reasons for being out of education remain evident when analyzed by nationality. For the Lebanese, men were more likely to be out of education for non-economic reasons (54 percent of men) and economic reasons (27 percent men) compared to women (45.5 percent and 18 percent of women respectively). For the non-Lebanese, the gender gaps were also evident, with the exception that a large share (34 percent of women and 42 percent of men) were not in education for other reasons.

Figure 3.12 *Reasons for being out of education, for youth, by nationality 2018-19*
(Percentage distribution of reasons)
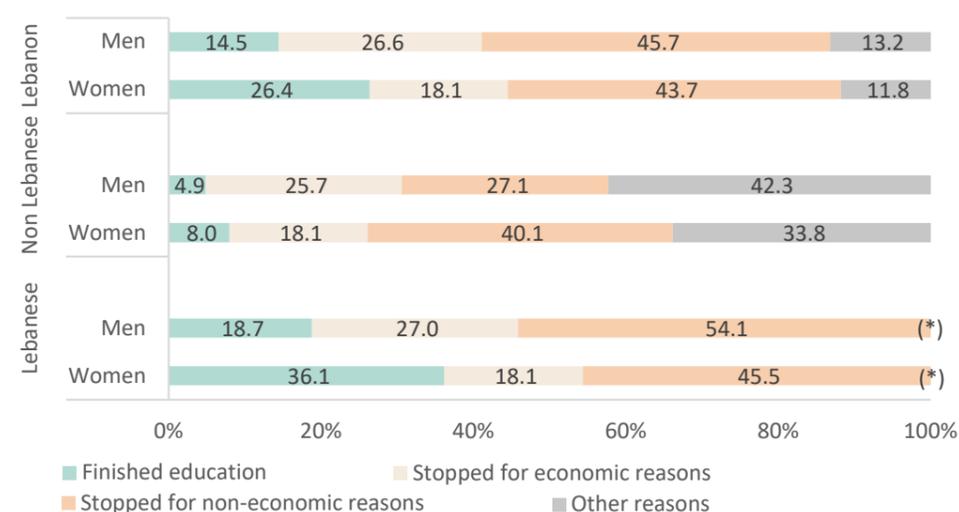
Source: LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: (*) refer to estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

An indicator that measures the unexploited potential of youth is the proportion of youths who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET). These youths are particularly at risk of labour market and social exclusion because they are neither investing in skills, nor gaining experience through employment. NEET links to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG (indicator 8.6.1).

In 2018-19, The NEET-related statistics indicated that 21.8 percent of the youth aged 15-24 years were not engaged in employment, education, or training. A gradual increase in the level of NEET was noticed since 2012 (17.0 percent). Although female attendance rates in tertiary education are higher than the corresponding male rates (see section 3.1 of this report), the gender-specific life choices result in consistently higher NEET rates for women (26.8 percent for women compared to 16.7 for men in 2018-19). The trend seems to contribute to lower economic activity and that the economy is not able to create job opportunities for youth.

Figure 3.13 *Youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training, by sex and nationality, 2012 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)
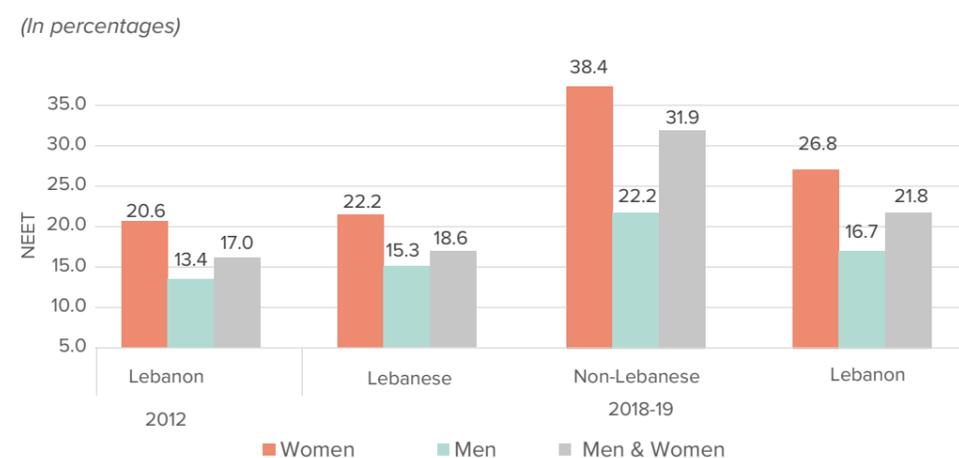
Source: CAS, LCS 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19.

Educational mobility

Educational mobility refers to a proxy measure of the transmission of educational status from the head of household to the dependent child over generations, which in some way helps to envisage the educational outcomes and economic success of the new generation. The household surveys collected information on the educational level of adult head of households, which is used to compute simple mobility tables, comparing their education attainment with that of young people 15-24 years old.

A regular gradient linking educational level attained by the dependent child with the highest school level completed by the men as head of household, is noticed. The higher the educational level of the head of household, the higher the educational level of the dependent young women or young men. Whenever a young women or young men achieved a tertiary diploma, the head of their household is found to have a better education (in 2004 and 2018-19). Of those young women that had no formal school qualification, in 54.4 percent of cases the head of household had no qualification in 2018-19. For young men at the same status, in 59.8 percent of cases the head of household had no qualification and 21.1 completed only primary school (**Table 3.5**).

Comparing the two time periods it can be observed that educational outcomes of dependent young women were affected by the education status of the head of household at a greater extent than for young men, especially for those who attained primary and compulsory education.

Table 3.5 *Education attainment of young people 15-24 years old by parent's education level, 2004 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Head of household	Young women 15-24 years, 2004					Young men 15-24 years, 2004				
	No schooling	Primary	Comple-mentary	Secon-dary	Tertiary	No schooling	Primary	Comple-mentary	Secondary	Tertiary
No schooling	70.6	46.7	28.8	15.3	10.9	65.9	39.8	24.3	13.7	10.8
Primary	(*)	45.6	41.9	33.2	27.3	25.5	50.9	39.2	29.6	24.8
Complem-entary	(*)	6.2	19.7	26.1	21.8	(*)	7.1	25.6	28.6	23.1
Secondary	(*)	(*)	6.3	15.1	17.4	(*)	(*)	8.6	14.9	19.3
Tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.3	22.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.3	22.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Head of household	Young women 15-24 years, 2018-19					Young men 15-24 years, 2018-19				
	No schooling	Primary	Comple-mentary	Secondary	Tertiary	No schooling	Primary	Comple-mentary	Secon-dary	Tertiary
No schooling	54.4	23.5	16.5	6.5	4.9	59.8	24.9	13.5	6.4	4.2
Primary	(*)	49.2	40.0	29.1	20.2	21.1	48.2	42.8	24.6	17.6
Complem-entary	(*)	22.3	26.4	28.3	24.8	(*)	21.6	29.3	27.4	23.6
Secondary	(*)	(*)	11.2	19.0	22.8	(*)	3.8	9.5	22.6	23.2
Tertiary	(*)	(*)	5.9	17.1	27.4	(*)	(*)	4.9	18.9	31.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Education categories for youth 15-24 years refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was entirely completed. The percentages do not quite equal 100, they are based on rounded figures

Text Box 3.3 *Palestinian refugees in Lebanon – Main features on Attendance in Educational Institutions, 2017*

School attendance: With 97.3 percent of the children of age group 5-9 years attending educational institutions, the proportion for both sexes attending educational institutions is almost the same. Among those in the age group 10-14, 90.7 percent were attending educational institutions, and the proportion of girls attending (92.9 percent) were higher than that of boys (88.6 percent). The gender difference was increasing by age, which indicated that more male children were dropping out at all age groups beyond the age of 10. The gender difference was significantly high in the age groups 15-19 (62.4 percent for girls vs. 50.4 percent for boys) and 20-24 years (25.2 percent for female vs. 21.4 for males) with females usually reporting higher attendance for both age-brackets.

Educational attainment of population 25 to 54 years: Among those aged 25-29 years, there are significantly more females having Secondary or University education: 13.5 percent of females had completed Secondary education and another 25.5 percent completed University education as opposed to 8.7 percent and 19.9 percent respectively in the corresponding age groups for males. On the other hand, in the age group 50-54 years, 11.8 percent of males are graduates against only 6.6 percent of females. These figures indicate that educational levels of females have been improving much faster than that of males in the last three decades or so. Moreover, 2.4 percent of females and 3.5 percent of males aged 25 to 29 years old were illiterate. The situation is inversed among the eldest 50 to 54 years old, with women illiterate being in a larger proportion (8.2 percent) than men (6.3 percent).

Source: Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017)

4. 1. Introduction

Productive employment and decent work for both women and men are important for the livelihood of individuals and their families and a necessary step to promote economic development. Different measures are used to analyze the degree to which women and men have benefitted from access to employment and appropriate working conditions. The household surveys conducted by CAS capture the intricacies of the labour market and provide a wealth of information to evaluate the labour market, providing a basis for the present chapter. The estimates produced in accordance with ILO standards for statistics on economic participation and economic activities are crucial to monitor progress in many national policies and international frameworks.

Text Box 4.1 *About statistics on labour force, employment and unemployment statistics*

The statistics presented in this chapter covering the labour force, employment and unemployment are based on concepts and definitions set out in the resolution adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982, for data from surveys conducted till 2012.

In the LFHLCS of 2018-19, these international standards have been replaced with the resolution adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2013 to produce statistics on the labour force, employment and unemployment. The 19th ICLS provides refinement of existing standards and new standards on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. The new standards introduce a number of important revisions that redefine the way the work of women and men is to be captured and reflected in official statistics.

Definitions and classifications used to generate the data for this report are presented in the Annex C.

Source: Hussmanns, Mehran and Verma, 1990, chapters 2 and 3; ILO, 1982
ILO, Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2–11 October 2013, available at http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted by international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm.

4. 2. Women and Men in the Labour Force
Labour force participation

UN MGI 3. Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex

Labour force represents the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in an economy. Labour force refers to employed persons and unemployed persons searching for an occupation/job.

Trends of labour force participation over the past fifteen years reveal an increase in labour market participation among both women and men, although gender gaps remain significant (**Figure 4.1**). Whereas women made up 52.6 percent of the working age resident population (the persons aged 15 +), only less than 30 percent of them were actively engaged in the labour market (that is the labour force, including employed and unemployed persons). This underrepresentation- as reflected in the lower levels of participation rate in the labour force- indicates a likelihood for economic dependence of women on others. Men, instead, were actively engaged more than two times higher than women over the past

years (increased from 68.9 percent in 2004 to 70.4 percent in 2018-19) with mild fluctuations over the indicated period (**Figure 4.1**).

The large gender gap, however was slightly reduced from 48 percentage points in 2004 to 41 percentage points in 2018-19 due to the slightly larger increase in women's participation rate. Labour force participation by nationality in 2018-19 (**Figure 4.2**), demonstrates essential differences, which were mainly attributed to the gender gaps. Women's rates ranged between 27.1 percent for Lebanese and 39.6 percent for non-Lebanese. Meanwhile, men's rates were between 67.4 percent for Lebanese and 85.2 percent for non-Lebanese.

Figure 4.1 *Labour force participation rate of residents aged 15 +, by sex and the gender gap, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)
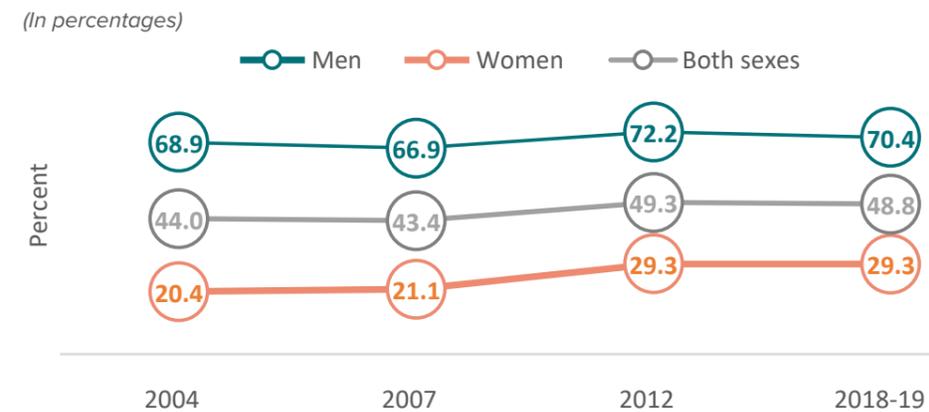
Gender Gap	2004	2007	2012	2018-19
	48.5	45.8	42.9	41.1

Figure 4.2 *Labour force participation rate of residents aged 15+, by sex and nationality, 2018-19*
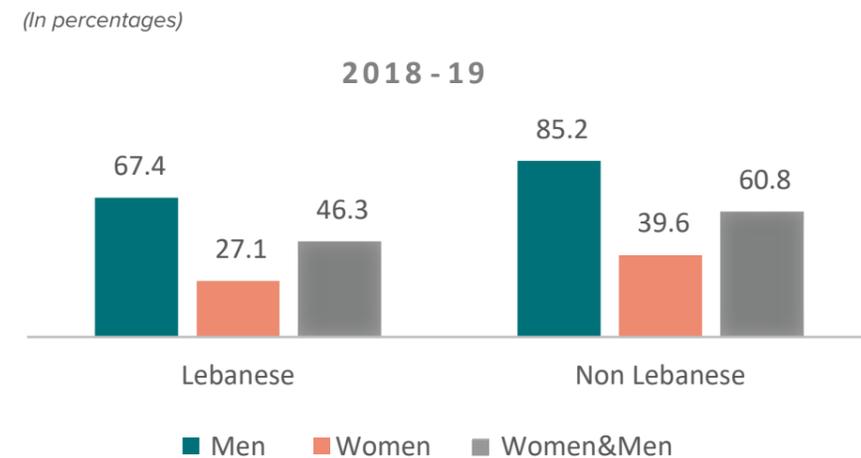
(In percentages)

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population aged 15 and over, while the gender difference is expressed in percentage points.

Increasing LFPRs were observed for all age cohorts, for women and men since 2004. The gender gap is considerable at all ages-sequences, except the young adult years (ages 15 to 24) with the narrowest gap, while gap is wider for the adults (ages 25 to 64). Even after retirement age of 65 years, men tend to stay more active than women (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 *Labour force participation rates by age group and sex, 2004 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Legend: 2004 Men | 2004 Women | 2018-19 Men | 2018-19 Women

Data points:
- 15-24: 50.1, 42.8, 28.8, 18.2
- 25-54: 92.3, 90.8, 39.4, 26.6
- 55-64: 72.7, 72.1, 19.4, 9.7
- 65+: 31.4, 26.0, 4.1, 2.6
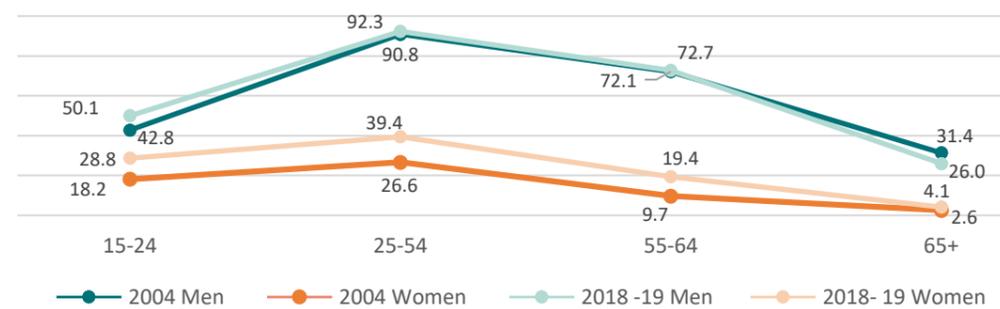
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Employment rates are shown for four age groups: people aged 15 to 24 (those just entering the labour market following education); people aged 25 to 54 (those in their prime working lives); people aged 55 to 64 (those passing the peak of their career and approaching retirement); people aged 65+ (those in retirement age). This indicator is measured as a percentage in same age group.

Employed population

Estimates on employment are crucial to monitor progress towards many national gender policies that facilitate employment of women. Employment rate, defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed, is a measure of the extent to which available labour resources (people available to work) are being used in the country. A high overall ratio is typically considered positive, since it shows that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not engaged in the economic cycle.

Reduced employment and consequently productivity, was common among women aged 15 years and above in Lebanon, though employment to population ratio increased from 18.4 percent in 2004 to 25.1 percent in 2018-19 (**Table 4.1**). For men who are able to work, the rate was substantially higher than that of women (nearly 63 percent in 2004 and 2018-19). This value is coherent to the range from 50 to 75 as suggested by ILO (2009). As expected, however, the rate is slightly higher for both women and men in productive age 15 to 64 years old (28.7 percent vs. 69.7 percent respectively in 2018) compared to those aged 15 and above (25.1 percent vs. 63.4 percent respectively in 2018. Although the education achievement of women and girls has improved, as confirmed by higher female educational attainment rates (see chapter 3), the engagement of women in the labour market remains weak. It is expected that the positive impact of better educational achievements for women will materialize over the long run.

Table 4.1 *Employment to population ratio, by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Employment rate	2004		2007		2012		2018-19	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Persons aged 15+	18.4	63.8	19.0	61.2	25.3	66.9	25.1	63.4
Persons aged 15-64	20.2	67.9	21.4	66.5	28.7	73.3	28.7	69.7

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: This indicator is about the share of employed persons aged 15 years and above in the population of the corresponding sex and age group. Employed people are those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week.

Balancing work and family life is particularly challenging for employed women. For this reason, employment opportunities may often be limited, particularly when they have children. On the other hand, having children generally has the opposite impact on the employment rate for men, since prevailing gender norms evoke the productive role and the domestic employment for women while men are expected to be the main income earners.

An upward trend in the employment rate of women aged 25 to 49 years old is captured through available data (**Figure 4.4**). Their employment rate has steadily increased since 2004 to reach 31.8 percent in 2018-19, and this is particularly true for those who do not have children under the age of 3 living in the household. However, the rate for women living with a child under the age of 3 was remarkably different, compared to women who are not, with the largest difference of 14 percentage points noted in 2018-19. For men, living with a child under age 3 was positively associated with their employment, because this group of men are more likely to be engaged in employment. One possible explanation could be that men tend to establish a secure employment situation upon the establishment of the household and prepare to be the main income earners in the household.

On the other hand, the gender gap (rate of men minus rate of women) is narrowing over the indicated period: for those living with a child, the rate went down from 81 percentage points in 2004 to 72 percentage points in 2018-19, while for those who are not living with a child, it went down from 58 percentage points in 2004 to 48 percentage points in 2018-19.

Figure 4.4 *Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Women:
- 2004: 13.0, 25.9, 22.9
- 2007: 15.3, 28.2, 25.3
- 2012: 19.2, 35.5, 32.0
- 2018-19: 21.2, 35.6, 31.8

Men:
- 2004: 94.2, 84.2, 87.1
- 2007: 93.5, 93.9, 86.4
- 2012: 94.0, 90.2, 91.2
- 2018-19: 93.4, 83.7, 86.6

Legend: With children under age 3 | No children under age 3 | Employment rate for 25 to 49
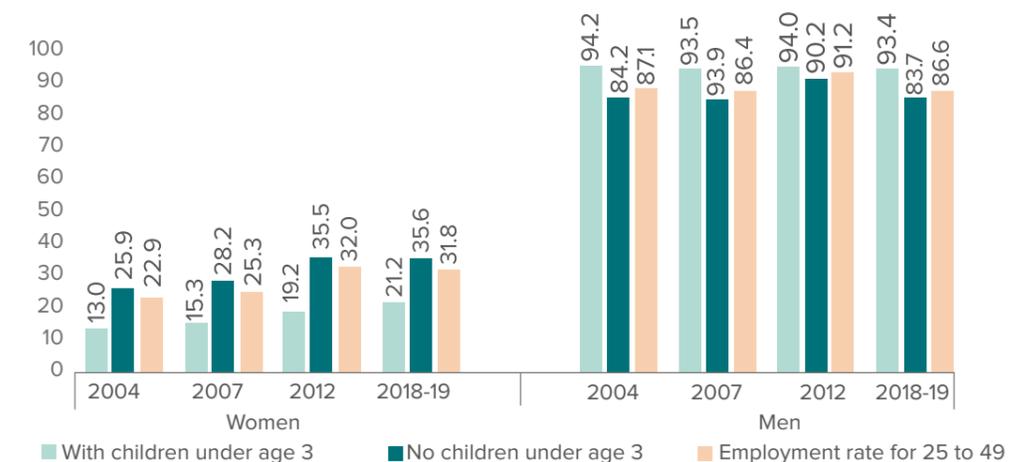
(Gender Gap in percentage points difference)

Gender gap	2004	2007	2012	2018-19
Employment rate for 25 to 49	64.3	61.1	59.1	54.7
With children under age 3	81.2	78.2	74.8	72.2
No children under age 3	58.3	55.6	54.7	48.1

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The employment rate is the share of employed persons aged 25-49 in the population of the corresponding sex and age group. Data are reported according to the number of children under the age of 3. Children living outside the household are not considered. Domestic workers are excluded.

