



Gender Statistical Profile

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Gender Working Group
مجموعة العمل الجندي
Lebanon
لبنان



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ABOUT UN Women

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

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INTRODUCTION

The production of gender statistics, including in times of crisis, is essential to effective policy making that leaves no one behind through measuring and monitoring critical gender concerns in international normative frameworks for gender equality and women's rights, which governments are expected to bring into effect through national legislation.

[The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1979. This international human rights treaty has been ratified by 189 States, including Lebanon on 16 April 1997. Once ratified, fulfilling the Convention's provisions becomes a State obligation under international law. CEDAW's implementation is monitored by a Committee, composed of 23 experts nominated by their governments and elected by the Member States parties as individuals. At least every four years, the States parties are expected to submit a national report to the Committee, indicating the measures they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. Lebanon state reports may be found [here](#). Civil society groups are also invited to submit alternative reports. States need quality gender statistics to illustrate their progress in such reports on their efforts to comply with CEDAW, and civil society also needs access to data in order to pinpoint unmet responsibilities.

The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing marked a turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#), adopted unanimously by 189 countries in Beijing, is considered the key global policy document on gender equality. It set strategic objectives and actions in 12 critical areas of concern. Either the General Assembly or the Commission on the Status of Women have held periodic reviews and appraisals on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) every five years since its adoption. During these deliberations, UN Member States are called on to

perform comprehensive national reviews. Regional commissions are also encouraged to undertake regional reviews. The 30-year review, to be held in 2025, will place a heavy emphasis on evidence, for which gender-related statistics will be key.

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) was adopted in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly as a global framework to guide development. It seeks to achieve peace, prosperity and partnership for people and the planet, and promises to 'Leave No One Behind'. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include a dedicated goal, "[SDG5](#)", on gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, gender equality and women's rights are mainstreamed throughout all of the 17 goals. To track the SDGs, [232](#) measurable indicators were adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 2017. Per Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, there are [85 gender relevant indicators](#) and a minimum set of gender indicators, [48 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators](#). Hence, gender statistics are important for national monitoring of SDGs' indicators (disaggregated by sex) and priority setting.

At the national level, gender statistics are also needed to monitor implementation of national action plans for key national strategies, such as the [National Strategy for Women in Lebanon](#) and the [National Social Protection Strategy for Lebanon](#).

Gender statistics are needed to: a) reflect the distinct needs and concerns of women and men; b) provide evidence-based data and statistics for decision-makers to address gender disparities and promote change; c) monitor critical gender concerns and evaluate policies, programs, and commitments, ultimately contributing to more equitable and inclusive development. However, the production and utilization of gender data and statistics is insufficient due to many factors,

including challenges in mobilizing sustainable resources and limited political support and prioritization.

Described as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life, gender statistics are defined by the sum of the following characteristics: **a)** data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification; **b)** data reflect gender issues; **c)** data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; **d)** data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

The Gender Statistical Profile 2024 provides an overview of gender statistics across thirteen areas. These are:

- Global Gender Equality Indicators
- Demographic Data
- Legal Protection
- Shelter
- Food Security
- Basic Assistance
- Economic Participation
- Gender-based Violence
- Education
- Health
- Social Protection
- Women's Participation in Public and Political Life
- Media

Now in its third year of publication, the Gender Statistical Profile for Lebanon intends to accomplish the following tasks: **(1)** reveal differential challenges women and girls in Lebanon face across different policy areas; **(2)** offer an intersectional perspective to data to reflect diversity and dimensions of exclusion especially where the three major population groups in Lebanon are concerned, i.e., the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian refugees in Lebanon as well as migrants where relevant; and **(3)** highlight potential biases that may be inherent when measuring different aspects such as labour force participation, or using units of analysis such as households.

DATA SOURCES

The Gender Statistical Profile for Lebanon harvests (quantitative) gender data across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus from three main data sources since 2019. Surveys before 2019 offer useful data on gender equality and women's empowerment in Lebanon including much needed data on gender-based violence. However, with very few exceptions, these data are not included in the Gender Statistical Profile 2024. We refer the users of the profile to the previous editions of the Gender Statistical Profile published in [2022](#) and [2023](#) where pre-2019 data may be found. Where fields are left blank the respective information or value was not assessed, not found, or is unavailable. The three common data sources include:

1. Large-scale surveys and data portals:

Many of the statistics are taken from the most recently conducted large-scale representative surveys disaggregated at the individual or household level as relevant.

- Annual Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA).¹
- Annual Vulnerability Assessment Survey for Syrian Refugees (VASyR).²
- Other surveys with representative samples conducted periodically but spaced out in years, such as the Labour Force Survey.
- One-time surveys and research with representative samples conducted based on needs but restricted in occurrence due to resource constraints.
- World Bank Data Portals including Gender Data and Financial Inclusion, and indices such as those contained in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report.

