

# Gender Statistical Profile

Lebanon | 2022



# Introduction

This document was compiled in April 2022 by UN Women in collaboration with the Gender Working Group in Lebanon. It includes the most recently available data on gender across ten topics:

- i. Global Gender Equality Indicators
- ii. Demographic Data
- iii. Legal Protection
- iv. Gender-based Violence
- v. Economic Participation
- vi. Education
- vii. Health
- viii. Shelter
- ix. Food Security
- x. Women's Participation in Public and Political Life

The majority of the statistics are taken from the most recently conducted large-scale representative surveys with reliable statistics and are disaggregated at the individual level. However, the best available data for certain subjects or populations are currently from surveys with smaller sample sizes or are only available at the level of male or female-headed households. Findings taken from surveys with smaller samples are marked by an asterisk (\*) and should be considered indicative only. When fields are left blank the respective information or value was not assessed, not found, or is unavailable.

Many findings are disaggregated by total population in Lebanon, including non-Lebanese, nationality, disability (*defined as those who responded 'cannot do at all' or 'has a lot of difficulty' to one or more of the Washington Group Questions*), age, identification as LGBTIQ+, and governorate. However, due to the lack of availability of data and resource constraints, it was not possible to include this disaggregation for all subjects.

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# Findings

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
<b>Global Gender Equality Indicators</b>								
Gender Gap	Gender Gap - Overall	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	132/156			<a href="#">World Economic Forum</a>	2021
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	63.8%				
	Gender Gap - Economic Participation and Opportunity	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	139/156			<a href="#">World Economic Forum</a>	2021
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	49%				
	Gender Gap - Educational Attainment	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	113/156			<a href="#">World Economic Forum</a>	2021
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	96%				
	Gender Gap - Health and Survival	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	82/156			<a href="#">World Economic Forum</a>	2021
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	97%				
	Gender Gap - Political Empowerment	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	112/155			<a href="#">World Economic Forum</a>	2021
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	13%				
<b>Demographic Data</b>								
Population sex ratio	Population sex ratio	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Female to male ratio of all people in Lebanon in 2019		100	94	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Lebanese)	Female to male ratio of Lebanese population in 2019		100	94	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender profile</a>	2021
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Palestinian)	Female to male ratio of Palestinian population in 2019		100	98	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Syrian)	Female to male ratio of Syrian population in 2021		100	100	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2021
	Gender breakdown of registered migrants in Lebanon	Nationality (Foreign workers excluding Syrians)	% of foreign work permits registered to women and men with the Ministry of Labor in 2019	100%	76%	24%	Ministry of Labour	2019



Prevalence of FHH	Prevalence of male and female-headed households	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2021		26%	68%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
	Prevalence of male and female-headed households	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2021	100%	18%	82%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
Disability prevalence	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of total population with physical and/or mental disabilities in 2019	4%	4%	4%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian population with physical and/or mental disabilities in 2021	9%	9%	9%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese population with physical and/or mental disabilities in 2021	7%	7%	7%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Age (under 15)	% of total population under 15 with disabilities in 2019	1%	1%	1%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Age (15-64)	% of total population 15-64 with disabilities in 2019	2%	2%	2%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Disability prevalence (physical and mental)	Age (+65)	% of total population 65+ with disabilities in 2019	18%	18%	18%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
Disability type	Prevalence of disabilities related to hearing	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of total population with disabilities related to hearing in 2019	20%	18.8%	20.9%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Prevalence of disabilities related to communication	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of total population with disabilities related to communication in 2019	14%	11.1%	17.9%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Prevalence of disabilities related to walking	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of total population with disabilities related to walking in 2019	59%	65%	51%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
<b>Legal Protection</b>								
Legal Residency	Rates of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	# of total population +15 with legal residency in 2021	16%	14%	19%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Types of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	% of total population +15 with residency that possessed residency in the form of a UNHCR certificate	54%	69%	41%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Types of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	% of total population +15 with residency that possessed residency in the form of sponsorship	31%	17%	42%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022