17- To be noted that "Employment rate" is routinely used in the statistical products of UNECE and EU-ROSTAT, instead of the term "employment-to-population ratio" that is generally used by ILO, although the definition and method of calculation of the indicator are exactly the same.

Unemployment and inactivity

Unemployment represents the unsatisfied supply of labour in a country. The unemployment rate is considered one of the main labour market measures and it is incorporated in the SDG framework (SDG Indicator 8.5.2).

Over the last 15 years, the overall unemployment rate increased from 7.9 percent in 2004 to 11.4 in 2018-19. The increase was higher for women than men (**Figure 4.5**), suggesting that more women are willing and able to work, but cannot find a job opportunity.

In terms of gender differences, it is true that women's unemployment rates are higher than men's, but the gender difference does not exceed 4 percentage points in the referenced periods. Being unemployed reflects to a certain extent the economic vulnerability for both sexes, which seems to have increased from 9.5 percent for women and 7.3 percent for men in 2004, to 14.3 percent for women and 10 percent for men aged 15 and above in 2018- 19.

Figure 4.5 *Unemployment rate by sex and age, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

(Rate by nationality)

2018-19				
	Lebanese		Non Lebanese	
Women 15+		17.1		5.5
Women 25+		13.5		6.5
Men 15+		9.9		10.4
Men 25+		6.9		7.7
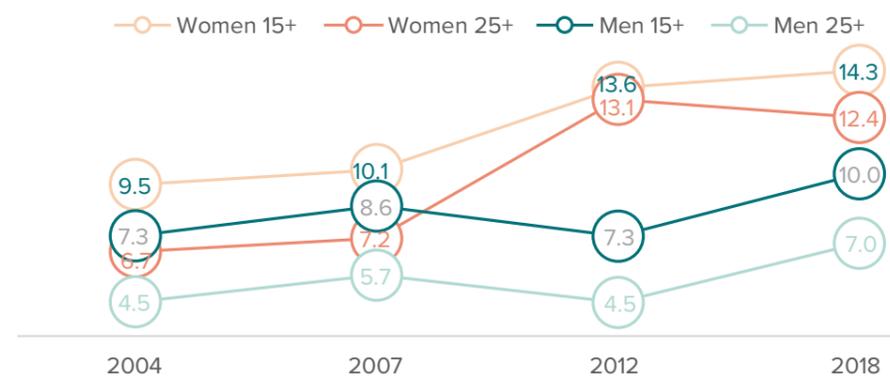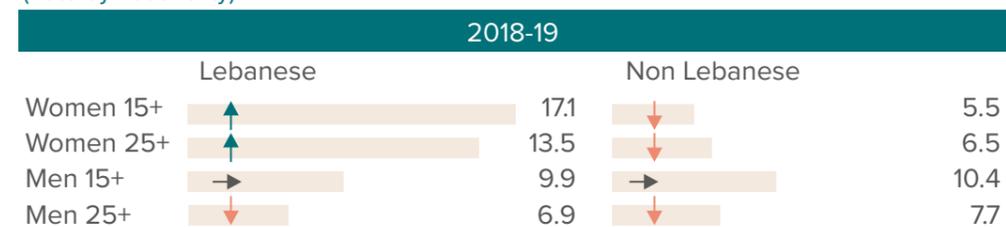
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force, for the age group 15 years and above and 25 years and above.

While short periods of being without a job are of less concern, long-term unemployment can have longer-term impacts. In 2018-19, women yet again had a higher likelihood for long-term unemployment (8.9 percent) than men (5.1 percent). For men aged 25 years and above the ratio is likely to be far less (**Table 4.2**).

The long-term unemployment in Lebanon is the result of the modest ability of the economy to create jobs matching the supply of labour, in terms of size and skills. This pushes the Lebanese labour force, notably the first time job entrants like youth, to migrate in search for opportunities and higher pay levels. These trends will potentially have long term impact on the formation of the human capital and drain Lebanon of its skilled resources.

Table 4.2 *Long term Unemployment rate by age group and sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Long term unemployment	Women	Men	Both sexes	Gender gap
Persons aged 15+	8.9	5.1	6.3	-3.8
Persons aged 25+	8.4	3.8	5.2	-4.7

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Long-term unemployment is about seeking employment for a duration of 12 months or more, including the reference period. The long-term unemployment rate, is the number of unemployed people with long-term unemployment as a percentage of labour force in the same period. Gender gap measures the difference between the rates of men and women.

From a macro-economic perspective, persisting rates of unemployment together with the high rates of economic inactivity result in a substantial loss of economic opportunities and income for women and men.

The inactive population, or persons outside the labour force, comprise persons generally over the age of 15, which are neither employed nor unemployed. A person may have this status due to its participation in formal education or training, engagement in household duties, retirement or illness, infirmity or disability. Inactivity rate is extensively higher for women than for men indicating a disadvantaged position of women. In the population of women, the proportion of those who are inactive fell over the last fifteen years by 9 percentage points (79.6 percent in 2004 and 70.7 percent in 2018-19). Among men, nearly 30 percent are outside the labour force in 2018-19 and this proportion never exceeded the level of 33 percent (in 2007) over the period under consideration (**Table 4.3**).

Table 4.3 *Distribution of working age residents 15+, by active and inactive status, by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	2004		2007		2012		2018-19	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labour Force	20.4	68.9	21.1	66.9	29.3	72.2	29.3	70.4
Outside Labour Force	79.6	31.1	78.9	33.1	70.7	27.8	70.7	29.6

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Persons outside the labour force (or Inactive) are all persons who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed, such as pupils/ students, housekeepers, persons in retirement, people with a disability, discouraged unemployed, etc.

4. 3. Employment Conditions of Women and Men

Economic sector

The concentration of women or men in specific sectors or in types of occupations calls for attention to gender- based employment segregation that is often at the heart of gender gaps in the quality of work. Employment segregation has important implications for gender equality and the country's economic productivity.

Employment in a branch (sector) of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person works during the time-reference period. Usually employed population (aged 15+) are distributed across three broad sectors of

of economic activity: Agriculture, Industry and Services. This distribution permits the monitoring of the labour flow and concentration of both women and men in each of these broad sectors.

Available data confirms an existing influence of gender stereotyping on women's sectoral and occupational choices (**Figure 4.6**). The services sector is the branch of economic activity with the largest concentration for both employed women and men: around 9 women out of ten, and 7 men out of ten. Women are largely overrepresented with a gender gap of 23 percentage points in 2004 and 2018-19. Agriculture sector has declined as a source of employment, since the proportion of employed women and men working in this sector has decreased (from 3.4 percent for women and 8.8 percent for men in 2004 to 1.6 percent and 4.4 percent respectively in 2018-19). The industrial sector has declined as a source of employment only for women (from 10 percent in 2004 to 6.7 percent in 2018), while the sector maintained its share in terms of employed men at a relatively steady level (slightly declined from 27.9 percent in 2004 to 26.6 percent in 2018-19).

Figure 4.6 *Distribution of employed population aged 15+ by major branch of economic activity, by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)
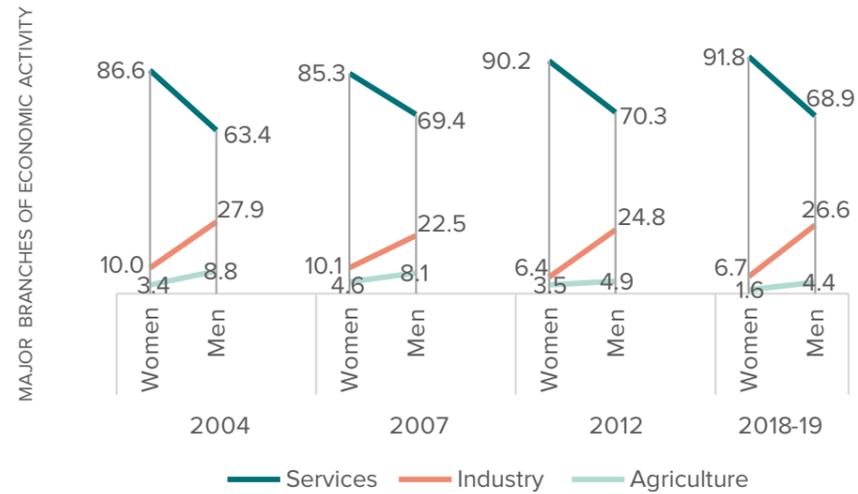
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Economic activities are classified based on the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC Rev 4. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which this person works.

The unequal engagement of women and men in the three sectors varies across governorates in 2018-19 (**Figure 4.7**). The largest gender gap in services sector (over 25 percentage points) appears in North Lebanon, Bekaa, South Lebanon and Nabatieh.

Figure 4.7 *Distribution of employed population by main branch of economic sector, by sex and governorates, 2018-19*

(In percentages)
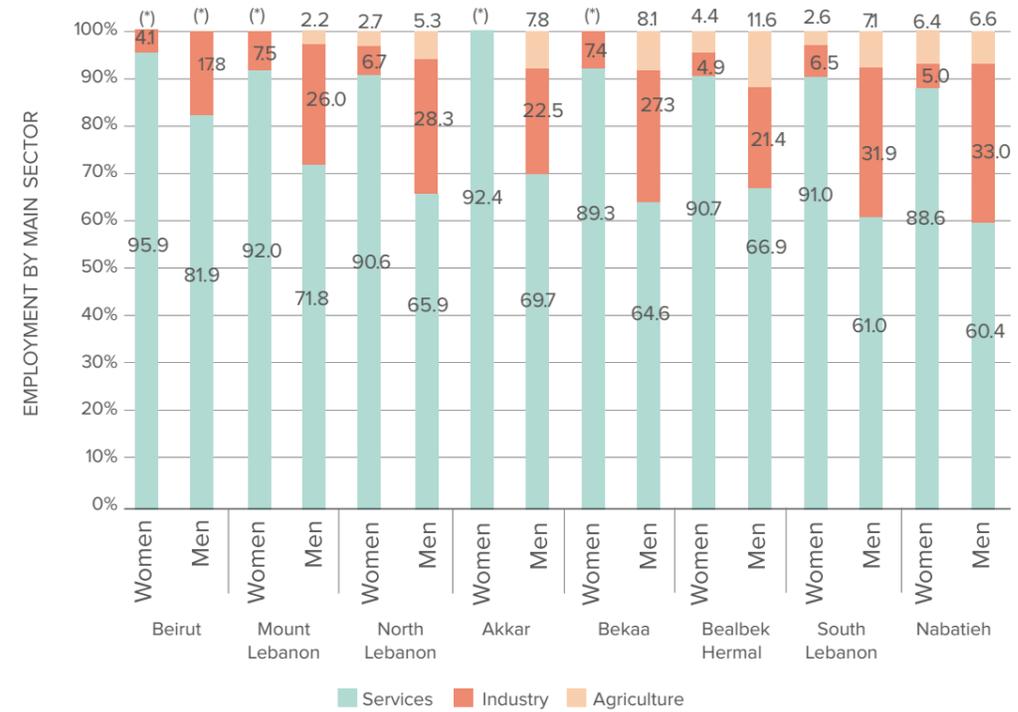
Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: (*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.
The percentages do not quite equal 100, they are based on rounded figures.

The proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by sex, is one of the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals framework (SDG Indicator 8.3.1). The lower the value of the indicator is, for a given country, the closer the country is to achieving the development goal. Higher informality usually means less security and increased vulnerability for people engaged in informal employment. In 2018-19 the share of non-agricultural employment, which is classified as informal, was 54.8 percent for women and 53.3 percent for men (**Table 4.4**).

Table 4.4 *Informal employment (non-agricultural) by sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Informal employment	Women	Men	Both sexes
Employed persons aged 15+	54.8	53.3	53.7

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The indicator follows the operational criteria as per ILO recommendations and guidelines of the 17th ICLS. It refers to jobs that do not provide employees with legal or social protection, thus exposing them to greater economic risks than other employed. Informal jobs of employees thus include "lack of coverage by the social security system, lack of entitlement to paid annual or sick leave, and lack of a written employment contract"

Occupational structure of employment

The distribution of occupations, in their current work, among women and men provides another way to assess the quality of employment. Occupation refers to the kind of job (main tasks and duties) usually performed by an employed person, irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person. The analysis of 2018-19 data indicates that the distribution of women and men across the occupational categories as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), reflects gender-specific processes of (self) selection in the labour market (**Table 4.5**). The occupational pattern of women's and men's employment reveals that women predominantly work as professionals (30.4 percent), in elementary occupations[18] (27.3 percent) and as service and sales workers (19.1 percent). Meanwhile, men tend to work as *craft and related trades workers* (23.6 percent) and as *service and sales workers* (21.9 percent). Women's employment is thus concentrated in a more limited number of occupations, with relatively lower degree of power and influence than that of men.

Furthermore, the analysis of women's and men's likelihood of being in formal or informal employment underlined that informal employment is an important source of employment for women working in elementary occupations (25.4 percent in informal as opposed to 2.0 percent in formal) as well as for service and sales workers (11.8 percent in informal as opposed to 7.4 percent in formal). For those men that were predominantly craft and related trades workers, informality is much more prevalent (18.1 percent in informal as opposed to 5.4 percent in formal).

Table 4.5 *Distribution of employed in formal and informal employment, according to occupation in current work, and sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Occupations	Women			Men		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.0	0.8	4.8	6.0	2.0	8.1
Professionals	20.5	9.9	30.4	7.1	2.9	10.0
Technicians and associate professionals	4.5	2.4	6.9	2.9	1.5	4.3
Clerical support workers	4.9	1.8	6.7	2.7	0.9	3.5
Service and sales workers	7.4	11.8	19.1	10.0	11.8	21.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	0.8	2.4	3.2	5.4	18.1	23.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.2	8.7	12.9
Elementary occupations	2.0	25.4	27.3	1.8	7.2	9.0
Armed forces occupations	0.7	(*)	0.8	6.6	(*)	6.6
Total	45.2	54.8	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Estimates on the occupational structure are classified in correspondence to the International Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) major groups (at one-digit level): Armed forces occupations; Managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals; Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Elementary occupations. (ILO, 2008).
Domestic workers are excluded
(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

18- Elementary occupations are for instance: cleaners and helpers, street and related sales workers, etc.

Gender disparities in occupations are further captured by the differences reported in the share of women to the share of men in employment in each specific occupation. Actually, data from the 2018-19 survey indicate that women are overrepresented in occupations as professionals and elementary work and clerical support, as their employment in that occupation as a share of female's total employment is greater than men's employment in that particular occupation as a share of men's total employment (**Figure 4.8**).

Figure 4.8 *Gender gap in occupations, 2018-19*

(Percentage points difference)
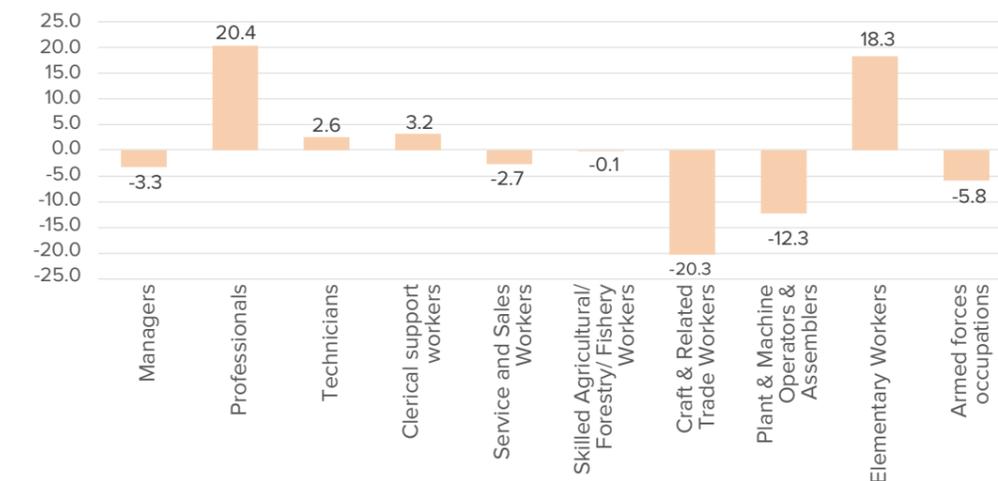
Source CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Gender gap corresponds to the difference (female – male) in average shares of ISCO-08 major groups. The calculation of female/male differentials by occupation in group X (ISCO-08): "Share of employed women in group X in total employment, female" minus "Share of employed men in group X in total employment, male". A positive differential means that women tend to be concentrated in a specific occupation. A negative differential signifies the reverse.
Domestic workers are again excluded for consistency with estimations in **Table 4.5**.

Status in employment

The classification of employed persons by status in employment provides an indication of the types of economic risk that the employed face in their work, the strength of institutional attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers.

For employed persons, the extent to which women and men have access to paid employment (employees and employers) can reflect their integration into the monetary economy and access to a regular income. Work as employee and employer constituted the great majority of all employed women: from 85.8 percent in 2004 to 88.4 percent in 2018-19. This is true also for men, although with some differences compared to women: men employees and employers constituted 62.9 percent in 2004 and 76.2 percent in 2018-19 (**Figure 4.9**). These estimations confirm a significant gender difference in status in employment.

On the other hand, those workers engaged as own-account workers and contributing family workers are defined to be in "vulnerable" employment (ILOSTAT 2018). Women in vulnerable employment constitute only a limited portion of all employed women (14.2 percent in 2004 and 11.6 percent in 2018-19). Men are engaged as own-account workers and contributing family workers at 37.1 percent in 2004 and 23.8 percent in 2018.

UN MGI 4 to 6. Proportion of employed who are employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers, by sex

Moreover, being an employer and own-account worker, are closely associated with the concept of entrepreneurship (create employment for themselves and employment opportunities for others). Men are more likely than women to be included in this group, which indicates that women still have less entrepreneurial roles and activities.

The gender sensitive patterns and trends of the incidence of paid employment and that of vulnerable employment by gender are therefore providing an idea on how the quality of employment have evolved for men and women in the recent 15 years.

Figure 4.9 *Distribution of employment by status in employment (in main job), by sex, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In Percentages)

■ Employers ■ Employees ■ Own-account workers ■ Contributing family workers
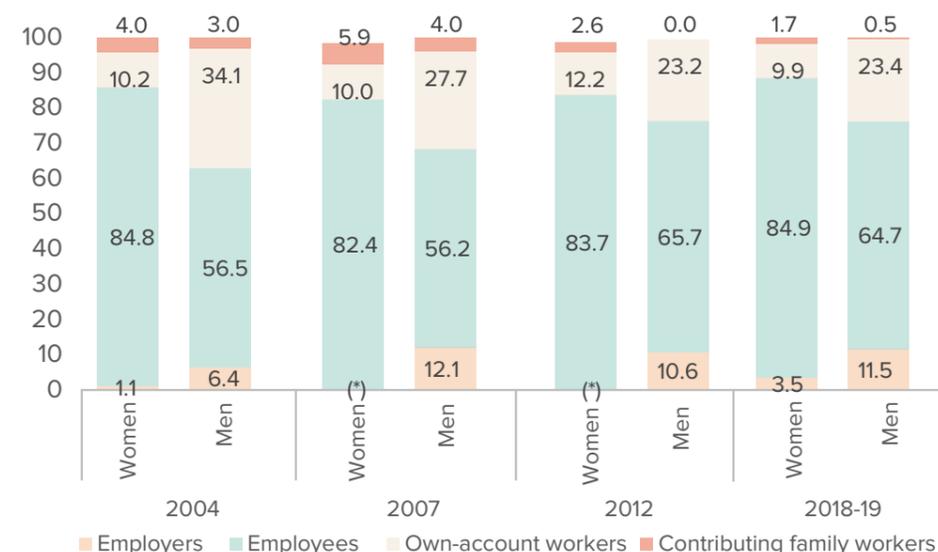
Vulnerable employment share	Women	Men
2004	14.2	37.1
2007	15.9	31.6
2012	14.8	23.8
2018-19	11.6	23.8

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: The estimates are classified based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93) and concerns the following categories: employees; employers; own-account workers; contributing family workers.
The share of own-account workers and contributing family workers is a valuable and reasonable proxy to measure vulnerability in employment (though not a perfect one) (ILOSTAT, 2018). Vulnerable employment is measured as the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment.
(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.

Working time and Part-time employment

Statistics on the volume of working hours are essential to assess working conditions of employed women and men because the number of hours worked is a crucial part of decent work as it has an impact on the health and well-being of individuals.

The level and trends in working time for different age-groups is important to monitor the working and living conditions of the individual throughout the life cycle. On average, women spent less hours than men on paid work. Men instead not only work more hours, but they surpass the internationally defined limit of normal working hours of 48 hours per week[19]. Women actually worked shorter hours at their main job in 2004 (40.2 hours per week) and in 2018-19 (40.3 hours). Men instead work on average nearly 2 hours more than the defined limit during the reference week: 49.9

19- In line with both the international labour standards established by the ILO Conventions No. 1

hours in 2004 and 50.8 hours in 2018-19 (**Table 4.6**). However, it is important to say that the noted gender difference in paid work does not reflect the greater amount of time that women dedicate to family care and household tasks, as compared to men. These findings are supported by what was stated above related to the occupations and the employment status of women. For instance, working in the occupation of professionals (which is mostly teachers) and as employees may mean that a pre-defined set of working hours is required as per contractual arrangements.