¹ Started in 2021, the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in Lebanon is an annual multi-sectorial in-person household survey conducted by one of the IMPACT initiatives, REACH initiative. It assesses the needs of a representative sample of Lebanese, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and migrant households. The data for MSNA 2023 were collected in July – October 2023. For more information please consult REACH MSNA for Lebanon.

² Conducted annually since 2013, [the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#) (VASyR) is a joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP multi-sectorial household survey conducted with a representative sample of the Registered and awaiting-registration Syrian refugee population including their households in Lebanon. It provides a multi-sectoral update of the situation of this population aiming to gain knowledge of their living conditions and informing decision-making on programmatic activities.

2. Targeted surveys with smaller samples:

The best available data for certain areas or populations are currently from surveys and research with smaller sample sizes. Findings taken from such surveys are marked by an asterisk (*) and should be considered indicative only.

3. Other sources:

These include data resulting from UN Women own calculation based on available data or data derived from discussions with partners and are informed by their internal monitoring.

DISAGGREGATION

Policymakers rely on disaggregated data to highlight intersectionalities, enabling them to create targeted policies that address the specific needs and precarious situations of various vulnerable social groups. This Gender Statistical Profile disaggregates findings at two levels, individuals, and households, where possible and relevant.

1. At the individual level (HH), many findings are disaggregated by total population in Lebanon including non-Lebanese, disability, age, sex, and governorate.
2. At the household level, findings are reported for female headed households (FHH) and male headed households (MHH).³ While the findings suggest certain positioning of these households in different socio-economic areas, we caution that conclusions may not be drawn for individual members of such structures by simply observing the households.

Two further remarks:

a) While migration to Lebanon concerns two different categories, live-in and live-out migrants, for the purposes of this profile only the live-out migrant households have been considered. As live-in migrants are part of

the Lebanese households, the sampling methodology for this group was different from that of other population groups under MSNA; findings were not aligned to the household analysis and have therefore not been included.

b) Around 45% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon live in refugee camps. The MSNA drew a representative sample of households in these camps. Any findings reported on this group are associated with this arrangement and do not reflect the situation of all Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The profile does not also include Palestinian refugees from Syria.

GENDER DATA GAPS

The Gender Statistical Profile has been comprehensively reviewed to include the most recent available data. The process has highlighted two key challenges related to gender data gaps: **(1)** incomplete or non-systematic data in different areas to measure changes over time; these are more pronounced in women's participation in political and public life, including on attitudes towards social norms; and **(2)** missing data on important areas of gender concerns such as: violence against women (VAW) in all its forms; intrahousehold power and decision making; the experiences and perspectives of men; as well as the experiences and challenges faced by older women. These challenges are highlighted here to aid a reflexive exercise on narrowing critical gender data gaps.

1. Violence against women. Part of a broader concept of gender-based violence (GBV), violence against women is ubiquitous. The UN Women International Men and Gender Equality Survey carried out in 2017, other small-scale surveys, research and data collected in operative ways point to its presence in the Lebanese society. However, prevalence data measuring the extent of problem in all its forms and the impact it has on the Lebanese society and economy are needed. A national survey on violence against women in public or in private spheres, including by women's current or former male intimate partners, offline or online is yet to be carried out.

³ Please note that the MSNA 2023 added a third category of disaggregation in the type of households, co-headed households to account for households where power in decision-making within households is shared with other members of households including spouses. Findings on such households are footnoted as relevant throughout the document.

2. Women’s participation in political and public life. There is limited quantitative data on women’s participation political and public decision-making, but also limited large-scale representative surveys that measure social norms, such as sexism, harassment, and (sexual) abuse and violence against female politicians, as well as perceptions connected to “norm violation” when women are in power positions.

3. Women unpaid care and domestic work. Failure to measure unpaid care and domestic work through data on time use is perhaps one of the greatest gender data gaps globally. In the context of Lebanon, this becomes particularly poignant when one considers the low labour force participation rate of women. While qualitative research with select groups point to gender imbalance in unpaid care and domestic work, representative time use surveys that highlight engagement of women and men in childcare, domestic housework and care for older persons or persons with disabilities are sorely needed.

4. Gender and climate. Just transition is currently a priority for Lebanon, and the updated [Nationally Determined Contribution](#) (NDC) commits to adopt gender-responsive approach as the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups is considered and Gender is briefly mentioned in the description of Climate Action Enabler 5, on Comprehensive Integration. Integration. Along with the youth and other vulnerable groups, inclusion of “gender institutions” is identified as necessary for integrated solutions to climate change. According to the government, the necessary policy reforms will be undertaken to ensure the inclusion of these groups in NDC implementation. Collecting and sharing data on these processes is key to unlocking gender-related impacts and measuring expected long-term changes.

⁴Analysis quoted from Gender Climate Tracker accessible at <https://genderclimatetracker.org/country-profile/lebanon>.