Work permits	Rates of work permits	Nationality (PRL)	% of total population +15 with work permits in 2015	6%	9%	5%	<a href="#">UNRWA</a>	2016
	Rates of work permits	Nationality (PRS)	% of total population +15 with work permits in 2015	1%	0.5%	3%	<a href="#">UNRWA</a>	2016
Birth Registration	Birth registration	Nationality (Syrian)	% of FHH and MHH who had completed the birth registration process for their children in 2021	31%	13%	33%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
<b>Gender Based Violence</b>								
GBV prevalence	Estimated rate of domestic violence*	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese people who know someone who had been subjected to domestic violence as of 2017	50%			<a href="#">UNFPA</a>	2017
	Intimate partner violence	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of married Lebanese women who report having experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence as of 2018		31%		<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Witnessing violence	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of women and men who reported witnessing violence or knowing a woman who had experienced violence in 2020		43%	30%	<a href="#">UN Women and UNFPA</a>	2021
	Risk of gender-based violence for LGBTIQ+ people*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% LGBTIQ+ individuals who felt at risk of violence in their neighborhoods as of 2021	54%	52%	48%	<a href="#">Yalla Care Coalition</a>	2022
	Risk of gender-based violence for transgender people*	Gender identity (Lebanese and non-Lebanese transgender women)	% of assessed transgender women who felt at risk of violence in their neighborhoods in 2021		67%		<a href="#">Yalla Care Coalition</a>	2022
	Reported increase in violence in LGBTIQ+ people's homes*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of assessed LGBTIQ+ individuals who reported increased exposure to violence in their current houses.	62%			<a href="#">Oxfam</a>	2022
GBV trends	Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of women and men who reported cases of GBV to the GBV IMS in 2021	100%	96%	4%	GBV IMS Annual Report	2022
	Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of cases reported to the GBV IMS from people with disabilities in 2021	2%			GBV IMS Annual Report	2022
	Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of cases reported to the GBV IMS from Syrians in 2021	67%			GBV IMS Annual Report	2022



	Types of cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of cases reported to the GBV IMS that dealt primarily with physical assault in 2021	38%			GBV IMS Annual Report	2022
	Types of cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of cases reported to the GBV IMS that dealt primarily with emotional and psychological abuse in 2021	32%			GBV IMS Annual Report	2022
Patriarchal social and cultural norms around GBV	Attitudes toward physical violence	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% Lebanese and Syrian population who perceived beating their wives as justifiable as of 2018		5%	21%	<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Marital rape	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of Lebanese and Syrian women who had been victims of marital rape in their lifetime as of 2018		15%	n/a	<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Marital rape	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of Lebanese and Syrian men who report having forced their wives to have sex as of 2018			7%	<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Support for homophobic laws	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women and men who agree with the law to arrest and imprison people who engage in homosexual acts as of 2018		37%	68%	<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Toleration of violence	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of young people (18-24) who agreed that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together in 2020		27%	44%	<a href="#">UN Women and UNFPA</a>	2021
	Reported sexual harassment at work*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women respondents who reported being sexually harassed at work in 2021		17%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021
	Reported verbal harassment at work*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) who reported being verbally harassed at work in 2021		25%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021
Help-seeking behavior	Help-seeking behavior*	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of women who sought help out of those who know someone who experienced GBV as of 2020		24%		<a href="#">UN Women and UNFPA</a>	2021
	Reasons for survivors not accessing justice*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of assessed Syrian women survivors who report they do not access justice because they fear consequences		65%		<a href="#">UN Women</a>	2022
	Reasons for survivors not accessing justice*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of assessed Syrian women survivors who report they do not access justice due to stigma and shame		52%		<a href="#">UN Women</a>	2022



	Reasons for survivors not accessing justice*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of assessed Syrian women survivors who report they do not access justice because they believe nothing will change		48%		<a href="#">UN Women</a>	2022
Child marriage	Prevalence of child marriage among Lebanese	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese aged 15-19 who were married in 2018	2%	3%	0.02%	CAS (UN Women calculation)	2022
	Prevalence of child marriage among Lebanese	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese aged 8-19 who were married in 2021	1%	1.50%	0.50%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Prevalence of child marriage among PRL	Nationality (PRL)	% of PRL age 15-19 who were married in 2015		12%		<a href="#">UNICEF</a>	2017
	Prevalence of child marriage among PRS	Nationality (PRS)	% of PRS age 15-19 who were married in 2015		25%		<a href="#">UNICEF</a>	2017
	Prevalence of child marriage among Syrians	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians age 15-19 who were married in 2021	20%	20%	0%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
Child labor	Prevalence among Syrians	Nationality (Syrian)	% of boys and girls engaged in child labor	5%	2%	8%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
<b>Economic Participation</b>								
Labor Force Participation 2021**	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese who were participating in the labor force in 2021	51%	34%	69%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were participating in the labor force in 2021	47%	16%	81%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Labor force participation rate	Disability (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese with disabilities who were participating in the labor force in 2021	29%	17%	41%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
Unemployment 2021**	Unemployment rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese who were unemployed in 2021	28%	36%	23%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Unemployment rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese who were unemployed in 2021	28%	39%	23%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022

\*\*Figures from the MSNA are provisional. A separate assessment by CAS and the ILO published in May 2022 found a total labor force participation rate of 43% (male: 66%, female: 22%) for all Lebanese and non-Lebanese. However, disaggregation by nationality and disability were unavailable at the time of publication.