For men, however, working as employer and own account may mean more flexibility and unpredictability in terms of number of working hours.

Table 4.6 *Average number of actually worked hours (per week) in all jobs, by sex 2004, 2012 and 2018-19*

(In Percentages)

	2004			**2012**			**2018-19**		
	Women	**Men**	**Gender Gap**	**Women**	**Men**	**Gender Gap**	**Women**	**Men**	**Gender Gap**
15-24	41.8	49.7	16.0	45.1	52.4	13.9	41.8	51.3	18.4
25-34	41.2	50.9	19.1	41.6	53.2	21.7	41.2	52.4	21.3
35-54	39.3	50.6	22.2	41.3	52.2	21.0	39.7	51.4	22.7
55-64	36.8	47.1	21.9	40.5	48.9	17.2	39.1	48.6	19.5
65+	39.6	44.9	11.8	(*)	42.9	20.4	39.2	44.3	11.6
Total (15+)	40.2	49.9	19.4	41.8	51.5	18.8	40.3	50.8	20.7

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Average hours actually worked per week are calculated by dividing the total number of hours actually worked per week by the total number of persons in employment (or employees). The concept of hours actually worked is prioritized because of the data availability from previous surveys which used only this standard. Gender Gap = (men-women)*100/men. Figures does not include domestic workers for whom hours worked are generally higher.
(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.

The estimates on both hours usually worked and hours actually worked are presented for 2018-19 based on the international standards on the measurement of working time adopted by the 18th ICLS in 2008[20].

Data from 2018-19 indicate that the actual hours of work at the main job were slightly lower than the hours usually worked because of temporary absences such as vacation or annual leave, own illness or injury, or reduction of economic activity, affecting about 2 percent of employed residents in any given week. (**Figure 4.10**). The estimates are differing for women (usual hours 40.3; actual hours 38.9) and men (usual hours 51.3; actual hours 49.3). However, significant gender variation is found on the average hours usually worked and the average hours actually worked during the reference week according to the branch of economic activity. The highest number of hours for women was in industry (usual hours 42.4; actual hours 41.3), followed by services (usual hours 40.2; actual hours 38.7), and then agriculture (usual hours 36.4; actual hours 35.1). By contrast, for men, the highest number of hours was in services (usual hours 52.6; actual hours 51.5), followed by industry (usual hours 49.3; actual hours 45.1), and then agriculture (usual hours 44.5; actual hours 40.8).

and No.30 and with relevant international recommendations regarding the effects of working hours on occupational safety and health.
20- The data on both hours usually worked and hours actually worked are promoted for the first time in the LFHLCS 2018-19, in line with ILO: Resolution concerning the measurement of working time, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2008.

Figure 4.10 *Hours usually worked and hours actually worked in main job, by main branch of economic activity (per week), by sex 2018-19*

(In Percentages)
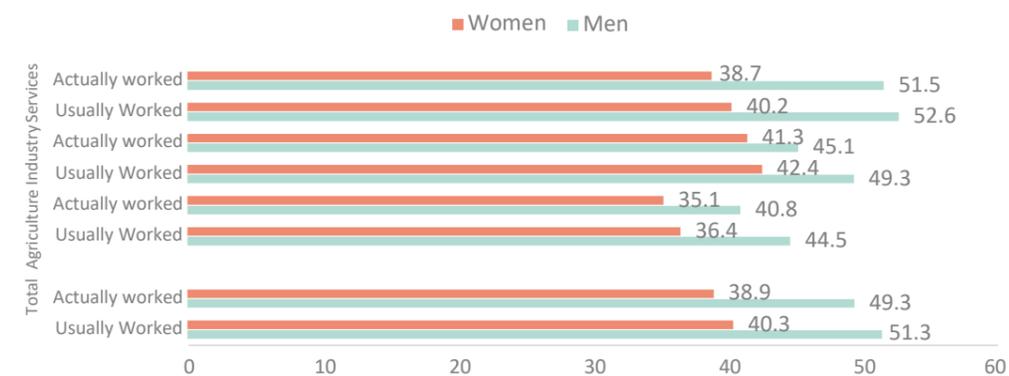
■ Women ■ Men

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19

While access to full-time work is generally considered as empowering women economically, the incidence of part-time work for women may be either linked to employment barriers or to the choice to balance time spent on paid work, household responsibilities and childrearing. Part-time worker as defined in the ILO Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 (No. 175) refers to the employed person whose hours of work are fewer than those of comparable full-time workers. Engagement in part-time work may be highly linked to some legal considerations that are governing maternity leaves in Lebanon, which are relatively short and may cause women to seek part time jobs to be able to balance motherhood and work requirements. Other potential factors are related to early childhood education that is not compulsory and pre-school facilities that are usually expensive or not available in all communities which may limit full-time employment for women (mainly mothers).

Figure 4.11 *Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment, by sex and nationality, 2004 and 2018-19*

(In percentages, cut-off = 35 hours usually worked per week)
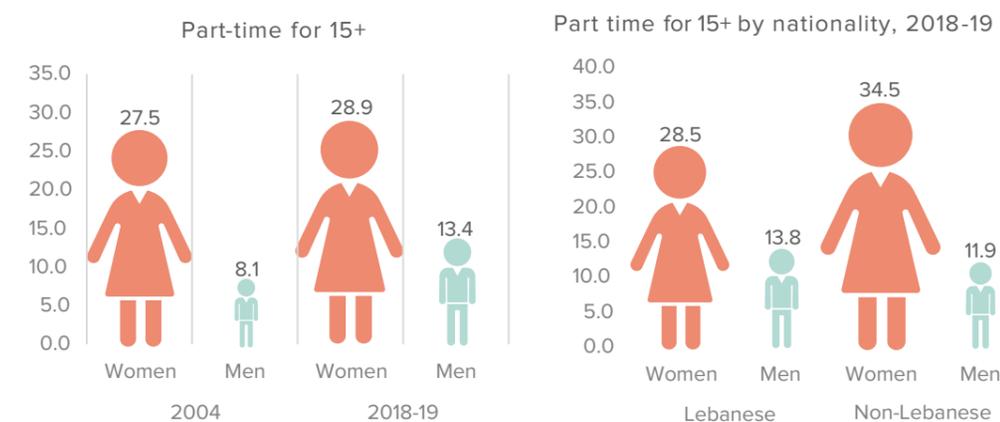
Source: CAS, LCS 2004; and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Based on a common definition of part-time employment, the estimates represent the percentage of employment that is part time, based on a common definition of less than 35 usually weekly hours as cut-off, in the main job.
Domestic workers are excluded.

UN MGI 14. Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex.

While the prevalence of part-time is comparatively low in Lebanon, women are more likely than men to be engaged in this form of employment (**Figure 4.11**). For women, the proportion was recorded to be under 30 percent in 2004 (27.5 percent) and 2018-19 (28.9 percent), while for men it is even lower although a considerable increase of 5.3 percentage points is seen from 2004 (8.1 percent) to 2018-19 (13.4 percent). Interesting to note that the incidence is higher for non-Lebanese women (34.5 percent) compared to the Lebanese counterparts (28.5 percent). In contrary, Lebanese men have slightly higher incidence compared to Non-Lebanese. This is potentially due to higher economic need amongst non-Lebanese households.

4. 4. Youth and employment

Recurrent household surveys provide a wealth of information to evaluate the situation of youth in terms of participation in the labour market.

Participation in the labour market

Youth aged 15 to 24 years, make up 23 percent of total working age resident population (15+). A higher proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 are participating in the labour force than before. Despite the rapid increase in the labour force participation rate of young women (by 10 percentage points) and young men (by 7 percentage points) over the period between 2004 and 2018, the gender gap was contracted from 24.6 percentage points in 2004 to 21.3 percentage points. Data for 2018-19 reveals that the participation rates of Non-Lebanese young women and men are almost twice those of Lebanese counterparts, although the gender gap is larger for the earlier group (**Figure 4.12**).

Figure 4.12 *Youth Labour force participation rate, by sex and nationality*

(In percentages)
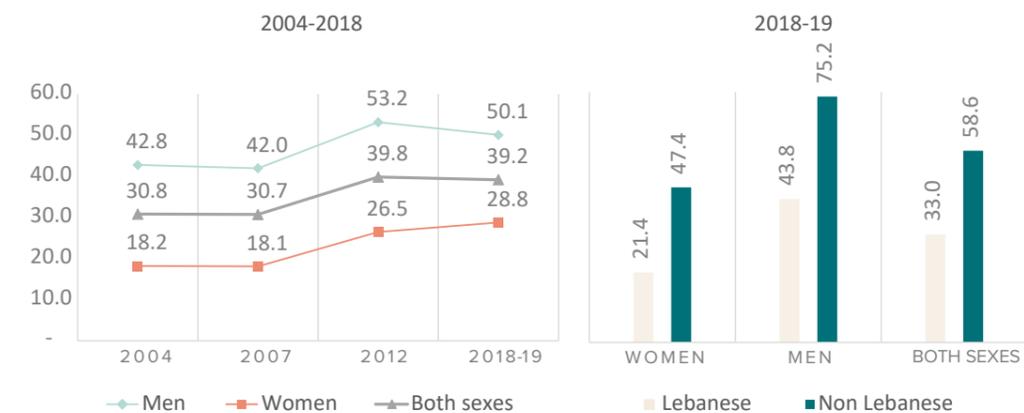
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19

The low rates for young women, however should be evaluated in conjunction with the reasons for being outside the labour force, which is specifically relevant for youth. For young women, education is the main process competing with engagement in economic activities. Out of the economically inactive youth in the age group 15-24: 65 percent of young women and 82 percent of young men are inactive because of enrolment in education and training. Nearly 20 percent of young women and 40 percent of young men aged 15 to 24 years were in paid work or had a job even if they were temporarily absent. The estimated employment to population rate for young residents had generally been increasing since 2004, largely driven by a rise in the rate for young women participation (by 7.9 percentage points) (**Figure 4.13**).

Figure 4.13 *Youth employment to population ratio, by sex*

(In percentages)
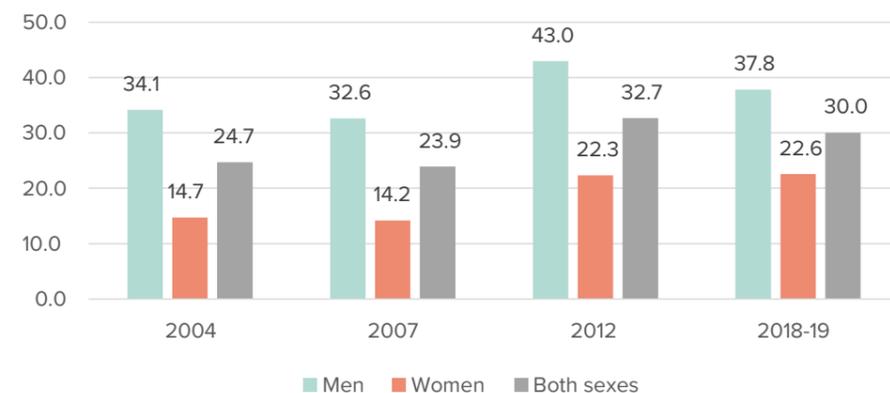
	Lebanese	Non-Lebanese
Women	13.5	45.5
Men	32.0	61.2

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: According to ILO, employment includes those who worked in a job for at least one hour and those temporarily absent from a job. This indicator is about the share of employed persons aged 15-24 years in the population of the corresponding age group and sex.

Youth unemployment

Tackling youth unemployment is important, as it generally disproportionately affects the youth work force. Among the young people in the labour force (either employed or unemployed), 2 out of ten women or men were unemployed in 2018-19, while the other eight are employed. In line with the global tendency, youth unemployment rate is higher than that of adults: in 2019, overall youth unemployment rate was, just more than double the general unemployment rate. In 2018-19, and to some extent also in earlier years, the unemployment was much higher among university graduates (**Table 4.7**).

Table 4.7 *Youth unemployment rate by sex, and education level*

(In percentages)

	2004		2007		2012		2018-19	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-24	19.0	20.2	21.6	22.3	15.6	19.2	21.4	24.5
Education Level								
Illiterate	13.8	21.2		8.5	-	7.4	0.6	16.4
Read and write/Pre-school	25.1	10.0	60.9	18.1	-	-	-	27.9
Elementary	25.3	18.6	11.9	19.2	13.7	21.4	5.6	21.4
Intermediary	27.8	19.7	25.6	17.1	24.6	12.4	25.8	20.1
Secondary	21.4	26.1	26.4	30.1	19.3	18.9	32.5	22.8
University and above	22.4	24.6	27.6	35.5	18.7	30.4	35.6	35.9

2018-19					
	Women	Men		Women	Men
Lebanese 15-24	36.7	27.0	**Non Lebanese 15-24**	4.1	18.7

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19

Qualification mismatches

One of the specific difficulties that young men and women face consists on the mismatch between the qualification they possess and the qualification requirements in the job they occupy, as endorsed by the 20th ICLS (ILO 2018). A mismatch occurs when the level of education of the young women or men in employment does not correspond (is higher or lower) to the level of education required to perform their job.

An analysis of qualification mismatch by level of education, with 2018-19 survey data showed that the level of education and training of about 31.5 percent of young employed people was higher than the requirements to perform their jobs. The rate of over-education was higher among young men (32.6 percent) and lower among young women (29.7 percent). Qualification mismatches in the form of under-education was about 22.9 percent among young men and slightly lower, at 18.8 percent among young women (**Figure 4.14**).

Figure 4.14 *Qualification mismatch by sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19

Transition to decent work

The obstacles that the youth face to obtain decent work are critical. To understand the transition to decent work of young women and men it is essential to identify their statuses over three stages of transition: i) Before transition; ii) In transition; and iii) Transition to decent work completed. This entails identifying their labour force statuses with respect to decent work perspective (ILO 2013), using data from 2018-19.

Young men are two times as likely to be in decent work compared to young women. Out of the total young women only a small proportion (around 4.8 percent in 2018-19) is employed in decent work conditions (**Table 4.8**). For young men, one in ten was in decent work. The shares of employed young women and men, in transition to better jobs were 38.7 percent and 15.5 percent respectively. These include: persons who work reduced hours involuntary (time-related underemployed) or work temporary, those who work in vulnerable employment (own-account workers and contributing family workers), and workers whose job conditions do not meet their own standards (and are looking for a different or additional jobs) or common standards of decent work (informal employment). The vast majority of young women was not in transition (79.7 percent) since they were in school or inactive for other reasons. While for young men, around half of them were before transition (50.3 percent). Actually, when job opportunities are scarce, the decision to remain in the current job or to return to school is quite common for youth.

Table 4.8 *Youth transition to decent work by sex, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Stages of transition to decent work	Young men	Young women	Young people
I. Before transition	**50.3**	**79.7**	**64.4**
In school (N)	40.7	51.4	45.9
Inactive for other reasons (N)	9.6	28.3	18.6
II. In Transition	**38.7**	**15.5**	**27.6**
Discouraged jobseekers (N)	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other potential labour force (N)	0.6	0.9	0.8
In school searching for a job (U)	2.6	2.4	2.5
Other unemployed (U)	9.6	4.6	7.2
Time-related underemployed (E)	1.0	0.3	0.7
In vulnerable employment (E)	3.6	0.7	2.2
Wishing to change jobs (E)	3.7	0.8	2.3
In informal employment (E)	17.1	5.4	11.5
III. Transition to decent work completed	**10.9**	**4.8**	**8.0**
Total youth aged 15-24 years	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19.
Note: Labour force status: E = Employed U = Unemployed N = Outside the labour force.
Figures reported exclude domestic workers.

4. 5. Child Labour

Working Children

Child labour has long been recognized as a violation of children's fundamental rights. It is also regarded as an important barrier to national development, as it negatively impacts human resource development, and magnifies the risk of turning a country's assets into potential liabilities. It is defined as working activities that deprive children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and activities which are harmful to their physical and mental development. It interferes with proper schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely, or requiring them to combine school attendance and extremely long and heavy hours of work. Child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and more generally in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable, in keeping with the standards set by national legislations, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

This analysis relies on data from the national Child Labour Survey in Lebanon (CLS) of 2015, which collected detailed information on children's participation in work and other relevant data.[21] Such information includes its prevalence and distribution, forms, economic sectors of work as well as its conditions, characteristics and consequences. Child labour is incorporated in the SDGs framework (Indicator 8.7.1).

21- The national Child Labour Survey was designed to cover the entire territory of Lebanon, with the exception of the Palestinian refugee camps. Like every household-based surveys, the CLS does not cover people living on streets/parks, or in institutions.

Only 3.6 percent of total children aged 5-17 years from households with children aged 5 and above were working in 2015 (rate for children aged 12-14 was 4.4 percent and for those aged 15-17 years was 10.8 percent). The estimated employment rate for boys is 5.8 percent, and for girls 1.3 percent, indicating for a significant gender gap of 4.5 percentage points. Indeed, the great majority of children were not working - girls 98.7 percent and boys 94.2 percent - are not working (0.3 percent were working but are not in child labour) (**Table 4.9**).

Table 4.9 *Working children aged 5-17 years, by sex 2015*

(In Percentages)

	Girls	Boys	Both sexes
Working Children 5-17 years	(1.3)	5.8	3.6

12-14 years =4.4
15-17 years= 10.8

Source: CAS, CLS 2015
Note: The figures refer to children that worked in the 7 days prior to the survey date. In the CLS 2015 report, the engagement of children aged 5-14 years in unpaid household services for 28 hours or more per week, and that of children aged 15-17 years for 43 hours or more per week is considered as "at work". Data for age sequences are not presented due to low number of cases.
(n.n): to use with caution because number is less than 50 cases.

It is interesting to note that the majority of children aged 5-17 years (88.9 percent) were in education and did not get involved in any other activity. A good proportion (7.5 percent) are neither working nor attending school ("idle" children). A low share of children is exclusively working (2.8 percent) and the marginal rest were combining work and school.

Involvement in household chores

Involvement of children in household chores may have an adverse impact on schooling and their grooming, but also has an ingrained voluntary aspect in it.

On average, around 43.5 percent of all surveyed children has been involved in household chores. The proportion of girls involved in household chores (48 percent) is much higher than that of boys (39.4 percent), In all the three age brackets (5-11, 12-14 and 15-17), girls are uniformly more involved than boys in household chores reaching up to nearly half of boys (51.0 percent) and nearly 65.8 percent of girls aged 15-17 years that engaged in unpaid household services (**Figure 4.15**). The gender disparity for all age groups is confirmed.

Figure 4.15 *Children involvement in household chores by sex and age, 5-17 year, by sex and age –sequences, 2015*

(In percentages)
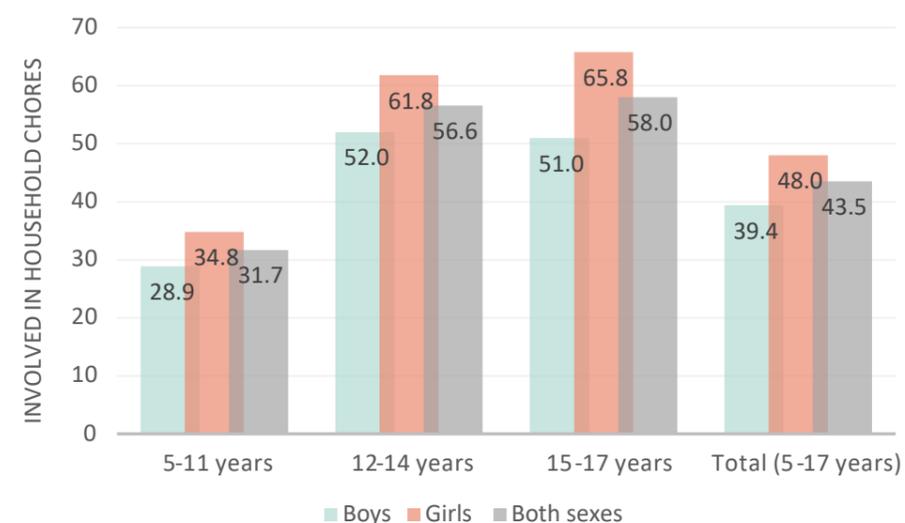
Source: CAS, CLS 2015
Note: Household chores refer to unpaid household services.

Among children involved in household chores, 81 percent are working up to seven hours per week. For this weekly working time bracket, boys are more involved in work (87.9 percent) than girls (74.8 percent).

With the increase in the number of weekly working hours, the percentage of children involved in household chores declines. Yet, girls become more involved than boys, with 8.6 percent of girls involved in household chores working at least 15 hours per week, compared to an insignificant percentage for boys (**Figure 4.16**).