FINDINGS

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Global Gender Equality Indicators								
Gender Gap	Gender Gap Index ⁵ - Overall	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	133/146 ⁶			World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report	2024
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	63%				
	Gender Gap - Economic Participation and Opportunity	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed:	122/146 ⁷			World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report	2024
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	56%				
	Gender Gap - Educational Attainment	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed	111/146 ⁸			World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report	2024
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	97%				
	Gender Gap - Health and Survival	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed	67/146 ⁹			World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report	2024
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	97%				
	Gender Gap - Political Empowerment	n/a	Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed	142/146 ¹⁰			World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report	2024
			Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)	3%				
Women, Peace, and Security	Women, Peace, and Security Index	n/a	Ranking	128/177			Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security ¹¹	2023 / 2024
			Score	0.595				

⁵The Global Gender Gap Index annually benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index tracking the progress of numerous countries' efforts towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006.

⁶Represents a drop by one place compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 132. However, Lebanon had a significant drop in ranking in 2023 by 13 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then 119.

⁷Although still ranked very low, Lebanon has slowly improved performance in this subindex. The figure represents an increase by 5 places compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 127. In the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#) Lebanon ranked 135 of 146 countries assessed.

⁸There is a marked drop in ranking from 90 in the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#).

⁹Represents a slight decrease in ranking by one place compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#). However, the 2023 marked an increase by 7 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then at 75.

¹⁰There is a slight increase in ranking compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 144. However, Lebanon had a significant drop in ranking in 2023 by 34 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then 110.

¹¹Currently, in its fourth edition, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Index ranks and scores 177 countries on women's status. Bridging insights from gender and development with those from peace and security, the WPS Index distills performance across 13 indicators into a single comparable measure across countries. It stands alone in considering diverse pillars of women's status—ranging from economic participation, to health, to risks of violence.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Gender Social Norms	Gender Social Norms Index ¹²	n/a	Share of people with at least one bias	95%			UNDP: Breaking down gender biases, shifting social norms towards gender equality.	2024
			Share of people with at least two biases	79%				
			Share of people with no bias	5%				
Demographic Data								
Population sex ratio	Population sex ratio	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Female to male ratio of all people in Lebanon		100	94	Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) (CAS) and ILO: Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019	2019
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Lebanese)	Female to male ratio of Lebanese population		100	94	CAS and ILO: Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019	2019
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Palestinian)	Female to male ratio of Palestinian population		100	93	CAS and ILO: Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019	2019
	Population sex ratio	Nationality (Syrian)	Female to male ratio of Syrian population		100	99	VASyR 2023	2024
	Migrant population	Total migrant population	% of female and male population in Lebanon ¹³	100%	65%	35%	IOM: Lebanon - Baseline Assessment Round 3	2023
Prevalence of FHH	Prevalence of male and female-headed households	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023	100% ¹⁴	21%	60%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2022	100%	17%	83%	VASyR 2023	2024

¹²The Gender Social Norms Index captures how social beliefs can obstruct gender equality in four key dimensions – political, educational, economic, and physical integrity – to highlight areas where women and girls face systematic disadvantages and discrimination. It is constructed based on responses to seven questions from the World Values Survey, which uses data from 80 countries and territories.

¹³Out of the total number of migrants, the living arrangements of 67,449 individuals (42%) were identified. Among them, the majority, 43,380 migrants (63%), are categorized as “live-in” migrants, while 23,890 migrants (37%) are classified as “live-out” migrants.

¹⁴Close to 19% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Prevalence of FHH	Prevalence of male and female-headed household	Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon)	% of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023 ¹⁵	100%	20%	66%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (all live-out migrant households)	% of live-out migrant households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023 ¹⁶	100% ¹⁷	26%	69%	MSNA 2023	2024
Disability	Disability prevalence	Nationality (Syrian) ¹⁸	% of Syrian population with physical disabilities in 2021	9%	8%	9%	VASyR 2023	2024
			% of Syrian population with mental disabilities in 2023	4%	3%	9%	VASyR 2023	2024
		Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese population with disabilities in 2023 ¹⁹	9%	10%	8%	MSNA 2023 (UN Women calculation) ²⁰	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon with disabilities in 2023	5%	5%	4%	MSNA 2023 (UN Women calculation) ²¹	2024
		Nationality (Foreign – different nationalities)	% of live-out migrant workers with disabilities per WGQ in 2023 ²²	3%	4%	3%	MSNA 2023 (UN Women calculation) ²³	2024
Legal Protection								
Legal Residency	Rates of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	% of total population +15 with legal residency in 2023	20%	15%	25%	VASyR 2023	2024
	Types of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	% of total population +15 that possessed residency in the form of a UNHCR certificate in 2023	36%	26%	52%	VASyR 2023	2024
	Types of legal residency	Nationality (Syrian)	% of total population +15 that possessed residency in the form of sponsorship in 2023	48%	29%	60%	VASyR 2023	2024

¹⁵Please note that the MSNA 2023 introduced the category of co-headed households, i.e., households where decision-making is shared including with a spouse. Close to 12% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

¹⁶Please note that the MSNA 2023 introduced the category of co-headed households, i.e., households where decision-making is shared including with a spouse. Close to 12% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

¹⁷Includes 5% of households identified as co-headed.