Unemployment 2021**	Unemployment rate	Disability (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese people with disabilities who were unemployed in 2021	38%	50%	34%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Unemployment rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were unemployed in 2021	30%	42%	27%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Lack of engagement in income-generating activities*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of LGBTIQ+ individuals not engaged in any income-generating activities in 2021	66%			<a href="#">Oxfam</a>	2021
Income and earning in 2022	Average monthly earnings (LBP)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in LBP in 2022	2,284,100			<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	Average monthly earnings (USD)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in USD in 2022 at the exchange rate when data was collected (January 2022)	\$99.31	\$108.35	\$95.90	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	Employees with low pay rates	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of population with low pay rates in 2022	23%	27%	22%	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
Labor Force Participation pre-2019	Labor force participation rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese who were participating in the labor force in 2018	100%	25%	75%	<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% Lebanese who were participating in the labor force in 2018	100%	29%	70%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were participating in the labor force in 2018	38%	11%	66%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (PRS)	% of PRS who were participating in the labor force in 2015	38%		66%	<a href="#">UNRWA</a>	2016
	Labor force participation rate	Nationality (PRL)	% of PRL who were participating in the labor force in 2015	42%	%17	69%	<a href="#">UNRWA</a>	2016
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Akkar)	% of Lebanese in Akkar governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%47	%14	61%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019

\*\*Figures from the MSNA are provisional. A separate assessment by CAS and the ILO published in May 2022 found a total unemployment rate of 30% (male: 28%, female: 33%) for all Lebanese and non-Lebanese. However, disaggregation by nationality and disability were unavailable at the time of publication.





Labor Force Participation pre-2019	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Baalbek-El-Hermel)	% of Lebanese in Baalbek-El Hermel governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%50	%18	65%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Beirut)	% of Lebanese in Beirut governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%47	%33	65%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Bekaa)	% of Lebanese in Bekaa governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%37	%22	67%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Mount Lebanon)	% of Lebanese in Mount Lebanon governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%44	%32	69%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (Nabatieh)	% of Lebanese in Nabatieh governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%41	%20	65%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (North)	% of Lebanese in North governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%43	%26	69%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Governorate (South)	% of Lebanese in South governorate who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%41	%22	66%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Labor force participation rate	Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese people with disabilities who were participating in the labor force in 2018	%14	%5	24%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
Unemployment pre-2019	Unemployment rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of total population unemployed in 2018	11%	14%	10%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Unemployment rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were unemployed in 2018	31%	37%	30%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2019
Income and earnings pre-2019	Average monthly earnings (LBP)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in LBP in 2019	1,179,900			<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	Average monthly earnings (USD)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in USD in 2019 at the exchange rate when data was collected	\$786.60	\$806.67	\$778.00	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	Employees with low pay rates	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of population with low pay rates in 2018	22%	19%	23%	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022

Informality	Formal sector employment	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese employed in the formal sector in 2018	45%	55%	43%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2018
	Formal sector employment	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese population employed in the formal sector in 2018	53%	57%	52%	CAS (UN Women calculation)	2022
	Formal sector employment	Nationality (Non-Lebanese)	% of non-Lebanese population employed in the formal sector in 2018	7%	8%	6%	CAS (UN Women calculation)	2022
	Formal sector employment	Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese people with disabilities working in the formal sector in 2018	31%	34%	30%	CAS (UN Women calculation)	2022
	Proportion of workers who are monthly paid employees	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of labor force that was comprised of monthly paid employees in 2018	55%	78%	49%	<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
Business Environment	Business ownership	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Lebanese firms with women among their owners in 2018	10%			<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Business ownership	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Lebanese firms that were majority female owned in 2018	5%			<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Self-employment	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% labor force that is self-employed in 2018	21%	11%	25%	<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Women in managerial positions	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of women and men in managerial positions in 2022		27%	73%	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	Working short hours	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of labor force working less than 30 hours per week in 2022	17%	26%	14%	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHLCs Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
Work and social norms	Decision-making around employment*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women who said they had never considered engaging in paid work in their lives as of 2021		31%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021
	Attitudes of male spouses toward their wives working*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women whose spouses do not allow them to work in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they never thoughts of engaging in work)		22%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021
	Possession of work skills*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women who think they do not have the required skills to work in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they had never considered engaging in paid work)		23%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021
	Childcare responsibilities and work*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women who said that inability to work is due to childcare responsibilities in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they had never considered engaging in paid work)		26%		<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021