Figure 4.16 *Children involved in household chores, 5-17 years, by number of hours devoted per week and sex, 2015*

(In percentages)
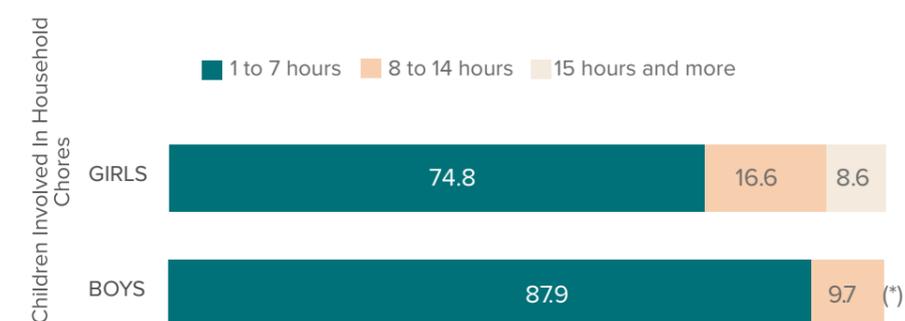
Source: CAS, CLS 2015
Note: Household chores refer to unpaid household services.

(*): Number is less than 25 cases.

Text Box 4.2 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon – Main features of the economic activity status and child labour, 2017

Activity status: About 43.8 percent of the refugees are economically active, i.e., were in labour force in the sense that they were employed during the reference week or were looking for work – 16.4 percent for women and 71.5 percent for men.

For both women and men, the LFPR initially increases by age until a certain peak and declined afterwards. For men, the LFPR was highest in the age group 35-39 followed by 30-34 where it reaches 91.6 and 91.4 percent respectively. In case of women the highest level of LFPR was in the age group 25-29 followed by age group 20-24. Married women not continuing in the labour force can be a reason for this.

The remaining 56.2 percent were economically inactive. The large percentage of 'inactive' population was due to the very large percentage of inactive among women (83.6 percent) compared to men (28.5 percent).

Status in employment: Overall, among employed women, 85.5 percent were paid employees, while among employed men, 69.0 percent were paid employees. Correspondingly the percentage of paid employees is higher among females as expected. Percentage of 'Employers' and 'Self Employed' are, not surprisingly, lower among women (5.8 percent and 8.0 percent respectively), being about half of the corresponding percentage among men (11.6 percent and 18.8 percent for men respectively).

More than 85 percent of the employed refugee population work in the private sector. This percentage is lower among women (71.0) as compared to men (88.2).

Youth unemployment: Unemployment was as high as 43.5 percent for young men and 55 percent for young women in the age group 15-19 years. It was recorded still a high rate in the age group 20-24 years - at 32.2 percent for young men and 48.8 percent for young women.

Child labour: the employment-to-population ratio for children aged 7-14 years was 0.6 percent – the ratio for boys was 1.2 percent and that of females was insignificant.

Source: Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

5. 1. Introduction

Improved economic conditions contribute to reduce gender inequality and expand opportunities for women, hence any effort to reduce overall inequality whether in poverty, in income or access to other resources or services must be analyzed. This chapter provides an analysis that seeks to underline the conditions of deprivation of women in terms of incomes and wages as well as the gender disparities in the access to commodities and services.

5. 2. Incomes and Wages

Gender wage gap

Progress in equality between women and men in the labour market is usually assessed by capturing differences in pay level between men and women (referred to as the pay-gap). Although women are successful in gaining qualifications, their subsequent careers are often interrupted, they have lower pay and their career path becomes flat. As a consequence, women earn less than men and this pay difference remains a challenge throughout their work life cycle. The measure on hourly earnings is incorporated in the SDGs framework (SDG indicator 8.5.1).

The differentials between men and women wages (earnings at main job) indicate a gender inequality in working conditions. The unadjusted gender wage gap is a key indicator widely used to monitor and evaluate progress in reducing the gender pay gap (Eurostat, 2018). It is defined as the difference between average (gross) monthly earnings of male and female relative to the average monthly earnings of male employees. Since this indicator is not adjusted according to individual characteristics, part of the earnings difference may not be explained. Earnings is defined as "gross remuneration in cash and in kind payable to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done, as well as for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays.[22]

The differences in wages between men and women have been narrowing significantly for the resident population aged 15 and above in Lebanon, during the period from 2004 to 2007. Women earned, on average, less than their male counterparts at their main job: women were reported to earn 96 percent of what men earn in 2007, while in 2004 it was 93 percent. The inversed situation in 2018-19, with a gender gap that was negative in Lebanon (-3.6 percent) means that overall women earned 3.6 percent more than men according to their average characteristics in the labour market which were more favourable than for men (**Figure 5.1**). In other words, this result was due to the fact that non-Lebanese workers earned substantially less than Lebanese (almost half) and the majority of non-Lebanese employees were men. In fact, when disaggregated by nationality, the monthly gender pay gap for Lebanese employees was 6.5 percent, indicating that Lebanese men earn, on average, 6.5 percent more than Lebanese women.

Moreover, increasing levels of education benefit both women and men in terms of higher earnings, particularly when people move from secondary to tertiary education and this is particularly true for 2018-19 (**Figure 5.2**).

22- The gender wage gap is generally calculated for employees, as earnings data are typically available only for employees. Since the gender wage gap is calculated for paid employees only, it does not cover large numbers of own-account workers or employers, especially in the informal sector where income differences between men and women may be larger: For more see ILO (2013). Decent Work indicators: Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, ILO manual (second version), December 2013. (Gender pay gap defined in terms of gross average hourly earnings, p. 148)

Figure 5.1 *Gender gap in monthly wage of employees at main job, by age and nationality, 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)
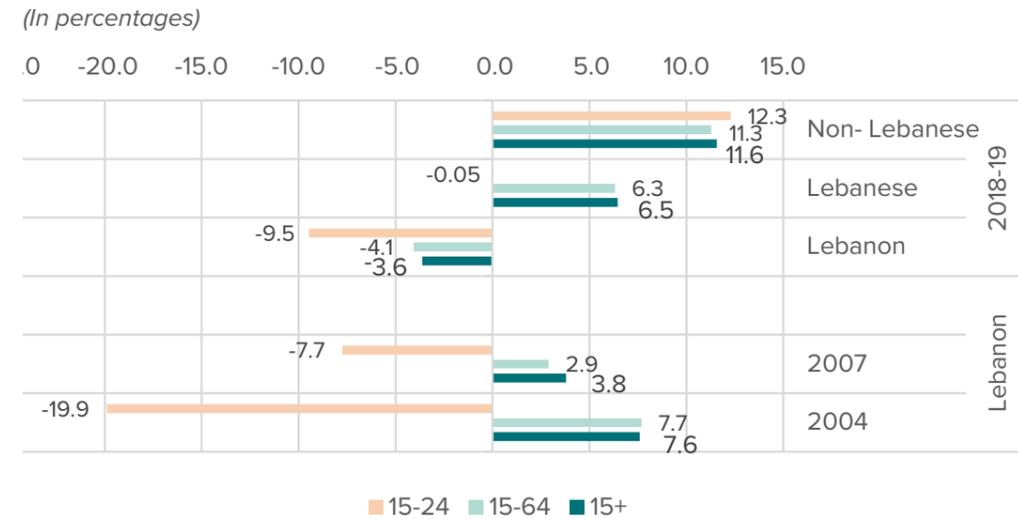
Figure 5.2 *Gender gap in monthly wage of employees at main job, by education and nationality 2004, 2007 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)
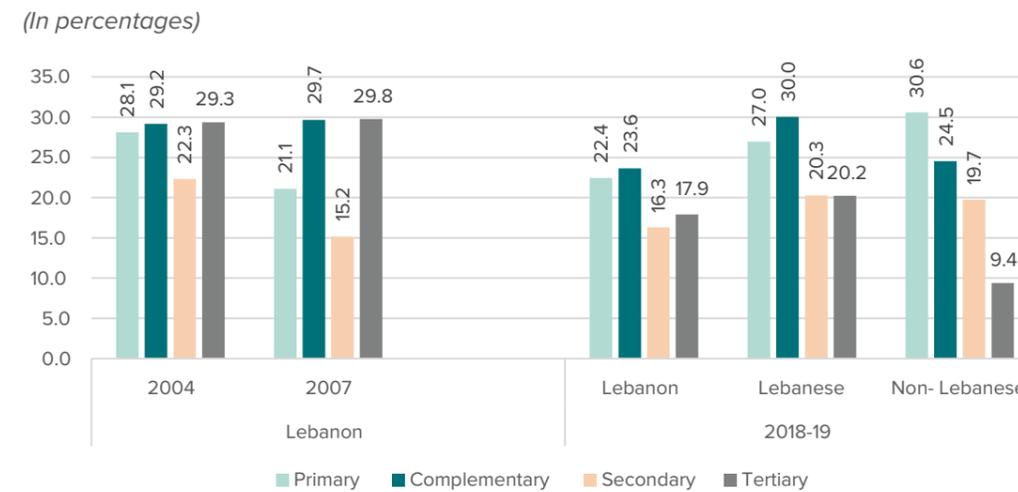
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, 2012 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: When the gender wage gap equals zero, it denotes equality of earnings. Positive values reflect the extent to which women's earnings fall short of those received by men, where a value closer to 100 denotes more inequality than a value closer to zero. Negative values reflect the extent to which women's gross earnings are higher than men's. The gender wage gap is generally calculated for employees, as earnings data are typically available only for employees, or where earnings data for workers of other status types are available.
The gender wage gap is defined here as the difference between the average monthly earnings of male and female employees as a percentage of the average monthly earnings of male employees:

$$Gender\ wage\ gap\ (per\ cent) = 100 \times \left(\frac{Em - Ew}{Em}\right)$$

where Em is the average (gross) monthly earnings of men in any population group, and Ew is the corresponding average (gross) monthly earnings of women.

The difference in earnings between women and men persists across all occupations in 2018-19. The wage gap between women and men (favouring men) is highest for those people who work as Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (women earn around 70 percent of what men earn), for professionals and technicians (women earn around 80 percent of what men earn). The lowest gap was observed for those that work as Clerical support workers (gender wage gap was 3.8 percent) and Craft and related trades workers (gender wage gap was 4.4 percent) **(Table 5.1)**.

Again, it is interesting to note that gender wage gap is negative for young people aged 15-24 years (young women earn around 10 percent more than young men) and for those with disability (women with disabilities earn around 35 percent more than men with disabilities). These results are potentially due to the same reasons that are mentioned above (UN MGI 13), however future in-depth analysis on the effect of each personal and job characteristics to the wage gap, would help to explain these results in more detail.

Table 5.1 *Unadjusted Average monthly earnings (thousands LBP) of women and men employees at main job, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities, 2018-19*

Average monthly earnings	Women (thousands LBP)	Men (thousands LBP)	Gender Wage Gap
By occupation			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,099	2,710	22.5
Professionals	1,400	1,907	26.6
Technicians and associate professionals	1,213	1,530	20.7
Clerical support workers	1,256	1,305	3.8
Service and sales workers	887	1,044	15.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	(*)	654	-
Craft and related trades workers	814	852	4.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	651	935	30.4
Elementary occupations	583	652	10.6
Armed forces occupations	1,230	1,457	15.6
By Age-groups			
15-64	1,210	1,163	- 4.1
15-24	847	773	- 9.5
By Disability Status			
With disabilities	1,175	874	- 34.5

Ratio of female-to-male earning

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Average gross earnings per month, are obtained by dividing the total payroll for the time period concerned (i.e. month) by the number of employees reported during the period.
(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.
Domestic workers were excluded.

Low paid workers

The distribution of earnings is an indicator of income inequality as well as of gender inequality, since women generally are more likely than men to be among low paid workers. The proportion of employees on low pay is one of the indicators of the ILO framework on Decent Work (ILO 2013). It is defined as the proportion of employees whose hourly earnings in all jobs is less than two-thirds of the median hourly earnings of all employees.

The proportion of women, as low-paid workers, varied between around 28 percent in 2004 and nearly 19 percent in 2018-19. For men, the proportion varied between 26 percent in 2004 and 23 percent in 2018-19 (**Table 5.2**). There were relatively less low-paid workers among women than men in 2018-19. This result, similarly with the gender pay gap, was due to the fact that non-Lebanese workers were much more likely to be on low pay than Lebanese and the majority of non-Lebanese employees were men (See **Table 5.3**).

The data showed that the percentage of low-paid workers was different across governorates. In 2018-19, for women it was varying between the lowest proportion in Mount Lebanon (13.8 percent) and the highest in Baalbek-Hermel (31.1 percent). Among men, the lowest proportion was in Mount Lebanon (19.3 percent) and the highest in North Lebanon (29.5 percent).

Table 5.2 *Low-paid workers by sex and governorate, 2004 to 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	2004		2007		2018-19	
	Women	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Total	27.9	26.2	23.9	22.8	18.5	23.2
By Governorate						
Beirut	18.4	15.9	13.1	19.3	15.8	25.5
Mount Lebanon	26.7	18.2	22.1	14.7	13.8	19.3
North Lebanon	35.1	38.8	(*)	37.5	23.6	29.5
Akkar	-	-	-	-	28.6	25.3
Bekaa	30.7	31.3	38.8	21.2	23.0	27.9
Baalbek-Hermel	-	-	-	-	31.1	24.5
South Lebanon	45.0	40.7	41.3	30.0	27.2	26.8
Nabatieh	34.0	34.2	37.6	21.7	27.4	24.9

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007, and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Formulating the indicator in terms of a percentage of the median makes it independent of national currencies and facilitates international comparison. The choice of two-thirds has the virtue of simplicity and wide applicability, including where there is no adopted minimum wage legislation, or where the statutory minimum wage is far below the prevailing market wage. For example, from the data LFHLCS 2018–19, the median monthly earnings of employees at their main job was calculated to be 950,000 LBP, which makes the two-thirds threshold 633,300 LBP.
(*) Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations.

Table 5.3 *Low-paid workers by nationality, sex and governorate, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	2018-19			
	Lebanese		**Non-Lebanese**	
	Women	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Total	9.9	7.7	69.5	49.8
By Governorate				
Beirut	10.1	7.1	72.6	49.8
Mount Lebanon	22.1	22.3	81.6	65.5
North Lebanon	27.5	21.1	(*)	71.0
Akkar	19.9	14.9	(*)	75.3
Bekaa	30.1	19.1	(*)	73.8
Baalbek-Hermel	23.9	17.6	59.1	55.9
South Lebanon	24.8	15.1	(*)	61.8
Nabatieh	15.2	12.8	71.8	54.2

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19

5. 3. Conditions of Deprivation

Gender differences in poverty

Examination of the economic dimensions of poverty from a gender perspective is important for gender equality analysis. The eradication of poverty is also an essential requirement for sustainable development and is the central focus of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and SDG 10.2.1 is presented as a typical measure in this domain of development.

Relative poverty and inequality in income distribution is based on household-level income data that are attributed to all members of a household at the analysis stage. Counts are then disaggregated by sex and nationality of the household members. The total disposable income of a household includes the personal income received by all of household members plus income received at the household level. These include: i) income received from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings); ii) private income from investment and property; iii) transfers between households; and iv) social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions. This indicator is generated from a gender perspective for the first time, using data from LFHLCS 2018-19.

The overall proportion of people living in households with incomes less than 50 percent of the median – our proxy measure of poverty – was 22.3 percent in 2018-19. The pattern shown in **Table 5.4**, indicates that poverty level varies by gender, nationality and age. Women have slightly higher poverty rates compared to men: the poverty rate for women was 22.8 percent and that of men 21.7 percent. The gender disparity ranges from 1 percentage point for Lebanese to nearly 6 percentage points for Non-Lebanese.

Children (under 15) are at higher risk for poverty and this is true for both girls and boys with a gender disparity that does not exceed 1 percentage point. Poverty rates among older persons (age 65+) are instead higher for women than for men: the rate for women was 16.2 percent and that of men was 14.0 percent.

Table 5.4 *Resident population living below 50 percent of median of equivalised (adjusted) income, by sex, age, governorate and nationality, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	Lebanon			Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Total Population	**22.8**	**21.7**	**22.3**	**16.4**	**15.0**	**15.7**	**54.2**	**48.5**	**51.2**
By Age-groups									
Under 15	33.3	32.8	33.1	20.8	20.6	20.7	62.2	61.3	61.7
15-64	20.2	18.6	19.4	15.2	13.4	14.4	49.2	40.9	44.6
65+	16.2	14.0	15.2	15.4	13.0	14.3	33.7	35.8	34.7

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Equivalised income: is calculated from the total disposable income of each household divided by the equivalised household size - using a standard (equivalence) scale: the modified OECD scale; this scale gives a weight to all members of the household (and then adds these up to arrive at the equivalised household size):
  •1.0 to the first adult;
  •0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over;
  •0.3 to each child aged under 14.
Domestic workers were excluded.

Gender differences in health insurance coverage

Access to health insurance impacts the health and well-being of women and men during different stages of life. This indicator measures the proportion of persons who are effectively covered by the health insurance system. It includes the main components of health insurance designed and provided to citizens of Lebanon. The different components of the health insurance system in Lebanon include: The National Social Security Fund; The Civil Servants Cooperative; The Army and the Internal Security Forces; The private insurance schemes; UNHCR (covering the Syrian refugees) or other organization; Mutual funds through institutions or unions and other types. This information is available from the surveys, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19.

In 2018-19, around 55.6 percent of the population residing in Lebanon were covered by at least one type of health insurance. A minor gender difference was found, with slightly higher health coverage for women (56.2 percent) than for men (54.9 percent). This proportion has increased somewhat since 2004, when it was 46.7 percent for women and 44.8 percent for men, mostly because of health programs for refugees and displaced persons[23], which cover non-Lebanese residents (**Figure 5.3**).

In 2018-19, the largest gender difference is observed among the elderly, as the proportion of women aged 65 years and above that were covered by at least one type of health insurance was lower than that for men (64 percent compared to 69.2 percent). Almost no gender differences are found among those having any type of disability (50.8 percent for women and 51.1 percent for men). There was no difference among children under 15 years.

Figure 5.3 *Resident population that benefits from at least one type of health insurance, distinguishing children, elderly and persons with disabilities, by sex, 2004 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	Women 2004	Men 2004	Women 2018-19	Men 2018-19
Lebanon	46.7	44.8	56.2	54.9
Children (Under 15 years)	45.2	45.2	52.3	52.3
Elderly (65+ years)	48.8	50.4	64.0	69.2
Any disability	30.6	31.3	50.8	51.1
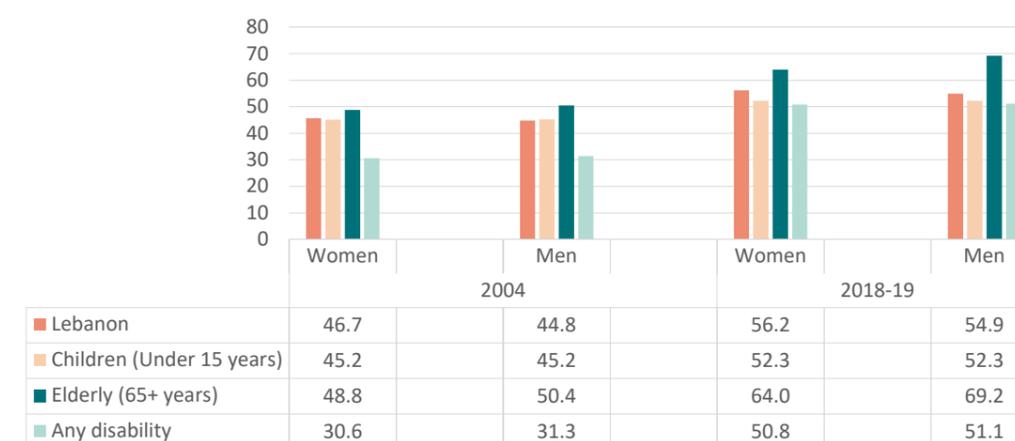
Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Figures reported exclude domestic workers. Figures for 2004, exclude also those residing in Lebanon for less than six months to keep consistency with the definition for resident population of 2018-19.

For those who reported to benefit from health insurance, the main source of health insurance coverage in Lebanon was the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). In 2018-19, 47 percent of women beneficiaries and 43.8 percent of men beneficiaries were covered by NSSF. Women beneficiaries were also relying on private sources of health insurance coverage protection in 14.5 percent of cases, either through private insurance (10.1 percent) or mutual funds (4.4 percent). Men were benefiting from private sources at almost the same levels as women.

23- The insurance from UNHCR or other organization.

A smaller percentage of women and men benefited from the Civil Servants Cooperative (COOP), 6.8 percent and 5.0 percent respectively (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 *Type of health coverage, by sex, 2018-19*

(*Percentage distribution of types of health insurance in ascending* order)

	Women
National Social Security Fund	47.0
Civil Servants Cooperation	6.8
Army and the Internal Security Forces	18.8
Private insurance	10.1
UNHCR or other organization	11.2
Mutual fund through an institution or union	4.4
Other	1.7

■ Women ■ Men

	Men
National Social Security Fund	43.8
Civil Servants Cooperation	5.0
Army and the Internal Security Forces	21.5
Private insurance	10.9
UNHCR or other organization	11.8
Mutual fund through an institution or union	5.2
Other	1.9

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-9
Note: Figures reported exclude domestic workers.

Access to mass media and telecommunication

The household access to mass media (Radio, TV or Internet) is considered an indicator that measures access to information and communications to both help women and men make the right use of information and support networks when necessary. Ease of such access contributes to women's empowerment. The information related to this indicator is collected through household surveys of 2004 and 2012[24] and the gender dimension is captured through data disaggregated by the sex of the household head.