¹⁸VASyR uses the [WHO definition of disability](#) as the interaction between individuals with a health condition (e.g., cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome or depression) and personal and environmental factors (e.g., negative attitudes, inaccessible transportation and public buildings, and limited social support). Disability was measured using an adapted version of the [Washington Group Short Set on Functioning](#) – Enhanced for adults and children aged 5 and above, and the Washington Group/UNICEF Child-Functioning Module for children aged 2–4. The Washington Group Short Set focuses on measuring 10 domains (vision, hearing, mobility, communication, remembering, self-care, upper body function, fine motricity, anxiety and depression) and the Child-Functioning Module seven domains (vision, hearing, mobility, understanding, cognition, learning and upper body fine motricity) by looking into difficulties in functional limitations to determine the presence of a disability.

¹⁹Please note, MSNA uses the definition adopted by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others.”

²⁰Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating.

²¹Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating. Please note that the MSNA 2023 covers only Palestinian refugees in Lebanon residing in the 12 refugee camps in Lebanon. Palestinian refugees from Syria are not covered in this survey.

²²Please note, among live-in migrants, 99% women, only 1% reported having a disability.

²³Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Birth Registration	Birth registration certificate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of children (boys and girls) who reportedly had any type of birth certificate at the time of data collection	97%	98%	96%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of children (boys and girls) who reportedly had any type of birth certificate at the time of data collection	93% ²⁴	87%	94%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of FHH and MHH who had completed the birth registration process for their children	40%	40%	41%	VASyR 2023	2024
Access to justice	Vulnerable groups, including women, with access to basic justice services	Total (Lebanese, Refugees (including Syrians) migrants, stateless, unregistered)	Number and percent of beneficiaries that use one or several services of the legal helpdesk centers ²⁵	100% (7365)	61% (4473)	39% (2892)	UNDP: Internal Donor Reports	2023
Gender Based Violence								
GBV and Violence against Women	Prevalence of violence against women	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of women exposed to physical and non-physical abuse		37% 49%		Rahme et al: Factors associated with violence against women in a representative sample of the Lebanese population: results of a cross-sectional study*	2021
	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%	UN Women and UNFPA: Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19	2021
	Risk of gender-based violence for LGBTIQ+ people*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% LGBTIQ+ individuals who felt at risk of violence in their neighbourhoods as of 2021	54%	52%	48%	Yalla Care Coalition: Study on the needs of the LGBTIQ+ community in Beirut.	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 neighbourhoods in 2021		67%		Yalla Care Coalition: Study on the needs of the LGBTIQ+ community in Beirut.	2022

²⁴This includes 95% of co-headed households that reported children in their household had a birth certificate of any kind.

²⁵Legal aid help desks were established as part of an initiative by the Access to Justice Working Group (AJWG), comprising judges from the Beirut Bar Association (BBA) and Tripoli Bar Association (TBA), along with representatives from UNDP and UNHCR.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
GBV and Violence against Women	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%	67%		Oxfam: Queer Community in Crisis: Trauma, inequality and vulnerability.	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 2022	100%	95%	5%	UNFPA: GBV IMS Annual Report 2022 ²⁶	2023
	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 2022	1%			UNFPA: GBV IMS Annual Report 2022	2023
	Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of cases reported to the GBV IMS by Syrians in 2022	74%			UNFPA: GBV IMS Annual Report 2022	2023
	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 2022	33%			UNFPA: GBV IMS Annual Report 2022	2023
	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 2022	31%			UNFPA: GBV IMS Annual Report 2022	2023
	Toleration of violence	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of young people (24-18 years of age) who agreed that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together in 2020		27%	44%	UN Women and UNFPA: Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19	2021
	Sexual harassment at work*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women respondents who reported being sexually harassed at work in 2021		17%		UN Women and the European Union: The European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon	2021
	Verbal harassment at work*	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) who reported being verbally harassed at work in 2021		25%		UN Women and the European Union: The European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon	2021

²⁶At the time of the finalization of this document, the GBV IMS Annual Report 2023 is yet under development. The user of the Gender Statistical Profile is directed to the GBV IMS [Midyear Report 2023](#) for data on the first six months of 2023.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
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%		UN Women and UNFPA: Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19	2021
	Knowledge for support in GBV cases	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources	70% ²⁷	63%	72%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources	64% ²⁸	65%	63%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources	58%	54%	59%	VASyR 2023	2024
Access to Justice	Access	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Number and percent of women beneficiaries that use services of the legal helpdesk centers on sexual gender-based violence cases ²⁹		188 9%		UNDP: Internal Monitoring	2022
	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%		UN Women: “Justice for me is living free and as a human being” – An Analytical Study of Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence case of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	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%		UN Women: “Justice for me is living free and as a human being” – An Analytical Study of Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence case of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	2022

²⁷ The value includes 73% of co-headed households who were aware of gender-based violence support resources.