Work and social norms	Participation in domestic tasks	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of men and women who reported they 'participate in traditionally female domestic tasks,' with these tasks defined as: washing clothes, preparing food, cleaning the kitchen or sitting rooms, cleaning the bathroom or toilet in 2021		98%	68%	<a href="#">IMAGES/UN WOMEN</a>	2018
	Attitudes toward childcare	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese population who believed that childcare could negatively affect children in 2017	63%	63%	63%	<a href="#">World Values Survey</a>	2018
	Childcare-related challenges*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) reporting challenges in finding childcare services in 2021		71%		<a href="#">UNHCR, ILO, UN Women</a>	2021
	Housework burden*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) who struggled to maintain housework while working in 2021		38%		<a href="#">UNHCR, ILO, UN Women</a>	2021
Access to financial services	Access to financial services	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of women and men who had borrowed money from a financial institution or used a credit card as of 2017		17%	28%	<a href="#">Global Financial Index</a>	2017
<b>Education</b>								
Literacy	Literacy rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of population 15 + who were literate in 2018	94%	91%	96%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Literacy rate	Nationality (Non-Lebanese)	% of population 15 + who were literate in 2018	88%	86%	91%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Literacy rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of youth (15-24) who were literate in 2018	98%	98%	98%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
	Literacy rate	Nationality (Non-Lebanese)	% of youth (15-24) who were literate in 2018	80%	73%	87%	<a href="#">Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) and ILO</a>	2019
School attendance	Net attendance rate in primary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children of primary school age (6-11) who were attending school in 2018	87%	87%	88%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Net attendance rate in complementary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children aged 12-14 who were attending school in 2018	68%	72%	64%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021

School attendance	Net attendance rate in primary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children of primary school age (6-11) who were attending school in 2018	87%	87%	88%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Net attendance rate in complementary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children aged 12-14 who were attending school in 2018	68%	72%	64%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Net attendance rate in secondary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children of secondary school age (15-17) who were attending school in 2018	55%	59%	51%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Net attendance rate in tertiary education	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of youth of tertiary school age (18-24) who were attending school in 2018	40%	45%	35%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	School attendance among children with disabilities	Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of children aged 3-14 with disabilities who were attending school in 2018	70%	72%	68%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	School attendance among youth with disabilities	Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of youth with disabilities aged 15-24 who were attending school in 2018	30%	36%	26%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Net attendance rate in primary education	Nationality (Syrian)	% of children of primary school age (6-14) who were attending school in 2021	53%	56%	49%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Net attendance rate in secondary education	Nationality (Syrian)	% of children of secondary school age (15-17) who were attending school in 2021	27%	30%	23%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Net attendance rate in tertiary education	Nationality (Syrian)	% of youth of tertiary school age (18-24) who were attending school in 2021	5%	6%	4%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	NEET rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of youth 15-24 not in education, employment or training in 2018	19%	22%	15%	<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	NEET rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of youth 15-24 not in education, employment or training in 2022	29%	32%	26%	<a href="#">ILO and CAS LFHCLS Follow-Up 2022</a>	2022
	NEET rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of youth 15-24 not in education, employment or training in 2021	67%	79%	52%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
<b>Health</b>								
Maternal mortality	Maternal mortality rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	# of deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018		6.1		<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021
	Maternal mortality rate	Nationality (Non-Lebanese)	# of deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018		23.7		<a href="#">UNDP and CAS 2021 Gender Profile</a>	2021

Menstrual hygiene	Affordability of menstrual hygiene items	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of households with female members struggling to afford menstrual hygiene items in 2021	52%			<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
	Affordability of menstrual hygiene items	Governorate (North)	% of households with female members struggling to afford menstrual hygiene items in 2021	71%			<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
	Affordability of menstrual hygiene items	Governorate (Baalbeck)	% of households with female members struggling to afford menstrual hygiene items in 2021	60%			<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
	Affordability of menstrual hygiene items	Governorate (Bekaa)	% of households with female members struggling to afford menstrual hygiene items in 2021	60%			<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2021
Healthcare Access	Access to general health services and affordability	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of female or male headed households with family members unable to access healthcare reporting not being able to afford treatment		61%	56%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	
	Access to general health services*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of individuals reporting great difficulties accessing general healthcare services	46%			<a href="#">Oxfam</a>	2021
<b>Shelter</b>								
Shelter types	Prevalence of living in tents	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian FHH and MHH living in tents in 2021	21%	32%	19%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Prevalence of living in apartments/houses	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian FHH and MHH living in apartments or houses in 2021	65%	56%	67%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Prevalence of living in apartments/houses/rooms	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese FHH and MHH living in apartments/houses/rooms in 2021	97%	97%	97%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
<b>Food Security</b>								
Food Security	Food insecurity	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of assessed households reported there were times when there was no food in the house	32%	31%	32%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Food insecurity	Nationality (Syrian)	% of female and male headed households that are moderately or severely food insecure	49%	53%	48%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022