Almost all households residing in Lebanon make a good use of mass media sources during the indicated periods. The data showed no major gender differences between the households headed by women or by men in Lebanon: 98 percent and nearly 99 percent respectively (**Figure 5.5**).

Female headed households in North Lebanon and Nabatieh witnessed some changes in 2012, with improvement in Nabatieh against deterioration in North Lebanon and Bekaa.

24- The information on the access to Radio and TV was collected only in the LCS 2004 and 2012. The LFHLCS 2018-19 instead collected information on the use of internet and laptop.

Figure 5.5 *Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV or Internet), by sex of household head*

Female headed Household

Male headed Household

■ 2004 ■ 2012

Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2012

The access to internet- considered as a separate indicator in this regard -is derived from 2018-19 survey data. This indicator is presented as the percentage of households who reported to have access to the internet using a personal computer through a dial-up connection, ADSL or through a cable broadband access. In Lebanon, households headed by women without a spouse or partner were less likely to have access to both, internet or laptop (48.6 percent), than households headed by men (62.0 percent) (see **Table 5.5**). Gender differences are particularly visible among Lebanese residents and in all governorates.

Table 5.5 *Access to internet/computer, by sex of household head and nationality, 2018-19*

(In percentages)

	Lebanon		Lebanese		Non-Lebanese	
	Female Headed	**Male Headed**	**Female Headed**	**Male Headed**	**Female Headed**	**Male Headed**
Type of goods						
Internet*	44.9	56.5	44.7	58.9	46.5	44.7
Laptop	29.6	37.8	30.8	43.6	13.2	9.4
Internet or Laptop*	48.6	62.0	48.7	65.2	47.6	46.1
By Governorates (Internet or laptop)						
Beirut	60.6	72.2	60.3	78.0	64.4	55.4
Mount Lebanon	50.8	67.9	51.6	73.2	38.3	45.9
North Lebanon	50.7	59.7	51.5	62.2	(*)	41.5
Akkar	28.1	30.5	27.8	31.0	(*)	(*)
Bekaa	43.7	58.4	44.4	61.6	(*)	40.6
Baalbek-Hermel	20.3	41.9	20.0	43.7	(*)	(*)
South Lebanon	55.8	64.0	53.5	66.6	71.8	54.3
Nabatieh	30.9	57.8	31.5	60.1	(*)	40.7
Lebanon	**48.6**	**62.0**	**48.7**	**65.2**	**47.6**	**46.1**

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: *This indicator is measured for the first time in the LFHLCS 2018-19. It is expressed as a percentage of all female headed or male headed households that have access to internet from Cable or ADSL but 3G or 4G is not included.

Access to public transportation

Transport barriers impair people in accessing services, therefore relevant evidence will allow addressing disparities based on disability and sex of the head of households.

Data from LFHLCS 2018-19 shows that 80 percent of households that are headed by women and 78.2 percent of households that are headed by men have access to public transport in less than a 10-minute walk. Minor gender difference was found when the nationality of residents is considered: among Lebanese the gap between the two types of households is around 2.5 percentage points, while among non-Lebanese households, the gap is 6.7 percentage points **(Table 5.6)**.

Households having person(s) with disability, the access seems almost similar to those without a person with disability. Almost all households in Beirut had access to public transport close to their living address (less than a 10-minute walk), compared with those in Baalbek-Hermel where only 49.6 percent of households headed by women and 53.5 percent of households headed by men have such a convenient access.

Table 5.6 *Access to public transport (less than a 10-minute walk), by sex of household head, nationality, with person with disabilities, 2018-19*

(In Percentages)

	Lebanon		Lebanese		Non-Lebanese	
	Women HH head	Men HH head	Women HH head	Men HH head	Women HH head	Men HH head
Lebanon	80.0	78.2	79.1	76.6	92.6	85.9
By disability						
with person with disability	77.4	78.5	76.6	76.8	89.9	89.9
Without person with disability	80.5	78.1	79.6	76.6	93.1	85.5
By Governorates						
Beirut	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	98.6	99.7
Mount Lebanon	77.7	78.0	76.5	76.6	95.4	84.0
North Lebanon	82.2	80.2	81.5	79.0	100.0	89.2
Akkar	84.5	86.2	83.5	86.2	(*)	86.4
Bekaa	77.3	71.2	78.1	69.7	(*)	79.5
Baalbek-Hermel	49.6	53.5	48.5	52.8	(*)	62.4
South Lebanon	86.3	83.8	85.3	81.9	93.4	90.6
Nabatieh	67.7	62.4	67.4	60.9	(*)	73.3

Source: CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19

CHAPTER 6. | DECISION-MAKING AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

6. 1. Introduction

Equal participation and representation of women and men in politics is decisive to building a more inclusive and democratic governance. Low participation of women in the political life (with very low political representation), low participation in managerial/leadership positions, or human and women's right violations would be highly costly for the economy, the society and the family. This chapter provides an assessment of the situation in the participation of women in positions of power and decision-making, as well as trends reported over the past fifteen years. Three main aspects are covered: politics and governance, the private sector, and violence against women.

6. 2. Women in Politics, Governance and Peace and Security

Politics and governance

Women usually has limited opportunities to be directly involved in decision-making, as compared to men. Participation of women in politics is measured through the following indicators: i) Women as parliamentarians which is the share of women in the national parliament; ii) Women as ministers which is the share of women of total ministers, including deputy prime ministers and ministers; iii) and women's representation in local government which is the share of elected women as a mayor, municipal member or head of municipality.

UN MGI 44 & SDG 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Political quotas and the representation of women in government are examples of women's decision making power. In Lebanon, women are highly under-represented in politics and in the government. Despite the modest improvements reported in the representation over the past decades, the proportion of seats held by women in parliament remains very low. The share to women parliamentarians of total parliament members went up from 2.3 percent in the period 1992 to 2000 to merely 4.7 in the latest elections of 2018 (**Figure 6.1**).[25]

Figure 6.1 *Women and men in National Parliament, 1992 to 2018*

(In percentages)
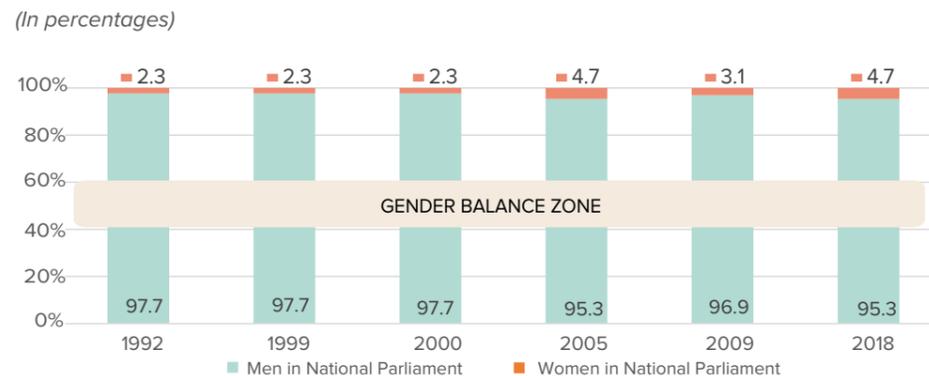
Source: www.lp.gov.lb and www.pcm.gov.lb

25- One of the 6 women minister resigned right after the blast in Lebanon's capital Beirut in August 2020

Local government is an important opportunity for women to enter arenas of political decision-making, and to advance women's agenda and interests. Greater representation of women in local government, is considered as one of the biggest gains for gender equality in Lebanon, and can bring a more positive perspective to women's needs and priorities when framing national and local policies and when allocating budgets.

Out of 3,624, 885 voters in the Municipal Elections of 2016, 50.8 percent were women and 49.2 percent were men. Women remain however underrepresented in most elected and appointed positions in local government (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 *Registered voters and women's share in Municipal Elections, 2010 and 2016*
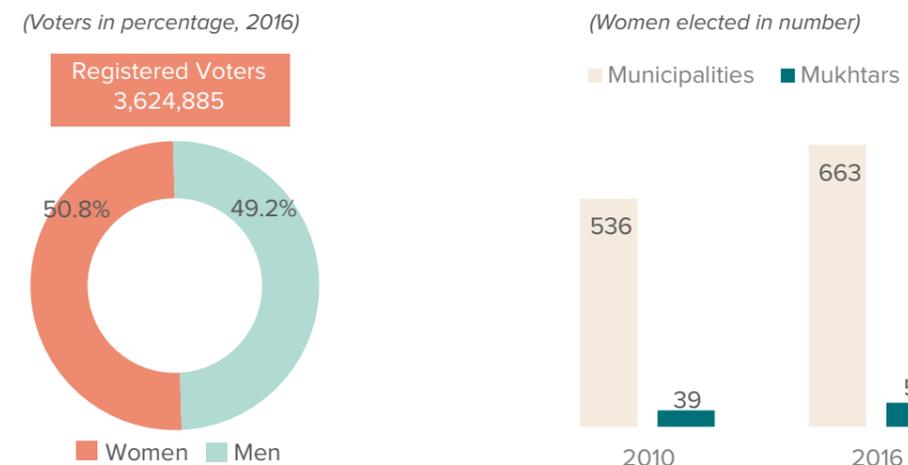
(Voters in percentage, 2016)   *(Women elected in number)*

Source: Women in Municipal elections 2016, UNDP, based on data from Ministry of Interiors and Municipalities, 2016

The election of women in local governments across municipalities in Lebanon remains a challenge. Women winners in the Municipal Elections of 2016 made up 5.4 percent of total winners in all municipalities (**Figure 6.3**). Women candidates won the elections in greater number in North Lebanon and Akkar, while in Beirut and Bekaa they won in small numbers.

Figure 6.3 *Women Winners in Municipal Elections versus total winners in municipal elections, 2016*
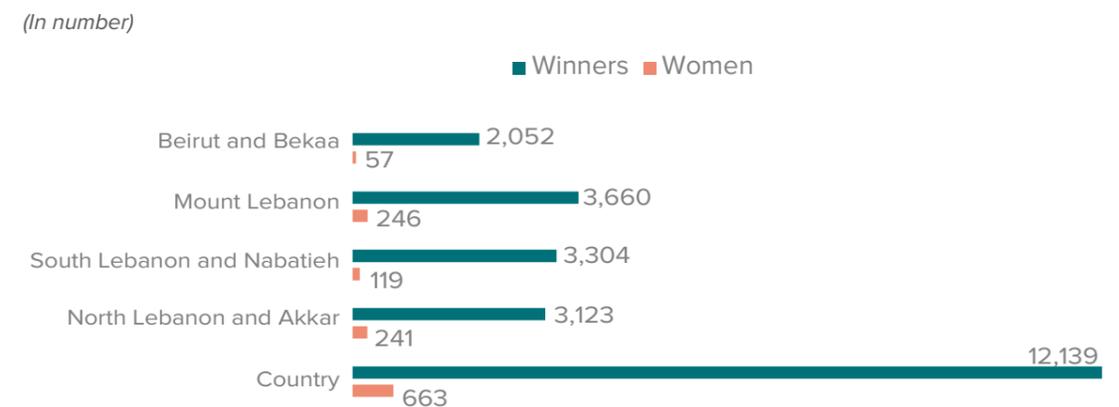
(In number)

Source: Women in Municipal elections 2016, UNDP, based on data from Ministry of interiors and municipalities, 2016

Ministerial positions

The level of representation of women among ministers have been fluctuating over the past years. Between 2000 and 2016, the representation varied between zero women in and a modest representation which never exceeded 7 percent (**Figure 6.4**). Progress was remarkable in the period 2019 to 2020, with the highest share of women in government ministerial positions that reached 30 percent. In the Lebanese government of 2020, women held a third of the ministerial portfolios, and there were six ministers: Minister of Defense, Minister of Justice, Minister of Information, Minister of Labour, Minister of Youth and Sports, and Minister of the Displaced. Also, the deputy Prime Minister position was held by a woman.

Figure 6.4 *Women's share of government ministerial positions, 2000 to 2020*

(In percentages)
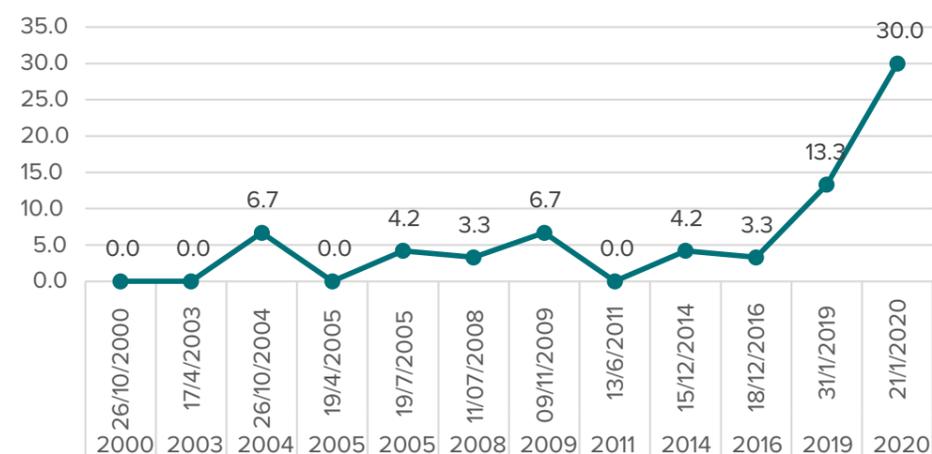
Source: www.pcm.gov.lb

Internal security forces

The Internal Security Forces (ISF) is responsible of maintaining security and order and combat crime through effective investigations, crime prevention and arrest perpetrators. The ISF role is to fairly enforce the law, to protect people and property, protect rights and freedoms and make the best use of resources. The inclusion of women in the security system represents an important progress made in the last decade.

The participation of the Lebanese women in the ISF has been improving over time, resulting with a significant increase in women's representation since 2012. Women's presence in the ISF has long been limited to only two members until 2011, when recruitment was open for women to join the ISF. As a result, the number of women police officers rose from only 2 members in 2009 to 22 members in 2019. Out of 1,406 officers of ISF in the period 2015 to 2019, only 1.6 percent were women. However, higher number of women is recruited at lower positions in the ISF and their number kept increasing over time (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1 *Distribution of Internal Security Forces members by sex and rank, 2009 to 2019*

(In number)

	2009	2012	2015	2019
Women	**2**	**570**	**1,006**	**991**
Privates	-	69	126	124
Non-commissioned officers	-	481	858	845
Officers	2	20	22	22
Men	**12,701**	**25,322**	**25,941**	**26,388**
Privates	1,447	9,474	6,759	3,903
Non-commissioned officers	10,417	14,815	17,969	21,101
Officers	837	1,033	1,213	1,384

Source: Internal Security Forces, Lebanon

6. 3. Women in Managerial Positions

The advancement of gender equality, economic equality and equal opportunities for leadership in decision-making is dependent on an improved women's representation in managerial positions in both public and private sectors. A typical measure for this is incorporated in the SDG framework (SDG Indicator 5.5.2).

The under-representation of women in top career and leading positions, along with the prevailing vertical segregation at work, reaffirms that the old and traditional gender roles are not truly changing. The share of women in senior and middle management in public sector has increased by 12 percentage points: from 30 percent in 2004 to 42.3 percent in 2018-19. Under-representation of women is more pronounced in the private sector as only 26.5 percent of managerial positions were held by women in 2018-19.

Table 6.2 *Share of women in employment and in senior and middle management in private/public sector, 2004 and 2018-19*

(In percentages)

Share of women	Public Sector	Private sector	Other	Overall
2004	30.0	(*)	(*)	27.5
2018-19	42.3	26.5	(*)	28.9

Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19
Note: Employment in management is determined according to the categories of the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions that corresponds to the senior and middle management in ISCO-08 - sub-major groups 11, 12 and 13. It is excluding women in junior management that is category 14 of ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers).

6. 4. Violence against Women and Women's Rights

Violence against women is defined as any act of "gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats or acts such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UN General Assembly, 1993)".

Attitude toward wife beating

Women experiencing physical or sexual violence is considered as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women. The exact UN MGI Indicator 48 cannot be reported by the data available at CAS. Instead, the indicator on "Attitude of women aged 15-49 toward domestic violence by an intimate partner" that was measured in MICS 2009 survey is presented as an indirect proxy measure of violence against women that occurs in a household[26]. This survey contained a set of questions that were asked to women to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with violence against women by their husbands/partners.

Sustaining violence by women varies according to a set of variables including age, education, and geographic area of origin. The MICS of 2009 found that the highest proportion of women that would sustain violence at home was among women of younger age group (22.2 percent), those who had a low academic attainment (22.6 percent), and those who are living in North Lebanon Governorate (24.4 percent) (**Figure 6.5**). This proxy perception of women's status can indirectly inform whether women consider themselves to be low in status both absolutely and relative to men and it significantly impacts their well-being.

Figure 6.5 *Women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband was justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, by age, governorates and education level, 2009*

(In percentages)

9.7% of women aged 15-49 years in Lebanon believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in any circumstances
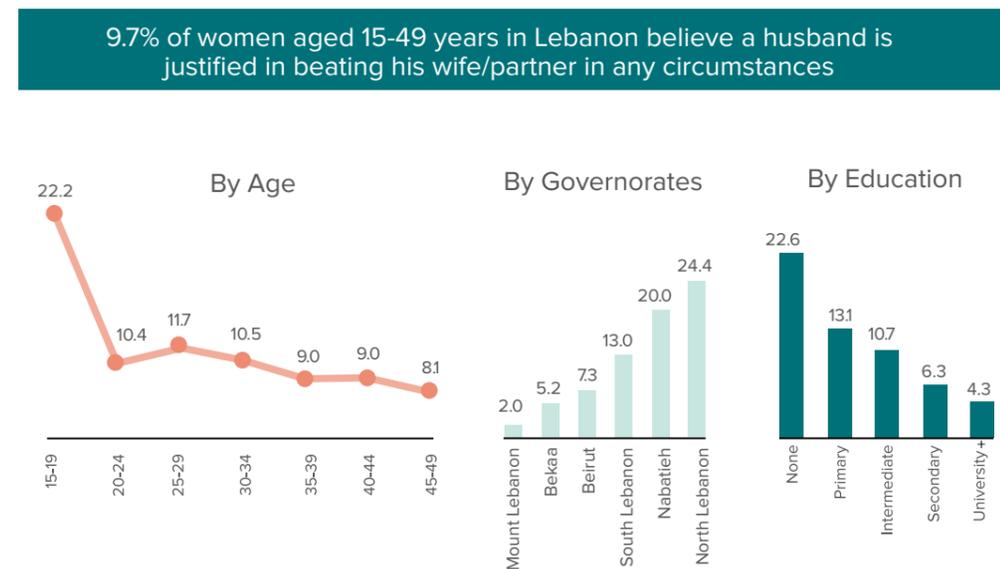
Source: CAS, MICS Survey, 2009
Note: The various circumstances refer to the following reasons for which husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners for various reasons: woman has another sexual partner; wife insults her husband; woman burns the food. A number of questions were asked to women 15-49 years to assess their attitudes.

26- This gender indicator is typically measured through MICS surveys (UNICEF).

Domestic violence complaints - hotline (1745)

To provide support, sanctuary and assistance to victims of violence, the government of Lebanon launched in October 2018 a hotline to report cases of domestic violence (hotline, 1745). The Internal Security Forces (ISF) receive domestic violence complaints and make sure to offer adequate support to women victims. This was an important step to reject violence as well as to establish new systems for data collection to monitor and report domestic violence.

Data from the ISF on the registered calls for the period from October 2018 to December 2020, indicate that women victims of violence who sought help from the police was significantly increasing, up from 846 by December 2019 to 1487 calls by December 2020 (cases almost doubled) **(Table 6.3)**. The majority of women complaining were in the age bracket 21-50 years old. Violence was committed mainly by their husband (60 percent), followed by the father or brother (22 percent).

Table 6.3 *Domestic violence complaints received by the ISF on the hotline (1745)*

By age of the victim, 2018 -2019
(Number of cases)

Age of victim	From 6/10/2018 to 31/12/2019	From 1/1/2020 to 31/12/2020
0-10	17	48
11-20	60	165
21-30	215	361
31-40	248	398
41-50	165	250
51-60	73	99
61-70	28	52
71-80	6	22
81+	7	10
Unknown	27	82
Total	**846**	**1487**

By age of the aggressor, 2018-2019
(Number of cases)

Age of aggressor	From 6/10/2018 to 31/12/2019	From 1/1/2020 to 31/12/2020
0-10	0	1
11-20	16	31
21-30	81	215
31-40	239	437
41-50	241	408
51-60	158	222
61-70	38	70
71-80	20	12
81+	7	7
Unknown	46	84
Total	**846**	**1487**

According to the aggressor's relation with the victim, 2018-2019

Aggressor's relation to the victim	Number of cases From 1/1/2020 to 31/12/2020	Percentage
Husband	889	60%
Father	189	13%
Brother	135	9%
Son	91	6%
Mother	55	4%
Other relatives	75	5%
Ex-husband	27	2%
Non relatives	4	0%
Unspecified	22	1%
Total	**1487**	**100%**

Source: ISF, Lebanon

Women and detention

Statistics on persons deprived of their liberty- particularly on women offenders and prisoners- are important to support the implementation of recommendations emanating from the national provisions on human rights. According to the ISF data, in Lebanon, women represent less than 5 percent of national prison populations, over the period from 2016 to 2019: 4.2 percent in 2016 and 4.6 percent in 2019 (**Table 6.4**). Men, represent the remaining 95 percent. The majority for both sexes are prisoners (Inmate) and not detainees.