²⁸ The value includes 70% of co-headed households who were aware of gender-based violence support resources.

²⁹ Includes three help desks in Baalbek, Saida and Tripoli, representing legal counselling, legal representation, legal information, and legal assistance.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Child Marriage	Prevalence of child marriage	Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of individuals married before 18 years of age or younger as of 2023	20%			RDFL: National Study on Child Marriage in Lebanon	2023
		Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of female respondents married between the age of 13 and 15	10%			RDFL: National Study on Child Marriage in Lebanon	2023
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians aged 15-19 who were married in 2023	11%	22%	2%	VASyR 2023	2024
Child Labour	Prevalence of child labor	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of FHH and MHH reporting the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to data collection	5% ³⁰	14%	4%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of FHH and MHH reporting the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the data collection	6% ³¹	13%	5%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of boys and girls engaged in child labour	7%	3%	11%	VASyR 2023	2024
Economic Participation								
Labour Force Participation	Labour force participation rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese who were participating in the labour force	46%	28%	66%	The World Bank: Gender Data Portal	2023
	Labour force participation rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese who were participating in the labour force in 2021	43%	23%	67%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were participating in the labour force	47%	18%	77%	VASyR 2023	2024
	Labour force participation rate	Disability (Syrian)	% of Syrians with disabilities who were participating in the labour force in 2022		19%	66%	VASyR 2022	2023

³⁰This figure includes 6% of co-headed households that reported the the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the survey.

³¹This figure includes 6% of co-headed households that reported the the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the survey.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Labour Force Participation 2021 (by gender and governorate)	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Akkar)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Akkar governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	36%	12%	12%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Baalbek-El-Hermel)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Baalbek-El Hermel governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	44%	21%	21%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Beirut)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Beirut governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	42%	20%	20%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Bekaa)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Bekaa governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	43%	24%	24%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Mount Lebanon)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Mount Lebanon governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	46%	26%	26%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (Nabatieh)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Nabatieh governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	43%	22%	22%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (North)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in North governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	39%	17%	17%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Labour force participation rate	Governorate (South)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in South governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021	43%	20%	20%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
Employment	Informal employment	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of informal employment in total non-agricultural employment by sex	60%	53%	63%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Vulnerable employment	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Vulnerable employment, by sex	19%	12%	22%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Employment Status	Employer	Nationality (Lebanese)	% distribution of employers (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated	6%	(2)% ³²	8%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Own-account worker	Nationality (Lebanese))	% distribution of own-account worker (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated	10%	18%	21%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Employee	Nationality (Lebanese)	% distribution of employees (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated	74%	86%	70%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Contributing family worker	Nationality (Lebanese))	% distribution of contributing family worker (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated	1%	(2)% ³³	1%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Trainee, apprentice	Nationality (Lebanese)	% distribution of trainee/apprentice (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated	(0.1)	-	(0.1) ³⁴	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
Unemployment ³⁵	Unemployment rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese who were unemployed in 2021	28%	33%	28%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrians who were unemployed in 2023	7%	5%	22%	VASyR 2023	2024
	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%			Oxfam: Queer Community in Crisis: Trauma, inequality and vulnerability.	2021
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Akkar)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Akkar governorate who were unemployed in 2021	27%	39%	40%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Baalbek-El-Hermel)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Baalbek-El Hermel governorate who were unemployed in 2021	41%	55%	36%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Beirut)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Beirut governorate who were unemployed in 2021	25%	25%	25%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022

³² Less than 30 cases

³³ Less than 30 cases

³⁴ Less than 30 cases

³⁵ Includes individuals who are not in a paid job, but who are actively looking for work.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Bekaa)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Bekaa governorate who were unemployed in 2021	35%	38%	34%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Mount Lebanon)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Mount Lebanon governorate who were in 2021	25%	27%	25%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (Nabatieh)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Nabatieh governorate who were unemployed in 2021	29%	34%	27%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (North)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in North Lebanon governorate who were unemployed in 2021	32%	32%	33%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Unemployment rate	Governorate (South)	% of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in South governorate who were unemployed in 2021	37%	49%	33%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) ³⁶	NEET rate	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of youth 15-24 not in education, employment, or training in 2022	29%	32%	26%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	NEET rate	Nationality (Syrian)	% of youth 15-24 not in education, employment, or training in 2023	59%	70%	32%	VASyR 2023	2024
Income and earnings in 2021	Average monthly earnings (USD)	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in USD in 2022 ³⁷	\$91.36	\$99.68	\$88.22	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Employees with low pay rates	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of population with low pay rates in 2022	23%	27% ³⁸	22%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Gender pay gap ³⁹	Nationality (Lebanese)	Gender pay gap of Lebanese employees	-13% ⁴⁰			CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022

³⁶Refers to SDG 8 on Decent Work, and Economic Growth, Target 6 on substantially reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

³⁷The exchange rate when data was collected was \$1=25,000LBP.