Coping strategies	Food insecurity	Nationality (Lebanese)	of assessed households reported they were reducing food expenditures to cope with a lack of food	84%	86%	84%	<a href="#">Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (UN Women calculation)</a>	2022
	Reliance on help from friends and family to afford food	Nationality (Syrian)	% of female and male headed households that relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food	41%	54%	38%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022
	Dependence on assistance for main source of income	Nationality (Syrian)	% of female and male headed households that depend on food cards for their main source of income	46%	57%	39%	<a href="#">VASyR</a>	2022

#### Women's Participation in Public and Political Life

Women in elected positions	Participation in ministerial government positions	n/a	% of women and men serving in ministerial positions after 2021 government formation	100%	4%	96%	<a href="#">UN Women</a>	2021
	Participation in the National Assembly	n/a	% of total seats in the National Assembly held by women and men after 2018 election	100%	5%	95%	<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Participation in the National Assembly	n/a	% of total seats in the National Assembly held by women and men after 2022 election	100%	6%	94%		2022
	Participation as municipal councilors	n/a	% of women and men serving as municipal councilors in 2016	100%	6%	94%	<a href="#">UNDP</a>	2016
	Participation as mukhtars	n/a	% of women and men mukhtars in 2016	100%	2%	98%	<a href="#">UNDP</a>	2016
	Participation as candidates in the national elections	n/a	% of women and men registered as candidates in 2018 national elections	100%	19%	81%	<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Participation as candidates in the national elections	n/a	% of women and men registered as candidates in 2022 national elections	100%	15%	85%	<a href="#">Arab News</a>	2022
	Female candidates focused on women's rights	n/a	% of female candidates in 2018 election who reported they focused on women's rights		89%		<a href="#">World Bank and UN Women</a>	2021
	Violence toward parliamentary candidates	n/a	% of women candidates in parliament who reported being victims of violence during the 2018 elections		79%		<a href="#">UN Women</a>	2018
	Support for a quota for women in government*	n/a	% of respondents (all women) who supported introducing a quota for women in government	n/a	81%	n/a	<a href="#">UN Women and the European Union</a>	2021



Voters	Registered women and men voters	n/a	% of women and men voters in 2016	100%	49%	51%	<a href="#">UNDP</a>	2016
Participation in unions and syndicates	Participation in the Beirut Bar Association committees	n/a	% of women and men who occupied leadership positions in the Beirut Bar Association's committees in 2016	100%	17%	83%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Participation in the Beirut Bar Association board	n/a	% of women and men board members in the Beirut Bar Association in 2017	100%	8%	92%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Participation in the Tripoli Bar Association board	n/a	% of women and men board members in the Tripoli Bar Association in 2017	100%	0%	100%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Membership in the order of physicians	n/a	% of women and men in the order of physicians in 2018	100%	25%	75%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Registered engineers	n/a	% of women and men registered engineers in 2018	100%	13%	87%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Participation in engineering syndicate committees	n/a	% of women and men occupying leadership positions in the engineering syndicate committees in 2021	100%	5%	95%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Representation in the order of nurses	n/a	% of women and men representation in the order of nurses in 2021	100%	62%	38%	<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
	Quota for women in syndicates	n/a	% of syndicates who had quota for women in their bylaws in 2021	0%			<a href="#">Hivos</a>	2021
Women in the security sector	Representation in the ISF	n/a	% of women and men in the ISF	100%	4%	96%	LAU	2020
	Representation in general security	n/a	% of women and men in general security personnel	100%	5%	95%	LAU	2020
	Representation in Lebanese Armed Forces	n/a	% of women and men in the LAF	100%	5%	95%	LAU	2020
Women in peace processes	Participation in the Taef Accord	n/a	% of women and men who participated in the 1989 Taef accord	100%	0%	100%	<a href="#">GIWPS</a>	2019
	Participation in national dialogues on peace efforts	n/a	% of women and men who had participated in national dialogues until 2017	%100	%0	%100	<a href="#">Berghof Foundation</a>	2017