Table 6.4 *Prisoners by sex, 2016 – 2019*

(Number of cases)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Women	**253**	**302**	**293**	**307**
Detainees	83	108	110	158
Prisoner (Inmate)	170	194	183	149
Men	**5,813**	**5,955**	**6,098**	**6,397**
Detainees	1,826	1,679	1,613	2,108
Prisoner (Inmate)	3,987	4,276	4,485	4,289

Source: Internal Security Forces, Lebanon

Appendix A - Tables for key indicators

Chapter 1- Demography

Table D 1 Proportion of resident women and men aged 15 years and above, by marital status (%)

			Age group			
			15-19	20-64	65+	Lebanon
2004	Never Married	Women	94.7	31.2	6.4	**36.9**
		Men	99.6	39.3	2.8	**44.1**
	Married	Women	5.1	61.8	41.9	**52.5**
		Men	(*)	59.5	86.5	**53.8**
	Divorced or separated	Women	(*)	1.5	(*)	**1.3**
		Men	-	0.6	(*)	**0.6**
	Widowed	Women	-	5.6	50.6	**9.3**
		Men	-	0.6	9.8	**1.5**
2007	Never Married	Women	96.6	34.0	5.4	**37.7**
		Men	99.7	42.9	(*)	**45.5**
	Married	Women	3.3	58.9	47.1	**51.0**
		Men	(*)	55.5	86.8	**51.8**
	Divorced or separated	Women	(*)	1.9	(*)	**1.6**
		Men	-	1.0	(*)	**0.9**
	Widowed	Women	-	5.2	46.7	**9.8**
		Men	-	0.7	10.1	**1.8**
2012	Never Married	Women	96.6	35.8	(*)	**37.9**
		Men	100.0	43.5	(*)	**44.1**
	Married	Women	(*)	56.9	43.5	**49.6**
		Men	-	54.7	86.6	**52.8**
	Divorced or separated	Women	(*)	3.0	(*)	**2.5**
		Men	-	1.4	(*)	**1.0**
	Widowed	Women	-	4.4	50.5	**10.0**
		Men	-	(*)	10.9	**2.0**
2018-19	Never Married	Women	91.3	30.2	8.7	**33.4**
		Men	99.1	37.3	3.4	**39.7**
	Married	Women	8.4	62.1	40.8	**53.4**
		Men	0.8	60.5	84.5	**57.0**
	Divorced or separated	Women	(*)	3.3	1.0	**2.7**
		Men	-	1.7	1.1	**1.4**
	Widowed	Women	(*)	4.4	49.5	**10.6**
		Men	(*)	0.5	11.0	**1.9**

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Table D 2 Proportion of never married residents by sex and age-group (%)

Age Group	2004 Women	2004 Men	2007 Women	2007 Men	2012 Women	2012 Men	2018-19 Women	2018-19 Men
15-19	94.7	99.6	96.6	99.7	96.6	100.0	91.3	99.1
20-24	73.0	95.4	80.7	97.1	83.3	96.1	73.3	91.9
25-29	49.7	72.5	52.1	80.1	49.8	83.8	46.4	72.8
30-34	30.1	42.3	33.5	46.5	38.1	49.0	27.2	41.6
35-39	20.9	20.8	23.7	26.8	32.0	29.8	18.1	25.1
40-44	17.5	10.1	21.7	12.5	26.1	12.3	15.4	14.6
45-49	12.3	7.0	15.6	8.3	18.2	(*)	14.8	11.4
50+	7.6	3.2	8.1	3.7	8.8	5.5	12.0	6.0
Lebanon	**36.9**	**44.1**	**37.7**	**45.5**	**37.9**	**44.1**	**33.4**	**39.7**

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Table D 3 Age-group and mean age of men as household head according to age-group of his spouse (%)

Age of the Spouse		Household head age Men 15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total	Mean Age of Husband
2007	15-24	(*)	77.7	(*)	-	-	-	100	29.5
	25-34	(*)	40.4	53.5	5.6	(*)	-	100	36.0
	35-44	-	(*)	44.4	48.0	6.2	(*)	100	45.5
	45-54	-	-	(*)	42.6	44.2	11.2	100	56.1
	55-64	-	-	-	(*)	39.7	58.3	100	65.6
	65+	-	-	-	-	(*)	96.8	100	75.2
2018-19	0-14	(*)	-	-	-	-	-	100	21.4
	15-24	17.0	69.5	12.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	29.4
	25-34	(*)	39.6	52.1	7.5	(*)	(*)	100	36.4
	35-44	-	1.4	42.1	49.3	6.6	0.6	100	45.8
	45-54	-	(*)	1.7	45.6	46.3	6.4	100	55.3
	55-64	-	(*)	(*)	2.8	45.8	51.3	100	65.3
	65+	-	-	-	-	2.6	97.4	100	76.5

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Chapter 2- Health

Table H 1 Disability (self-reported) by sex, nationality and core functioning/ disability (%)

	2018-19 Lebanese Women	Men	Both sexes	Non-Lebanese Women	Men	Both sexes	Lebanon Women	Men	Both sexes
A) With disability (prevalence)	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.0**
Disability by age-group									
Under 15	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4
15-64	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6
65+	19.4	16.0	17.8	21.0	17.0	19.1	19.5	16.0	17.9
Disabled by Core functioning									
Walking disability	66.0	51.6	59.3	57.5	49.7	53.0	65.2	51.4	58.6
Self-care disability	28.7	28.2	28.5	23.8	24.6	24.3	28.3	27.7	28.0
Seeing disability	22.5	26.5	24.3	26.2	28.0	27.2	22.8	26.7	24.7
Hearing disability	18.7	21.4	20.0	19.1	17.5	18.2	18.8	20.9	19.8
Remembering disability	17.4	23.1	20.1	14.4	19.0	17.0	17.2	22.6	19.8
Communicating disability	11.0	16.8	13.7	12.5	25.1	19.8	11.1	17.9	14.4
B) Without disability	**95.5**	**95.8**	**95.6**	**97.8**	**97.4**	**97.6**	**95.9**	**96.1**	**96.0**

Note: People with a disability can have more than one disability at the same time.

Table H 2 Resident population who self-reported to be recently sick or injured (in the last 3 months) by sex and governorates (%)

	2018-19 Lebanese Women	Men	Both sexes	Non-Lebanese Women	Men	Both sexes	Lebanon Women	Men	Both sexes
Lebanon	**18.3**	**15.7**	**17.0**	**17.1**	**15.4**	**16.2**	**18.1**	**15.7**	**16.9**
Governorates									
Beirut	17.7	14.5	16.3	15.0	13.4	14.1	17.1	14.2	15.7
Mount Lebanon	15.8	14.5	15.1	16.4	15.4	15.8	15.9	14.7	15.3
North Lebanon	22.6	19.1	20.9	23.7	23.1	23.4	22.7	19.7	21.2
Akkar	17.2	14.3	15.7	15.8	10.5	13.1	17.1	14.0	15.5
Bekaa	20.4	16.5	18.4	19.0	17.3	18.2	20.1	16.7	18.4
Baalbek-Hermel	22.5	19.0	20.8	20.4	17.2	18.9	22.3	18.8	20.6
South Lebanon	17.6	14.5	16.1	15.7	12.0	13.8	17.2	13.8	15.6
Nabatieh	20.9	17.1	19.0	15.7	15.4	15.5	20.2	16.8	18.5

Table H 3 Resident population who received medical help by place of medical help (%)

| | 2018-19 | | | | | | | | |
| | Lebanese | | | Non-Lebanese | | | Lebanon | | |
	Female	Male	Male& Female	Female	Male	Male& Female	Female	Male	Male& Female
Private Clinic	38.7	35.0	37.0	21.9	18.8	20.3	36.1	31.9	34.2
Public clinic	0.9	0.7	0.8	(*)	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Private hospital	33.5	36.4	34.8	12.6	11.6	12.1	30.3	31.7	30.9
Public hospital	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.5
Pharmacist	8.7	9.9	9.2	22.1	28.2	25.2	10.8	13.4	12.0
Dispensary	9.6	8.6	9.1	32.4	31.7	32.1	13.1	13.0	13.1
Other	0.4	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Chapter 3- Education

Table E 1 Net attendance rate in primary education (6-11 years), by sex and governorates (%)

| | 2004 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2018-19 | | | |
	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI
Lebanon	92.7	92.7	92.7	1.0	93.4	92.8	93.1	1.0	87.7	86.7	87.2	1.0
Governorates												
Beirut	92.59	90.32	91.38	1.03	94.7	94.4	94.5	1.00	86.2	81.7	83.9	1.06
Mount Lebanon	91.41	91.71	91.57	1.00	91.8	92.2	92.0	1.00	86.8	86.0	86.4	1.01
North Lebanon	95.42	93.52	94.47	1.02	91.6	89.8	90.7	1.02	92.1	88.3	90.2	1.04
Akkar									90.1	92.7	91.5	0.97
Bekaa	91.80	94.51	93.15	0.97	96.4	96.0	96.2	1.00	86.4	85.2	85.7	1.01
Baalbek-Hermel									91.8	89.4	90.6	1.03
South Lebanon	93.82	94.03	93.92	1.00	95.5	93.5	94.5	1.02	85.9	84.1	85.0	1.02
Nabatieh	90.25	92.99	91.74	0.97	96.5	96.5	96.5	1.00	83.7	87.4	85.7	0.96

Note: Net attendance rate in a given level of education is the total number of students in the official age group for that level who attend school at that level expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

Table E 2 Net attendance rate in complementary education (12-14 years), by sex and governorates (%)

| | 2004 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2018-19 | | | |
	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	GPI
Lebanon	72.8	66.4	69.4	1.1	75.1	69.2	72.0	1.1	71.5	64.3	67.8	1.1
Governorates												
Beirut	70.33	76.84	73.66	0.92	87.57	80.55	84.19	1.09	67.1	49.2	59.0	1.37
Mount Lebanon	79.42	73.26	76.15	1.08	85.73	78.98	81.98	1.09	72.4	65.3	68.7	1.11
North Lebanon	61.63	52.22	56.59	1.18	59.11	48.17	53.45	1.23	67.5	59.3	63.5	1.14
Akkar									78.0	70.4	74.1	1.11
Bekaa	78.96	70.02	74.29	1.13	73.72	71.75	72.70	1.03	68.0	64.4	66.2	1.06
Baalbek-Hermel									75.4	70.5	72.9	1.07
South Lebanon	69.65	65.30	67.42	1.07	69.59	71.96	70.78	0.97	69.8	69.0	69.4	1.01
Nabatieh	72.31	63.96	68.05	1.13	85.87	72.77	78.27	1.18	73.8	58.9	65.6	1.25

Table E 3 Net attendance rate in secondary education (15-17 years), by sex and governorates (%)

| | 2004 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2018-19 | | | |
	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI
Lebanon	51.5	47.7	49.5	1.1	56.5	50.7	53.5	1.1	58.7	51.2	54.9	1.1
Governorates												
Beirut	57.69	57.00	57.35	1.01	68.57	58.65	63.58	1.17	62.6	42.0	51.7	1.5
Mount Lebanon	62.92	55.79	58.92	1.13	66.18	55.88	60.61	1.18	60.9	58.5	59.7	1.0
North Lebanon	41.61	37.06	39.57	1.12	38.77	41.33	40.16	0.94	52.0	49.6	50.7	1.0
Akkar									59.7	31.0	46.1	1.9
Bekaa	47.80	52.29	50.21	0.91	57.69	51.75	54.86	1.11	64.8	48.7	57.2	1.3
Baalbek-Hermel									60.5	50.1	55.1	1.2
South Lebanon	46.01	33.72	39.79	1.36	57.46	53.42	55.50	1.08	50.8	52.5	51.6	1.0
Nabatieh	42.49	32.35	37.44	1.31	57.51	48.15	52.35	1.19	63.6	46.7	55.1	1.4

Table E 4 Net attendance rate in tertiary education (18-22 years), by sex and governorates (%)

| | 2004 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2018-19 | | | |
	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI	Women	Men	Both sexes	GPI
Lebanon	35.9	29.9	32.8	1.2	43.0	36.0	39.2	1.2	44.9	34.6	39.5	1.3
Governorates												
Beirut	48.91	46.31	47.55	1.06	64.54	45.35	54.93	1.42	43.1	34.1	38.3	1.3
Mount Lebanon	43.27	37.40	40.10	1.16	52.47	45.03	48.26	1.17	49.8	42.1	45.6	1.2
North Lebanon	25.63	17.30	21.70	1.48	24.51	25.21	24.91	0.97	42.8	31.7	37.2	1.4
Akkar									31.2	15.0	22.6	2.1
Bekaa	27.81	21.97	24.64	1.27	35.90	27.10	31.11	1.32	39.3	29.4	34.0	1.3
Baalbek-Hermel									43.4	23.8	33.5	1.8
South Lebanon	32.41	21.61	27.02	1.50	40.05	28.48	34.19	1.41	45.0	38.6	41.6	1.2
Nabatieh	30.70	23.36	26.76	1.31	42.06	41.52	41.80	1.01	45.4	27.1	35.7	1.7

Table E 5 Adjusted net intake rate in primary school, by nationality (%)

| | 2009 | | | 2018-19 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Lebanese | | | Non-Lebanese | | | Lebanon | | |
	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes
Lebanon	88.6	88.4	88.5	89.3	84.4	86.6	53.3	57.8	55.6	76.3	75.5	75.9
Governorates												
Beirut	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.3	81.4	83.8	52.6	49.6	51.0	70.1	65.7	67.8
Mount Lebanon	91.8	88.3	89.8	90.4	83.0	86.1	49.7	62.5	56.3	71.2	74.8	73.2
North Lebanon	81.6	85.9	84.1	88.8	86.7	87.7	67.3	56.7	61.3	83.5	78.2	80.7
Akkar				93.1	96.4	95.0	49.5	52.9	51.0	88.1	93.5	91.2
Bekaa	89.0	92.7	91.0	81.2	83.7	82.6	65.6	67.0	66.3	75.2	77.8	76.6
Baalbek-Hermel				85.9	77.3	81.8	90.1	73.9	82.4	86.4	76.9	81.9
South Lebanon	88.6	79.7	84.5	92.5	78.4	84.9	53.2	46.0	49.5	76.6	66.1	71.0
Nabatieh	85.2	93.0	89.2	89.2	85.8	87.2	36.6	49.2	43.7	73.4	75.1	74.4

Note: The numerator includes children for whom: Primary school entry age and (Education level=primary and Grade=1 or 2). The denominator is the number of children of primary school entry age. Primary school entry age defined at the country level (usually based on UNESCO's ISCED1 classification).

Table E 6 Literacy rate for residents aged 15+ years old, by sex and nationality (%)

| | 2004 | | 2007 | | 2018-19 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Lebanese | | Non-Lebanese | | Lebanon | |
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
Lebanon	84.6	15.4	84.4	15.6	93.1	6.9	89.0	11.0	92.5	7.5
By sex										
Women	81.7	18.3	81.2	18.8	91.0	9.0	86.1	13.9	90.4	9.6
Men	87.5	12.5	87.7	12.3	95.5	4.5	91.4	8.6	94.8	5.2
GPI (Women/Men)	**0.93**	**1.47**	**0.93**	**1.53**	**0.95**	**1.98**	**0.94**	**1.61**	**0.95**	**1.84**

Table E 7A Literacy rate for resident women aged 15-24 years, nationality, governorates and wealth status (%)

| | 2004 | | 2007 | | 2018-19 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Lebanese | | Non-Lebanese | | Lebanon | |
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
Women	98.3	1.7	99.1	0.9	99.3	0.7	93.5	6.5	98.2	1.8
Governorates										
Beirut	99.2	0.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	-	95.4	4.6	98.5	1.5
Mount Lebanon	98.4	1.6	98.5	1.5	99.3	0.7	92.6	7.4	97.7	2.3
North Lebanon	98.0	2.0	99.1	0.9	99.2	0.8	96.3	3.7	98.8	1.2
Akkar					98.8	1.2	96.2	3.8	98.6	1.4
Bekaa	97.6	2.4	99.2	0.8	98.7	1.3	92.9	7.1	97.6	2.4
Baalbek-Hermel					99.0	1.0	95.8	4.2	98.7	1.3
South Lebanon	97.9	2.1	99.6	0.4	99.4	0.6	92.0	8.0	97.6	2.4
Nabatieh	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	99.8	0.2	96.2	3.8	99.3	0.7
Self-declared household wealth										
Rich	99.9	0.1			99.5	0.5	100.0	-	99.5	0.5
Middle class	99.2	0.8			100.0		98.5	1.5	99.9	0.1
Poor	95.9	4.1			99.8	0.2	96.4	3.6	99.5	0.5

Note: household wealth is not possible to be calculated for year 2007, since variable was not existent

Table E 7B Literacy rate for resident men aged 15-24 years, nationality, governorates and wealth status (%)

| | 2004 | | 2007 | | 2018-19 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Lebanese | | Non-Lebanese | | Lebanon | |
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
Men	97.5	2.5	98.4	1.6	99.1	0.9	93.3	6.7	97.9	2.1
Governorates										
Beirut	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4	93.8	6.2	97.5	2.5
Mount Lebanon	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	99.5	0.5	93.8	6.2	98.2	1.8
North Lebanon	98.5	1.5	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4	92.1	7.9	97.7	2.3
Akkar					97.3	2.7	94.5	5.5	97.1	2.9
Bekaa	96.7	3.3	98.9	1.1	99.8	0.2	95.1	4.9	98.9	1.1
Baalbek-Hermel					98.3	1.7	94.8	5.2	98.0	2.0
South Lebanon	95.7	4.3	99.5	0.5	99.1	0.9	90.6	9.4	97.1	2.9
Nabatieh	94.6	5.4	98.6	1.4	99.6	0.4	93.9	6.1	98.8	1.2
Self-declared household wealth										
Rich	99.8	0.2			100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Middle class	98.3	1.7			100.0	0.0	100.0	-	100.0	0.0
Poor	95.4	4.6			99.7	0.3	96.4	3.6	99.3	0.7

Note: household wealth is not possible to be calculated for year 2007, since variable was not existent

Table E 8A Education attainment of resident women aged 25 years and above, by age sequence, nationality, governorates and wealth status (%)

Period	Attainment	Women 25+	25-49	50+	Rich	Middle class	Poor	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Akkar	Bekaa	Baalbek-Hermel	South Lebanon	Nabatieh
2004	Less than primary*	24.7	9.7	51.8	13.6	20.1	37.6	14.0	22.8	23.1		35.3		28.2	38.8
	Primary	25.9	26.9	24.3	12.4	24.0	33.2	17.8	22.1	41.7		21.3		28.8	26.9
	Complementary	20.1	24.9	11.5	14.2	22.3	16.3	22.2	22.8	13.0		21.0		21.0	14.7
	Secondary	16.5	21.0	8.2	21.1	19.4	8.9	21.4	18.5	12.7		14.2		13.8	12.3
	Tertiary	12.6	17.3	4.1	38.7	14.2	3.9	24.6	13.7	9.1		8.2		8.2	7.0
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)		-		(*)	(*)
2007	Less than primary	25.1	8.8	50.4				11.7	20.3	32.9		34.4		29.4	33.1
	Primary	21.4	21.9	20.7				16.8	19.8	23.2		24.2		25.6	23.2
	Complementary	20.5	25.3	13.0				20.4	20.9	18.2		20.1		22.2	22.2
	Secondary	17.6	22.2	10.5				21.4	20.7	15.8		11.2		14.0	13.7
	Tertiary	15.2	21.6	5.2				29.6	18.0	9.7		10.0		8.4	7.8
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)		(*)	(*)
Lebanese 2018-19	Less than primary	14.7	3.8	25.2	6.2	11.9	25.9	11.3	10.9	15.0	26.0	16.6	19.5	16.3	23.0
	Primary	17.3	12.4	22.2	7.2	15.6	25.8	12.4	14.4	20.9	22.0	24.3	20.9	19.6	18.7
	Complementary	21.7	22.9	20.6	12.0	21.8	24.3	18.7	21.1	21.0	22.5	23.2	25.0	23.0	23.6
	Secondary	17.8	18.8	16.9	19.4	19.4	12.3	18.2	20.0	17.1	11.3	15.8	14.7	16.8	16.4
	Tertiary	28.1	41.9	14.8	55.0	31.0	11.2	39.3	33.2	25.8	17.9	20.0	19.7	24.1	18.2
	Not defined	0.3	0.3	0.3	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Non-Lebanese 2018-19	Less than primary	21.9	16.9	40.1	(*)	14.6	28.0	24.2	22.4	16.4	(*)	21.0	25.9	20.3	30.3
	Primary	30.3	31.3	27.0	(*)	28.1	32.8	25.6	30.4	31.7	(*)	29.3	29.5	31.5	35.6
	Complementary	24.4	26.3	17.4	(*)	26.7	23.0	20.9	26.3	25.9	(*)	27.1	21.9	21.1	21.3
	Secondary	12.7	13.9	8.0	(*)	16.3	9.0	13.8	12.2	12.6	(*)	14.9	(*)	13.1	(*)
	Tertiary	10.6	11.5	7.2	(*)	14.2	7.1	15.5	8.6	13.4	(*)	7.5	(*)	13.8	(*)
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-
Total	Less than primary	15.5	6.0	26.0	6.1	12.1	26.4	13.3	12.2	15.1	25.5	17.1	19.9	17.0	23.6
	Primary	18.8	15.5	22.4	7.2	16.5	27.4	14.4	16.2	21.8	22.4	24.9	21.5	21.7	20.0
	Complementary	22.0	23.5	20.4	12.0	22.1	24.0	19.0	21.7	21.4	22.7	23.7	24.8	22.6	23.4
	Secondary	17.2	18.0	16.4	20.0	19.2	11.6	17.5	19.1	16.7	11.7	15.7	14.6	16.2	15.7
	Tertiary	26.2	36.8	14.5	54.4	29.8	10.2	35.6	30.4	24.7	17.4	18.5	19.2	22.3	17.2
	Not defined	0.3	0.3	0.3	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*: Less than Primary include Illiterate, Read/write and Pre-school