³⁸Among female employees, the proportion with low pay rate increased significantly more than the average, from 18.5 per cent in 2018-2019 to 27.0 per cent in 2022. Among male employees, the proportion with low pay rate has fallen from 23.2 per cent in 2018-2019 to 2.5 per cent in 2022.

³⁹Gender pay gap is defined as the difference between the average monthly earnings at main job of male and female employees as a percentage of average monthly earnings at main job of male employees. A value of "0" for the gender pay gap denote perfect equality of earnings between women and men. Positive values of the gender pay gap reflect the extent to which women's earnings fall short of those of men. By contrast negative values of the gender pay gap reflect the extent to which women's earnings are higher than those of men.

⁴⁰This figure is primarily attributed to the gender pay gap favouring women at the manager level. Consistently through all other activity areas, the gender gap is from 19% to 26%. For specific sectors see ILO and CAS: [Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022](#) p.38.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Business Environment	Women in managerial positions	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of women and men in managerial positions in 2022		27%	73%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Working short hours	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of labour force working less than 30 hours per week in 2022	17%	26%	14%	CAS and the ILO: Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022	2022
	Maternity leave	Nationality (Lebanese)	Number of weeks of maternity leave	10 weeks				
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%		UN Women and the European Union: European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.	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%		UN Women and the European Union: European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.	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%		UN Women and the European Union: European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.	2021
Unpaid care and domestic burden	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%		UN Women and the European Union: ⁴² European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.	2021

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Unpaid care and domestic burden		Nationality (Lebanese)	% of surveyed mothers of young children in Lebanon identifying “childcare responsibilities” as the main reason they do not join the workforce		60%		The World Bank: Comprehensive Assessment of the Childcare Landscape in Lebanon	2023
	Childcare-related challenges*	Nationality (Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) reporting challenges in finding childcare services in 2021		71%		UNHCR, ILO, UN Women: Fraught but Fruitful, Risks, Opportunities and Shifting Gender Roles in Syrian Refugee Women’s Pursuit of Livelihoods in Lebanon, with Additional Observations from Jordan and Iraq.	2021
	Housework burden ⁴¹	Nationality (Syrian)	% of respondents (all women) who struggled to maintain housework while working in 2021		38%		UNHCR, ILO, UN Women: Fraught but Fruitful, Risks, Opportunities and Shifting Gender Roles in Syrian Refugee Women’s Pursuit of Livelihoods in Lebanon, with Additional Observations from Jordan and Iraq.	2021
Financial Inclusion	Access to financial institutions and instruments	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who have a financial institution account	21%	17%	25%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
		Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) borrowed any money from a formal financial institution or using a mobile money account	3%	2%	5%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
		Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who own a credit card	3%	1%	5%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
Access to financial institutions and instruments	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who own a debit card	16%	12%	20%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021	
	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who saved money	16%	16%	17%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021	

⁴¹ Data have yet to be collected on the minimum indicator “Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex” See SDG 5 and BPfA Area: Women and the Economy.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Education								
Literacy	Literacy rate	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of population 15 + who were literate in 2019	95%	94%	97%	The World Bank: Data Portal	2021
	Literacy rate	Nationality (Non-Lebanese)	% of population 15 + who were literate in 2018	88%	86%	91%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	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%	UNDP and CAS: The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait	2021
	Net attendance rate in primary education	Nationality (Syrian)	% of children of primary school age (6- 17) who were attending school in 2022-2023	56%	59%	53%	VAsyR 2023	2024

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Health								
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	Nationality (Lebanese)	Life expectancy at birth for men and women in 2021 (in years)	75	77	73	The World Bank Data Portal	2024
Healthcare Access	Access to general health services	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of HHs with one household member with an unmet health need	26%	25%	28%	MSNA 2023	2024
	Access to general health services*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of individuals reporting great difficulties accessing general healthcare services	46%			Oxfam	2021
	Access to general health services*	LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of individuals reporting great difficulties accessing general healthcare services	46%			MoPH: Vital Data Observatory Dashboard	2021
Women Sexual and Reproductive Health ⁴²	Live births	Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese)	% live births by sex	100%	48%	52%	MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
	Adolescent births	Nationality (Lebanese)	Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ⁴³		20		World Bank: Gender Data Portal	2021
	Birthing methods	Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese)	% of women delivering through: Natural Vaginal Delivery (NVD) Caesarean Section (C/S)	100%	48%	52%	MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
		Nationality (Lebanese)	% of women delivering through: NVD C/S		38%	62%	MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of women delivering through: NVD C/S		43%	57%	MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024

⁴² More comprehensive data are needed on what constitutes women's sexual and reproductive health.

⁴³ Corresponds to Minimum Gender Indicator Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group with reference to BPfA Strategic Objectives L1 and L2 on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls and SDG Goal 3, Target 7 on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of women delivering through: NVD C/S		61% 39%		MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
	Maternal mortality rate	Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese)	# of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023 ⁴⁴		25 ⁴⁵		MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
		Nationality (Lebanese)	# and % of maternal deaths by nationality		8 33%		MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	# and % of maternal deaths by nationality		15 63%		MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	# and % of maternal deaths by nationality		1 4%		MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)	2024
	Contraception	Nationality (Syrian)	% of women who use any form of contraceptive method in 2023		62%		HAUS 2023 ⁴⁶	2024
	Antenatal Care Services (ANC)	Nationality (Syrian)	% of women that had access to four or more ANC		69%		UNHCR: Health Access & Utilization Survey among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon 2023 ⁴⁷	2024
Mental Health	Callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of women and men callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline in 2023	100% ⁴⁸	53%	47%	Embrace Lebanon: Lifeline Annual Report Reporting Period 2022 - 2023	2024
	Callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline	Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)	% of callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline who self-identified as LGBTIQ+ in 2023	10%			Embrace Lebanon: Lifeline Annual Report Reporting Period 2022 - 2023	2024

⁴⁴ Reference to SDG indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio corresponding to Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

⁴⁵ Please note this represents an increase from 2022 when there were 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

⁴⁶ Unpublished report, downloaded from National Health Sector Working Group Meeting Minutes for March 2024 (pages 73- 86).

⁴⁷ This figure represents an increase from 61% in 2022. Unpublished report, downloaded from National Health Sector Working Group Meeting Minutes for March 2024 (pages 73- 86).

⁴⁸ Refers to 11,076 calls – This represents a 1-fold decrease from 2022, a total of 12,481 calls. The majority of the calls (68%) were related to emotional distress.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
HIV	Prevalence of HIV	Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% of men and women with HIV in 2022	100% ⁴⁹	6%	92%	MoPH, National AIDS Control Program	2022
Tuberculosis	Incidence	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	Number of notified drug susceptible Tuberculosis cases	510	281	229	Ministry of Public Health: Lebanon Annual Tuberculosis Report 2023	2023
Menstrual hygiene	Affordability of menstrual hygiene items	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of HHs reporting materials too expensive as main barrier for accessing menstrual hygiene items	11% ⁵⁰	14%	11%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian)	% of HHs reporting materials too expensive as main barrier for accessing menstrual hygiene items	11%	11%	11%	MSNA 2023	2024
Shelter								
Shelter types	Apartments/ houses/rooms	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of Lebanese HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms	94%	94%	93%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) ⁵¹	% of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms	95% ⁵²	96%	94%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian HHs living in apartments or houses	66%	62%	67%	VASyR 2023	2024
		Nationality (all live-out migrant population)	% of live-out migrant HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms	49% ⁵³	51%	48%	MSNA 2023	2024
	Tents	Nationality (Syrian)	% of Syrian HHs living in tents in 2023	20%	28%	18%	VASyR 2023	2024

⁴⁹ As quoted by SIDC, "According to the National AIDS Program in Lebanon's estimates, there are 3,108 people diagnosed with HIV in Lebanon by the end of November 2022, of whom about 92% are male and 6% are female, and 2,122 people on treatment."

⁵⁰ Close to 7% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reporting having female members that struggled to afford menstrual hygiene items.

⁵¹ Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁵² This number includes 97% of co-headed households living in such arrangement.

⁵³ This number includes 56% of co-headed households living in such arrangement.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Food Security								
Food Security	Food insecurity	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection	2% ⁵⁴	6%	2%	MSNA 2023	2024
	Food insecurity	Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) ⁵⁵	% of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection	9% ⁵⁶	9%	8%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of HHs moderately or severely food insecure	42%	49%	40%	VASyR 2023	2024
		Nationality (all live-out migrant population)	% of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection	14% ⁵⁷	20%	12%	MSNA 2023	2024
Coping strategies	Reliance on less preferred and less expensive foods	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of HHs reporting that they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods because of lack of food or resources to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection	75% ⁵⁸	78%	75%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) ⁵⁹	% of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods because of lack of food or resources to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection	62% ⁶⁰	68%	62%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods	85%	89%	84%	VASyR 2023	2024
		Nationality (all live-out migrant population)	% of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods	86% ⁶¹	86%	87%	MSNA 2023	2024

⁵⁴ Close to 2% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

⁵⁵ Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁵⁶ Close to 10% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

⁵⁷ This number includes 12% of co-headed households with poor food consumption score.