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Note: household wealth is not possible to be calculated for year 2007, since variable was not existent

Table E 8B Education attainment of resident men aged 25 years and above, by age sequence, nationality, governorates and wealth status (%)

Period	Attainment	Men 25+	25-49	50+	Rich	Middle class	Poor	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Akkar	Bekaa	Baalbek-Hermel	South Lebanon	Nabatieh
2004	Less than primary*	17.4	7.3	34.6	7.1	13.5	28.8	7.9	15.0	17.3		26.6		21.3	27.4
	Primary	30.8	31.6	29.4	14.4	28.7	39.3	19.4	28.3	45.8		25.1		31.7	34.0
	Complementary	21.6	25.6	14.9	16.0	23.7	17.8	22.4	23.5	16.8		24.6		21.5	15.2
	Secondary	13.8	16.2	9.8	16.6	15.8	8.5	18.0	14.9	9.8		13.0		13.2	13.3
	Tertiary	16.2	19.2	11.1	45.9	18.1	5.4	32.2	18.1	9.9		10.7		12.2	10.0
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		-		(*)	(*)
2007	Less than primary	17.3	5.9	34.2				6.3	13.3	25.2		24.2		18.4	22.3
	Primary	26.7	26.5	27.0				19.4	23.7	32.1		28.8		32.8	29.0
	Complementary	21.8	26.8	14.6				19.6	23.9	18.8		20.2		22.5	23.2
	Secondary	16.3	18.7	12.8				17.7	19.4	14.6		11.8		12.7	13.5
	Tertiary	17.5	21.7	11.3				36.5	19.4	9.0		15.0		13.3	11.8
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)		-		(*)	(*)
Lebanese 2018-19	Less than primary	9.4	4.1	14.7	3.0	7.4	18.3	7.5	7.1	11.3	16.8	10.0	9.8	10.8	12.6
	Primary	22.4	17.9	26.9	7.9	19.8	36.1	14.3	17.0	29.4	32.1	29.5	28.5	25.0	26.7
	Complementary	23.0	24.8	21.2	11.6	23.7	24.4	15.3	23.2	20.8	23.8	26.5	26.1	24.6	25.2
	Secondary	17.0	18.2	15.8	16.5	18.6	11.5	17.7	18.2	15.9	15.4	15.0	19.1	13.9	17.1
	Tertiary	27.9	34.6	21.2	60.8	30.2	9.6	44.9	34.3	22.2	11.8	19.0	16.3	25.6	18.0
	Not defined	0.2	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Non-Lebanese 2018-19	Less than primary	14.2	12.7	20.3	(*)	9.9	18.0	14.4	13.9	11.1	(*)	10.7	21.6	15.7	20.5
	Primary	31.3	31.7	29.3	(*)	26.6	35.6	29.7	30.3	37.7	31.8	35.6	36.8	29.0	32.8
	Complementary	29.4	31.4	21.1	(*)	30.6	28.8	23.8	31.2	31.3	27.0	34.3	24.3	24.7	32.1
	Secondary	12.6	12.0	15.2	(*)	14.0	11.3	15.4	12.9	8.3	(*)	11.4	(*)	13.4	7.7
	Tertiary	12.4	12.1	13.8	46.1	18.8	6.1	16.6	11.6	11.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	17.1	(*)
	Not defined	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-	-	-	(*)
Total	Less than primary	10.2	6.1	15.1	3.1	7.7	18.2	9.2	8.3	11.3	16.3	10.1	10.5	11.8	13.5
	Primary	23.8	21.1	27.1	8.1	20.5	36.0	18.2	19.4	30.3	32.1	30.4	29.0	25.8	27.4
	Complementary	24.0	26.4	21.2	11.8	24.4	25.8	17.4	24.6	21.9	24.0	27.5	26.0	24.6	25.9
	Secondary	16.3	16.7	15.8	16.6	18.2	11.4	17.1	17.2	15.1	15.7	14.5	18.5	13.8	16.1
	Tertiary	25.5	29.4	20.7	60.3	29.0	8.5	37.9	30.3	21.1	11.7	17.4	15.7	23.9	16.8
	Not defined	0.2	0.3	0.2	(*)	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*: Less than Primary include Illiterate, Read/write and Pre-school

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Note: household wealth is not possible to be calculated for year 2007, since variable was not existent

Table L 1 Labour force participation rate, by sex, age, education level and governorates (%)

Year	Sex	Total (15+)	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Illiterate	Read and write/ Pre-school	Primary	Intermediary	Secondary	Tertiary	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Akkar	Bekaa	Baalbek-Hermel	South Lebanon	Nabatieh
2004	Women	20.4	18.2	26.6	9.7	2.6	5.3	9.8	10.7	14.2	21.2	43.0	36.2	23.7	11.2		10.9		16.6	19.4
	Men	68.9	42.8	90.8	72.1	31.4	50.2	63.4	82.2	77.2	56.0	59.8	69.9	70.8	70.7		64.2		65.3	63.6
	Both sexes	44.0	30.8	57.0	39.4	17.1	19.4	39.8	49.2	46.4	37.5	51.7	51.1	47.2	40.0		37.7		39.7	40.8
	Gender Gap	48.5	24.6	64.2	62.4	28.9	44.9	53.6	71.5	63.0	34.8	16.8	33.7	47.1	59.6		53.2		48.7	44.2
2007	Women	21.1	18.1	28.6	12.6	1.6	4.3	6.8	13.2	13.1	20.4	45.4	32.2	26.7	12.8		12.3		16.5	15.7
	Men	66.9	42.0	90.8	72.4	27.7	43.2	52.2	78.7	76.9	59.0	62.5	70.2	69.6	65.3		61.7		67.4	60.4
	Both sexes	43.4	30.7	57.5	40.6	14.7	16.5	31.0	49.5	45.5	38.9	54.0	49.1	47.5	39.5		36.8		40.7	37.6
	Gender Gap	45.8	23.9	62.2	59.9	26.1	38.9	45.4	65.5	63.8	38.6	17.1	38.0	42.9	52.5		49.5		50.8	44.7
2012	Women	29.3	26.5	40.3	13.9	3.2	17.0	40.7	19.9	18.9	25.9	51.3	41.1	33.6	22.8		19.0		22.7	29.2
	Men	72.2	53.2	94.7	75.5	32.7	53.5	49.7	79.5	81.6	63.7	74.5	74.6	72.7	72.2		70.4		72.5	67.7
	Both sexes	49.3	39.8	64.1	42.9	18.0	27.0	44.3	51.2	50.6	44.3	61.6	56.7	51.6	46.6		43.6		44.9	46.8
	Gender Gap	42.9	26.7	54.4	61.7	29.6	36.5	9.0	59.6	62.7	37.8	23.2	33.5	39.1	49.4		51.4		49.8	38.5
2018-19 Lebanese	Women	27.1	21.4	39.6	19.9	4.1	6.7	10.2	11.5	17.3	20.5	52.5	32.8	33.0	25.0	14.0	22.0	19.5	23.5	19.3
	Men	67.4	43.8	91.6	73.4	25.8	40.5	44.3	70.2	75.4	61.6	70.9	64.2	68.5	69.3	61.2	69.8	66.6	67.5	65.5
	Both sexes	46.3	33.0	63.9	44.4	14.3	17.3	26.3	43.3	46.4	40.1	60.9	46.9	49.9	46.1	37.6	45.2	42.2	44.0	41.2
	Gender Gap	40.3	22.5	52.0	53.5	21.7	33.8	34.1	58.7	58.0	41.0	18.4	31.4	35.5	44.3	47.1	47.8	47.1	44.0	46.2
2018-19 Non Lebanese	Women	39.6	47.4	38.8	11.0	4.2	52.0	81.1	31.0	24.3	25.9	32.6	48.3	43.3	37.2	27.9	26.1	40.4	32.5	31.0
	Men	85.2	75.2	95.0	64.2	29.1	80.9	82.0	88.0	89.0	81.0	76.5	90.8	89.0	82.3	70.7	77.5	79.1	75.2	87.7
	Both sexes	60.8	58.6	66.4	39.6	16.2	60.7	81.3	60.4	58.5	52.8	58.2	68.1	64.9	57.9	48.5	50.5	55.6	51.2	57.9
	Gender Gap	45.6	27.8	56.2	53.1	25.0	28.9	0.9	57.0	64.7	55.1	43.9	42.5	45.7	45.1	42.8	51.5	38.7	42.7	56.7
2018-19 Lebanon	Women	29.3	28.8	39.4	19.4	4.1	19.8	43.9	16.8	18.7	21.1	51.6	36.8	35.0	26.5	15.0	22.7	21.5	25.6	20.7
	Men	70.4	50.1	92.3	72.7	26.0	51.7	52.2	74.7	78.3	63.7	71.3	71.4	72.4	70.8	61.8	71.0	67.4	69.1	68.1
	Both sexes	48.8	39.2	64.4	44.1	14.4	29.7	47.0	47.8	48.9	41.4	60.8	52.5	52.8	47.6	38.4	46.0	43.3	45.6	43.2
	Gender Gap	41.1	21.3	52.9	53.3	21.9	31.9	8.3	57.8	59.6	42.6	19.7	34.6	37.4	44.3	46.8	48.3	46.0	43.5	47.4

Table L 2 Unemployment rate by sex, age, education level and persons with functional disabilities (%)

					Education Level (15+)						Education Level (15-24)						Disability Status (15+)	
		Total 15+	15-24	25+	Illiterate	Read and write/Pre-school	Elementary	Intermediary	Secondary	University and above	Illiterate	Read and write/Pre-school	Elementary	Intermediary	Secondary	University and above	With Disability	Without disability
2004	Women	9.5	19.0	6.7	4.4	14.4	12.6	15.1	9.2	10.3	13.8	25.1	25.3	27.8	21.4	22.4	NA	
	Men	7.3	20.2	4.5	5.0	4.8	7.2	8.2	8.6	6.9	21.2	10.0	18.6	19.7	26.1	24.6		
	Both sexes	7.9	19.9	5.0	4.9	5.8	7.7	9.2	8.7	8.2	19.7	12.5	19.4	21.0	24.6	23.4		
2007	Women	10.1	21.6	7.2	1.9	9.0	11.7	15.1	9.5	11.4		60.9	11.9	25.6	26.4	27.6	NA	
	Men	8.6	22.3	5.7	5.6	4.6	7.9	8.2	9.8	10.8	8.5	18.1	19.2	17.1	30.1	35.5		
	Both sexes	9.0	22.1	6.0	4.9	5.0	8.4	9.2	9.7	11.1	8.5	26.1	18.2	18.3	29.2	31.2		
2012	Women	13.6	15.6	13.1	1.7	2.7	12.9	17.7	24.6	13.0	-	-	13.7	24.6	19.3	18.7	-	16.9
	Men	7.3	19.2	4.5	3.2	1.2	7.0	6.3	8.9	9.5	7.4	-	21.4	12.4	18.9	30.4	7.4	7.3
	Both sexes	9.3	18.0	7.2	2.5	2.0	8.1	8.4	13.6	11.1	1.2	-	20.3	14.3	19.0	24.1	6.5	10.0
2018-19 Lebanese	Women	17.1	36.7	13.5														
	Men	9.9	27.0	6.9						NA								
	Both sexes	12.1	30.0	8.9														
2018-19 Non Lebanese	Women	5.5	4.1	6.5														
	Men	10.4	18.7	7.7														
	Both sexes	8.7	11.6	7.4														
2018-19 Lebanon	Women	14.3	21.4	12.4	2.1	3.4	9.1	18.4	17.8	16.5	0.6	-	5.6	25.8	32.5	35.6	17.1	17.5
	Men	10.0	24.5	7.0	7.0	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.8	12.8	16.4	27.9	21.4	20.1	22.8	35.9	10.8	10.0
	Both sexes	11.4	23.3	8.6	4.8	5.2	8.7	10.7	11.9	14.5	5.3	2.5	18.0	21.2	25.2	35.7	12.1	12.0

Table L 3 Percentage distribution of employed population aged 15+, by main branch of economic sector and sex (%)

			Main Branch		
			Agriculture	Industry	Services
2004		Women	3.4	10.0	86.6
		Men	8.8	27.9	63.4
		Both sexes	7.5	23.7	68.8
2007		Women	4.6	10.1	85.3
		Men	8.1	22.5	69.4
		Both sexes	7.2	19.4	73.3
2012		Women	3.5	6.4	90.2
		Men	4.9	24.8	70.3
		Both sexes	4.5	19.2	76.3
2018-19	**Lebanese**	Women	1.7	8.1	90.2
		Men	4.5	21.8	73.6
		Both sexes	3.7	17.9	78.4
	Non-Lebanese	Women	1.1	2.5	96.4
		Men	4.1	45.6	50.3
		Both sexes	3.0	30.1	66.9
	Lebanon	Women	1.6	6.7	91.8
		Men	4.4	26.6	68.9
		Both sexes	3.6	20.5	75.9

Table L 4 Percentage distribution of employed population aged 15+, by main branch of economic sector, governorates and sex (%)

			Main Branch		
			Agriculture	Industry	Services
2018-19	**Beirut**	Women	-	4.1	95.9
		Men	(*)	17.8	81.9
	Mount Lebanon	Women	(*)	7.5	92.0
		Men	2.2	26.0	71.8
	North Lebanon	Women	2.7	6.7	90.6
		Men	5.3	28.8	65.9
	Akkar	Women	(*)	(*)	92.4
		Men	7.8	22.5	69.7
	Bekaa	Women	(*)	7.4	89.3
		Men	8.1	27.3	64.6
	Baalbek-Hermel	Women	4.4	4.9	90.7
		Men	11.6	21.4	66.9
	South Lebanon	Women	2.6	6.5	91.0
		Men	7.1	31.9	61.0
	Nabatieh	Women	6.4	5.0	88.6
		Men	6.6	33.0	60.4
	Lebanon	Women	1.6	6.7	91.8
		Men	4.4	26.6	68.9

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Table L 5 Hours usually worked and hours actually worked in the main job by branch of economic activity (per week), by sex and nationality (%)

	2018-19								
	Lebanese			Non Lebanese			Lebanon		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Agriculture									
Usually Worked	35.8	45.0	43.8	38.7	42.5	42.0	36.4	44.5	43.4
Actually Worked	34.6	41.7	40.8	37.5	36.8	36.9	35.1	40.8	40.1
Industry									
Usually Worked	42.9	48.9	48.1	38.1	49.9	49.6	42.4	49.3	48.6
Actually Worked	41.7	45.8	45.3	37.8	43.8	43.6	41.3	45.1	44.7
Services									
Usually Worked	40.1	51.4	47.6	41.3	59.5	56.7	40.2	52.6	48.7
Actually Worked	38.6	50.3	46.4	39.8	58.4	55.5	38.7	51.5	47.5
Total									
Usually Worked	40.3	50.5	47.6	40.7	54.4	53.0	40.3	51.3	48.5
Actually Worked	38.8	48.9	46.0	39.5	50.8	49.7	38.9	49.3	46.6

Table L 6 Percent distribution of employed residents aged 15+, by employment status in main job, sex and nationality (%)

			Status in employment				
			Employers	Employees	Own-account workers	Contributing family workers	Vulnerable employment share
2004		Women	1.1	84.8	10.2	4.0	14.2
		Men	6.4	56.5	34.1	3.0	37.1
		Both sexes	5.1	63.1	28.5	3.3	31.8
		Gender Gap	5.3	-28.3	24.0	-1.0	22.9
2007		Women	(*)	82.4	10.0	5.9	15.9
		Men	12.1	56.2	27.7	4.0	31.6
		Both sexes	9.5	62.7	23.3	4.4	27.8
		Gender Gap	10.4	-26.2	17.7	-1.9	15.8
2012		Women	(*)	83.7	12.2	2.6	14.8
		Men	10.6	65.7	23.2	(*)	23.8
		Both sexes	7.8	71.1	19.9	1.2	21.1
		Gender Gap	9.1	-18.0	11.1	-2.1	8.9
2018-19	Lebanese	Women	4.7	81.6	11.6	2.1	13.8
		Men	13.6	60.6	25.3	0.5	25.8
		Both sexes	11.0	66.7	21.3	1.0	22.3
		Gender Gap	8.9	-20.9	13.6	-1.6	12.0
	Non Lebanese	Women	0.1	94.5	4.9	0.5	5.4
		Men	3.1	80.8	15.7	0.3	16.0
		Both sexes	2.0	85.8	11.8	0.4	12.2
		Gender Gap	3.1	-13.7	10.8	-0.2	10.6
	Lebanon	Women	3.5	84.9	9.9	1.7	11.6
		Men	11.5	64.7	23.4	0.5	23.8
		Both sexes	9.0	70.9	19.2	0.8	20.1
		Gender Gap	8.0	-20.2	13.5	-1.2	12.2

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Table L 7 Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment, by sex specific age-groups, nationality, education level and governorates (%)

Year	Category	Part-time for 15+	Part-time for 15-24	Illiterate	Read and write/ Pre-school	Primary	Complementary	Secondary	Tertiary	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Akkar	Bekaa	Baalbek-Hermel	South Lebanon	Nabatieh
2004	Women	27.5	21.8	35.6	29.6	15.1	16.8	26.4	35.4	23.0	21.5	36.6		38.4		35.4	49.5
	Men	8.1	7.9	11.2	10.5	5.8	5.3	8.9	15.0	9.5	6.1	7.6		11.5		9.2	15.0
	Both sexes	12.1	11.2	15.7	12.4	6.7	6.9	14.1	23.0	13.9	9.5	11.4		15.1		14.1	22.5
	Gender Gap	-19.3	-13.9	-24.4	-19.1	-9.3	-11.6	-17.5	-20.4	-13.5	-15.4	-29.0		-26.9		-26.2	-34.6
2018-19 Lebanese	Women	28.5	22.7	NA						NA							
	Men	13.8	14.0														
	Both sexes	18.0	16.4														
	Gender Gap	-14.7	-8.7														
2018-19 Non Lebanese	Women	34.5	36.9	NA						NA							
	Men	11.9	11.2														
	Both sexes	14.2	13.6														
	Gender Gap	-22.7	-25.8														
2018-19 Lebanon	Women	28.9	24.3	41.0	27.4	30.0	22.0	27.5	29.9	19.9	23.6	42.6	54.1	34.9	40.0	30.8	35.0
	Men	13.4	13.1	18.4	16.9	14.9	11.7	10.8	14.4	10.0	10.7	16.5	20.2	16.6	16.5	15.3	14.8
	Both sexes	17.4	15.6	23.5	18.4	16.5	13.2	14.7	21.3	13.0	14.4	22.6	26.1	20.6	21.2	19.0	19.0
	Gender Gap	-15.5	-11.2	-22.6	-10.5	-15.1	-10.3	-16.7	-15.5	-9.9	-12.9	-26.1	-33.8	-18.3	-23.5	-15.5	-20.1

Note: 'Part-time' refers to people who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job

Chapter 5- Economic conditions

Table C 1 Gender gap in monthly wage of employees at main job, by education and nationality (average monthly earnings) (%)

		Age-groups		Level of educational attainment						
		15-64	15-24	Illiterate	Pre-school/ Read and write	Primary	Complementary	Secondary	Tertiary	TOTAL
2004	Women (thousands LBP)	668	474	296	358	359	440	631	879	**666**
	Men (thousands LBP)	723	396	430	462	500	621	813	1243	**721**
	Wage Gap (%)	7.67	-19.89	31.19	22.47	28.11	29.16	22.33	29.35	**7.59**
2007	Women (thousands LBP)	662	453	302	(*)	380	400	669	805	**661**
	Men (thousands LBP)	682	420	359	432	482	569	789	1,146	**687**
	Wage Gap (%)	2.89	-7.74	15.79	31.15	21.11	29.67	15.16	29.77	**3.79**
2018-19 Lebanese	Women (thousands LBP)	1,248	894	547	750	666	766	1,045	1,424	**1,248**
	Men (thousands LBP)	1,332	893	730	922	912	1,094	1,311	1,785	**1,334**
	Wage Gap (%)	6.32	-0.05	24.98	18.67	26.97	30.03	20.28	20.24	**6.46**
2018-19 Non-Lebanese	Women (thousands LBP)	595	465	402	(*)	417	492	584	953	**593**
	Men (thousands LBP)	670	530	538	616	600	651	728	1,052	**670**
	Wage Gap (%)	11.29	12.29	25.34	25.04	30.61	24.52	19.75	9.38	**11.57**
2018-19 Lebanon	Women (thousands LBP)	1,210	847	500	653	611	733	1,017	1,414	**1,210**
	Men (thousands LBP)	1,163	773	620	774	788	960	1,214	1,722	**1,167**
	Wage Gap (%)	-4.07	-9.47	19.39	15.60	22.43	23.63	16.29	17.91	**-3.63**

(*): Estimate with low precision, based on less than 30 observations

Table C 2 Proportion of resident population living below 50 per cent of median of equivalised income*, by sex, age, governorate and nationality (%)

	2018-19								
	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese			Lebanon		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Age-groups									
Under 15	20.8	20.6	20.7	62.2	61.3	61.7	33.3	32.8	33.1
15-64	15.2	13.4	14.4	49.2	40.9	44.6	20.2	18.6	19.4
65+	15.4	13.0	14.3	33.7	35.8	34.7	16.2	14.0	15.2
Governorate									
Beirut	7.4	7.0	7.2	49.2	35.0	41.4	17.6	15.9	16.8
Mount Lebanon	8.3	7.0	7.7	45.8	41.1	43.2	15.2	14.8	15.0
North Lebanon	22.4	20.6	21.5	64.0	60.5	62.1	27.7	26.5	27.1
Akkar	36.4	34.5	35.4	67.4	72.3	69.9	38.7	37.4	38.0
Bekaa	21.6	18.3	20.0	71.3	66.0	68.6	30.7	27.3	29.0
Baalbek-Hermel	29.1	25.8	27.5	68.5	64.8	66.7	32.4	29.0	30.8
South Lebanon	18.6	17.1	17.9	58.9	56.7	57.8	28.0	27.1	27.6
Nabatieh	19.1	17.9	18.5	65.8	58.6	61.8	25.0	24.4	24.7
Lebanon	**16.4**	**15.0**	**15.7**	**54.2**	**48.5**	**51.2**	**22.8**	**21.7**	**22.3**

*: OECD-modified scale
• 1.0 to the first adult;
• 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over;
• 0.3 to each child aged under 14.
Exclude domestic workers

Table C 3 Proportion of resident population that benefit from at least one type of health insurance, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and governorates (%)

			Age-groups			Disability Status		Governorate								Lebanon
			Under 15	15-64	65+	Any disability	Without disability	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North Lebanon	Akkar	Bekaa	Baalbek-Hermel	South Lebanon	Nabatieh	
2004**	Women	Beneficiaries	45.2	45.5	48.8	30.6	45.9	58.5	54.7	34.1		40.5		35.2	33.0	**45.7**
		Non-beneficiaries	54.8	54.5	51.2	69.4	54.1	41.5	45.3	65.9		59.5		64.8	67.0	**54.3**
	Men	Beneficiaries	45.2	43.9	50.4	31.3	45.1	59.4	53.2	33.8		39.2		33.9	31.7	**44.8**
		Non-beneficiaries	54.8	56.1	49.6	68.7	54.9	40.6	46.8	66.2		60.8		66.1	68.3	**55.2**
	Both Sexes	Beneficiaries	45.2	44.7	49.6	31.1	45.5	58.9	53.9	34.0		39.8		34.6	32.4	**45.2**
		Non-beneficiaries	54.8	55.3	50.4	68.9	54.5	41.1	46.1	66.0		60.2		65.4	67.6	**54.8**
2018-19 **	Women	Beneficiaries	52.3	56.2	64.0	50.8	56.6	58.6	65.5	47.4	45.3	48.2	52.3	52.0	44.5	**56.2**
		Non-beneficiaries	47.7	43.8	36.0	49.2	43.4	41.4	34.5	52.6	54.7	51.8	47.7	48.0	55.5	**43.8**
	Men	Beneficiaries	52.3	53.6	69.2	51.1	55.1	55.7	63.6	46.7	45.5	47.6	50.4	51.9	43.2	**54.9**
		Non-beneficiaries	47.7	46.4	30.8	48.9	44.9	44.3	36.4	53.3	54.5	52.4	49.6	48.1	56.8	**45.1**
	Both Sexes	Beneficiaries	52.3	54.9	66.4	51.0	55.9	57.2	64.6	47.1	45.4	47.9	51.4	52.0	43.9	**55.6**
		Non-beneficiaries	47.7	45.1	33.6	49.0	44.1	42.8	35.4	52.9	54.6	52.1	48.6	48.0	56.1	**44.4**
		Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**

** : Excluding the domestic workers

Note: Excluding those residing in Lebanon for less than six months during 2004

Appendix B - Indicators: UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and Gender-relevant SDGs

No.	Indicators by domain	Corresponding International SDG indicator	Value Women (%)	Value Men (%)	Source (Latest data available)
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources, poverty, well-being					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		NA	NA	
2	Average number of hours (actually worked) spent on paid work from all employees 15+, at all jobs, by sex*		40.3	50.8	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24		28.8	50.1	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	and 15+, by sex		29.3	70.4	
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex		9.9	23.4	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex		1.7	0.5	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
6	Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex		3.5	11.5	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size		NA	NA	
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex:				CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	Agriculture		1.6	4.4	
	Industry		6.7	26.6	
	Services		91.8	68.9	
9	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	SDG 8.3.1	54.8	53.3	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
10	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	14.3	10.0	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex		NA	NA	
12	a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among them		NA	NA	
13	Gender gap in monthly wage of employees at main job*	SDG 8.5.1			CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	Total		-3.6		
	Lebanese		6.5		
	Non-Lebanese		11.6		
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex		28.9	13.4	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49				CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	With a child under age 3 living in a household by sex and,		21.2	93.4	
	With no children living in the household, by sex		35.6	83.7	
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care		NA	NA	
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex		NA	NA	
18	Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by sex		NA	NA	
19	Proportion of households with access				
	To mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head		97.6	98.5	CAS, LCS 2012
	To internet, by sex of household head		44.9	56.5	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
II. Education					
20	Youth literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex		98.2	97.9	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
21	Net attendance rate in				CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	Primary education, by sex *		87.7	86.7	
	Complementary education, by sex *		71.5	64.3	
22	Net attendance rate in secondary education, by sex*		58.7	51.2	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
23	Net attendance rate in tertiary education, by sex*		44.9	34.6	
24	Gender parity index of the attendance rate in *				CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	Primary		1.0		
	Complementary		1.1		
	Secondary		1.1		
	Tertiary education		1.3		
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level		NA	NA	
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors		NA	NA	
27	Adjusted net intake rate in the first grade of primary education, by sex		76.3	75.5	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex		NA	NA	
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex		NA	NA	
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex		NA	NA	
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex				CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	Less than primary		15.5	10.2	
	Primary		18.8	23.8	
	Complementary		22.0	24.0	
	Secondary		17.2	16.3	
	Tertiary education		26.2	25.5	

III. Health and related services					
32	Contraceptive prevalence (use of any modern method) among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	SDG 3.7.1	45.5	--	CAS, MICS 2009
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex (per 1,000 live births)	SDG 3.2.1	9.0	11.0	CAS, MICS 2009
34	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	SDG 3.1.1	13.8	--	Ministry of Public Health, (2019)
35	Antenatal care coverage		NA	NA	
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional		NA	NA	
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex		NA	NA	
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex		NA	NA	
39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		NA	NA	
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex		NA	NA	
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex		NA	NA	
42	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex		NA	NA	
IV. Public life and decision-making					
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions 2019 2020		 13.3 30.0	--	www.pcm.gov.lb
44	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) National parliaments (b) Elected in Municipal Elections	SDG 5.5.1	 4.7 5.4	 -- --	www.lp.gov.lb (2018) Ministry of Interiors and Municipalities (2016)
45	Women's share of managerial positions	SDG 5.5.2	28.9	--	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
46	Percentage of female police officers		1.6	--	Internal Security Forces, Lebanon (2019)
47	Percentage of female judges		NA	--	
V. Human rights of women and girl children					
48	Women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband was justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, by age, governorates and education level*		9.7	--	CAS, MICS 2009
49	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		NA	NA	
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)		--	--	
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18		NA	NA	
52	Adolescent birth rate		NA	NA	
Other gender-relevant SDG indicators					
	SDG 1.3.1 (Proxy) Proportion of population covered by health insurance by distinguishing children (aged under 15), older persons (aged 65 and above), persons with disabilities, by sex		56.2	54.9	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	SDG 4.6.1 Literacy rate of population 15+, by sex		90.4	94.8	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	SDG 8.5.1 Average monthly earnings **(in thousands LBP)** of women and men employees at main job * Total Lebanese Non-Lebanese		 1,210 1,248 593	 1,167 1,334 670	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	SDG 8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex		(1.3)	5.8	CAS, CLS 2015
	SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age		22.8	21.7	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19
	SDG 11.2.1 Proportion of households that has convenient access to public transport, by sex of household head		80.0	78.2	CAS, LFHLCS 2018-19

*Approximated Indicator to fit to the national context of data availability

(--) Not relevant

NA: Not Available

Appendix C - Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Table C.1. Core theoretical concepts related to gender statistics

Gender Analysis	
Gender Analysis	The systematic gathering and examination of information on gender differences and social relations in order to identify, understand and address inequities based on gender
Gender equality and equity	Gender equality denotes women having the same opportunities in life as men, including the ability to participate in the public sphere
	Gender equity denotes the equivalence in life outcomes for women and men, recognising their different needs and interests, and requiring a redistribution of power and resources
Sex and Gender	Sex refers to the biological characteristics that categorise someone as either female or male; whereas Gender refers to the socially determined ideas and practices of what it is to be female or male
Gender Relations	Hierarchical relations of power between women and men that tend to disadvantage women
Gender Violence	Any act or threat by men or male-dominated institutions, that inflicts physical, sexual, or psychological harm on a woman or girl because of their gender
Women's Human Rights	The recognition that women's rights are human rights and that women experience injustices solely because of their gender
Sex-disaggregated statistics	Data are collected and tabulated separately for women and for men. They allow for the measurement of differences between women and men in various social and economic dimensions and are one of the requirements for obtaining gender statistics. Gender statistics are more than data disaggregated by sex, however. Additional concepts, definitions and methods are used in data production to present gender related statistics, which convey information on gender roles, relations and inequalities in society.
Gender parity index	The ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes

Population	
Household	A group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements, that is, they share or are supported by a common budget. They live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day. A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address for a period exceeding six months a year. A group of short-term residents (less than 6 months) living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.
	Domestic workers, living on a regular basis with their respective households were counted in this survey, yet in terms of analysis they were only reflected in chapters on demography, education and labour in a partial way. A note on this matter was added where relevant.
The head of the household	Refers to one of the members of the household recognised as the head of the unit by the other members of the household unit or by himself (or herself) if living alone (OECD 2006).
Male headed and female headed households	Female headed households are those headed by women only when men are not present to provide economic support for families. Male-headed households those households in which the male head has a female partner (with or without children). However, other male-headed households may include one-person households or households of lone fathers with children.
Dependent child	A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 15 to 24 years who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. References in this report to "child" should be assumed to refer to dependent children.
Population sex ratio	Number of males per 100 females in the population.

Education	
Literacy rate	Total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The adult literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 years and older, and the youth literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 to 24 years.
Net attendance ratio	The number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.
Gender parity index (education attendance).	The ratio of the number of female students attending primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level (based on the gross attendance ratios)
Disability	Functioning (or disability) for the purpose of the LFHLCS 2018-19 survey was based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, with the aim of measuring functioning difficulties that restrict participation in one or more of six domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communicating in one's own language. The model measures difficulties and their respective severity across the six domains. The module was administered to all household members of all age groups, except domestic workers. Infants up to 1 year of age were classified as "not applicable" in this survey, and they were not assessed. The module measures severity of functioning using four categories: "No difficulty"; "Yes, some difficulty"; "Yes, a lot of difficulty"; and "Cannot do at all". People having "a lot of difficulties" or "cannot at all" were considered as having a disability.

Labour and economic conditions	
Working age	Age 15 and above
Labour force	The economically active population – the employed and unemployed – in the working-age (15 +)
	Labour force participation rate: is the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population , expressed as a percentage
Persons outside the labour force (Inactive population)	All persons who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed, such as pupils/ students, housekeepers, persons in retirement, people with a disability, discouraged unemployed, etc.,
Employed	All persons who, during the reference week, (1) did any work for pay or profit, or (2) were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent for reasons such as: maternity leave, sickness or temporary incapacity to work, training directly connected with their actual work, etc.,
Unemployed	All persons of working age who, during the reference week, were: (i) neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment, and (ii) were actively seeking work, and (iii) were currently available for work.
	Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force
Status in employment	The status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, or the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organisations that the person has in his/her job
Contributing family workers	Those workers who hold a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as partners, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment
Own-account workers	Those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period
Informal employment	The operational definition of "informal employment" in the LFHLCS includes: (i) all employees where, in their main or secondary jobs, the employer does not pay social security contributions on the employee's behalf (if information on social security contributions is not available (i.e. the person does not know or social security schemes do not exist), the classification relies on whether or not the person is entitled to paid annual leave (or compensation in lieu of it) and paid sick leave); (ii) all contributing family workers; (iii) all employers, own-account workers or members of producers' cooperatives of informal sector enterprises
Occupation	A set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity. Persons are classified by occupation through their relationship to a past, present or future job.

Appendix D - Recent Developments regarding the national Legal framework in the Field of Gender Equality

Lebanon acknowledges gender equality as a development goal and in last twenty years has adopted laws, national strategies and action plans which contribute to eliminating gender inequalities and to advance women's rights and women's empowerment.

From 2000, there have been many developments concerning the legal framework in the field of gender equality, antidiscrimination and domestic violence, but the most important ones in the area of gender equality, are dated after 2011. The legal frame has been considerably improved by the ratification of a series of important international document, by draft laws and law proposals to the parliament and by amendments. The most important developments are listed below.

Social Security Law (promulgated by Decree # 13955 on 26/9/1963):

- **26/7/2011** - Law proposal to amend some provisions of Article 14 of Social Security Law, item C: "specify individuals who benefit from sickness and maternity benefits without gender discrimination".
- **17/4/2019** - Draft Law to amend some provisions of the Social Security Law (promulgated by Decree 13955 on 26/9/1963) and its amendments related to women and her children.
- **17/7/2018** - Law proposal to amend some provisions of the Articles 39-46-47 of Social Security Law concerning the family allowances.
- **22/5/2019** - draft law to amend some articles of the draft law in force by Decree #13955 date 26/9/1963 and to add a new chapter to Section 4 to put forward equal gender provisions to benefit from Social Security benefits.

Labour Law promulgated on 23/9/1946 and amended by Law No. 207 promulgated on 26/5/2000:

- **Year 2011** - Recommendation for amendment of Art. 7 related to the adoption of the draft law regulating the employment of domestic workers that secure at least similar rights to other workers in terms of wage, leaves, and measures related to health and protection from violence); Amendment of Art. 27 related to the cases prohibiting the employment of pregnant women and Annex 1 related to the industries in which it is prohibited to employ children, juveniles and pregnant women.
- **Law No. 267 date 15/4/2014** - Article 28 to increasing maternity leave, was amended and a 10-week maternity leave was granted. Article 29 to ensure full salary rights during maternity leave and prohibiting her termination was amended and full salary is granted during the maternity leave.

General Code for Civil Servants Decree Law No. 5883/94: 10.10.2012, Council of Ministers approved the Art. 15 on "Granting pregnant female civil servants a 10-week paid maternity leave".

Income Tax Law Decree Law No. 304 on 24/12/1942: Amended Law No. 180, 29.8.2011 to "Establish gender equality by allowing married working women benefit from family abatement allowance".

Sexual Harassment in Work Place (Not stated in the current Labour Law): 29/3/2017 - Law proposal on penalizing the crime of sexual harassment by introducing a new chapter to Section 1 of the Labour Law of 23/9/1946 (Articles 1-49 to 6-49); and Introducing a second chapter to section 2 of the Penal Code of 1/3/1943; and Introducing a paragraph to Article 61 of Civil Servants Decree Law. The Law proposal was referred by Government No. 392 on 31/3/2017.

Law on criminalizing sexual harassment in public and in the workplace: In December 2020, the parliament passed a law criminalizing sexual harassment in public and in the workplace. In addition to punishing the perpetrators, the law affords protection to the victims and any witnesses testifying against the accused and creates a specialized fund offering support and rehabilitation to victims and raising awareness about sexual harassment. It also explicitly gives victims the right to seek compensation. However, human rights advocates criticize that the law neglected prevention aspects, labour law reforms and the mandatory requirements for employers to prevent and respond to sexual harassment.

Civil Marriage, 3/3/2015, Draft law related to the voluntary civil marriage (Lebanese or foreigner).

Raising age of marriage, 17.10.2017, Amend Law promulgated on 24/2/1948 (Druze Personal Status Law) in terms of prohibiting the marriage of a male minor under 16 and female minor under 15 and raise the duration of custody for boys until 12 years and for girls until 14 years.

Violence against women:

- **New Law No. 293, 7.5.2014** was adopted on "the Protection of Women and Family Members against Domestic Violence". In the 2014 domestic violence law establishing protection of women and family members from domestic violence, the definition of violence was narrow and it didn't criminalize marital rape. In 2020, the domestic violence law was amended to expand the definition of domestic violence which now includes psychological and economic abuse. One of the most critical amendments was allowing the inclusion of minor children in protection orders regardless of their age of custody which is defined by each religious denomination.

- **Article 522 of the Penal Code**, which allowed rapists to evade prosecution if they marry their victims was abolished in August 2017.

- **Trafficking: Law No. 164, 2011** was adopted on "Punishment for the Crime of Trafficking in Persons", Chapter 3 includes applicable definitions of victims of trafficking – inclusive of sexual exploitation and prostitution.

- **Lebanese nationality law (promulgated by Decision No 15 on 25/1/1925 and Law on 11/1/1960): 5/11/2018** - Draft law to amend Art. 1 of the law: Defining "Lebanese" to lift reservations on Article 9(2) CEDAW which allows Lebanese women her right to grant her children the Lebanese nationality.

- **Electoral Law of Members of Parliament:** Law no 44 on 17/6/2017 on "Women empowerment and participation in Parliament".

- **Lebanese Constitution:** Recommendation No 10: to include the Convention in the Introduction of the Constitution in order to become more effective (which requires a constitutional amendment); and Amendment to include gender equality literally in Constitution Introduction.

Ratification of relevant conventions/international standards:

- Lebanon ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1996.

- A request of approval for Lebanon to ratify the Arab Labour Convention No. 5/1976 on Working Women in 3.5.2017; and the Arab Convention No 11/1979 on Collective Bargaining 629 on 25/4/2017.

- The International Labour Organization Convention no. (45) concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds, 1935.

- The United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1955.

- The UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1964.

- The International Labour Organization Convention concerning Employment Policy, 1964.

References

- EUROSTAT (2018). A decomposition of the unadjusted gender pay gap using Structure of Earnings Survey data. Available at 3a6c9295-5e66-4b79-b009-ea1604770676 (europa.eu)

- Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-19 Lebanon, Lebanese Republic Central Administration of Statistics (CAS); International Labour Organization (ILO); European Union (EU) 2020, Beirut, 2020.

- Living Conditions of Households 2004, Central Administration of Statistics and UNDP, Lebanon, Beirut, 2006.

- Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019). The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Detailed Analytical Report, Beirut, Lebanon.

- UNDP Lebanon (2016). Women in Municipal Elections 2016. Available at Women in Municipal Elections 2016 | UNDP in Lebanon.

- UNESCO (1992). World Declaration on Education for All and Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs. Adopted by the 'World Conference on Education for All Meeting Basic Learning Needs', Jomtien, Thailand, 5–9 March 1990. Paris: UNESCO.

- UNECE and WB Institute (2010). Developing gender statistics: A Practical Tool. Reference manual prepared by the UNECE Task Force on Gender Statistics Training for Statisticians with contributions from various experts.

- UNSD (April 2019). Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. A product of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. Available at Minimum Set indicators 2018.11.1 web.pdf (un.org).

- United Nations General Assembly, 1993.

- ILO 2009. Guide to the New Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators: Including the Full Decent Work Indicator Set. Geneva.

- ILO (2013). Decent Work indicators: Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, ILO manual (second version), December 2013.

- ILO (2018). Guidelines concerning measurement of qualifications and skills mismatched of persons in employment, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 10–19 October 2018.

- ILOSTAT (2018). Spotlight on work statistics. Paid employment versus vulnerable employment: A brief study of employment patterns by status in employment. Available at wcms_631497.pdf (ilo.org).