⁵⁸ Close to 74% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reported relying on less preferred and less expensive foods.

⁵⁹ Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁶⁰ Close to 51% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

⁶¹ This number includes 90% of co-headed households using this coping strategy.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
	Reliance on help from friends and family to afford food	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of HHs reporting that they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection	17% ⁶²	20%	15%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) ⁶³	% of HHs reporting that they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection	27% ⁶⁴	37%	26%	MSNA 2023	2024
		Nationality (Syrian)	% of HHs reporting that relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food	45%	57%	43%	VASyR 2023	2024
		Nationality (all live-out migrant population)	% of HHs reporting they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection	35% ⁶⁵	50%	29%	MSNA 2023	2024
	Dependence on assistance for main source of income	Nationality (Syrian)	% of HHs that relied on food cards for their main source of income	51%	54%	59%	VASyR 2023	2023
Social Protection ⁶⁶								
Government Social Protection	National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) applicants	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of NPTP beneficiaries	100%	51%	49%	The World Bank: Proposed Lebanon Emergency Crisis and COVID19 Re-sponse Social Safety Net Pro-ject; Social Im-pact Assessment	2020
	Government payments ⁶⁷	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who received government payments	9%	7%	11%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021

⁶² Close to 17% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reported relying on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food.

⁶³ Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

⁶⁴ Close to 20% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

⁶⁵ This number includes 34% of co-headed households using this coping strategy.

⁶⁶ The Government of Lebanon launched its first [National Social Protection Strategy](#) earlier in 2024. Improving accountability is one of the many initiatives under this strategy. The government commits to developing a monitoring and evaluation system and common review mechanisms to enhance accountability and transparency, as well as provide the necessary data to guide strategic planning and allocate resources in the most optimum way. It also commits to a unified results framework across the social protection system. Gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data will be included in this framework.

⁶⁷ Any payment from the government (government transfers, public sector pension, or public sector wages) in the past year. This includes payments for educational or medical expenses, unemployment benefits, subsidy payments, or any kind of social benefits. It also includes pension payments from the government, military, or public sector as well as wages from employment in the government, military, or public sector.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
	Government transfer or pension ⁶⁸	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who received government transfer or pension	8%	6%	10%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
	Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) social workers	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of MOSA social workers	100%	70%	30%	The World Bank: Proposed Lebanon Emergency Crisis and COVID19 Response Social Safety Net Project; Social Impact Assessment	2020
Personal Disability Cards	Government Personal Disability Card (PDC) holders	Nationality (Lebanese)	% of PDC card holders	100%	39%	61%	ODI: Social protection in Lebanon: a review of social assistance.	2019
Pension system	Beneficiary of public sector pension	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who received public sector pension	2%	1%	3%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
	Financial future	Nationality (Lebanese)	% (age 15+) who do not worry at all about not having enough money for old age	16%	12%	21%	The World Bank: The Global Findex Database 2021	2021
Basic Assistance								
Cash transfer	WFP cash-based transfer recipients	Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)	% WFP beneficiaries	100%	51%	49%	WFP: Lebanon Annual Country Report 2023.	2024
Access and confidence	Usage of third party to access cash assistance	Nationality (Syrian)	% of HHs who used a third- party to withdraw WFP multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance in 2020		27%	11%	CAMEALEON: Confidence and usage of ATMs, Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon	2021
	Confidence in using ATMs to access cash assistance	Nationality (Syrian)	% of MPC recipients who report feeling confident to use ATMs		22%	43%	CAMEALEON: Confidence and usage of ATMs, Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon	2021

⁶⁸Includes payments for educational or medical expenses, unemployment benefits, subsidy payments, or any kind of social benefits. It also includes payments for a pension from the government, military, or public sector.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Women's Participation in Public and Political Life								
Women in elected positions	Participation in ministerial government positions	n/a	Women's share of government ministerial positions ⁶⁹	100%	4% ⁷⁰	96%	Council of Ministers, Lebanon	2024
Women in elected positions	Participation in the National Assembly	n/a	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament ⁷¹ after 2022 election	100%	6%	94%	Interparliamentary Union	2024
	Participation as municipal councillors	n/a	% of municipal councillors in 2016 ⁷²	100%	5%	95%	UNDP: Women Participation in Municipal Elections - Key Results 2016	2016
	Participation as mukhtars	n/a	% of mukhtars in 2016	100%	2%	98%	UNDP: Women Participation in Municipal Elections - Key Results 2016	2016
	Participation as candidates in the national elections	n/a	% of registered candidates in 2022 national elections	100%	15%	15%	Arab News: Over 1,000 candidates register for Lebanese elections.	2022
	Support for a quota for women in government*	n/a	% of respondents (all women) who supported introducing a quota for women in government		81%		UN Women and the European Union: European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.	2021
Judiciary	Judges	Nationality (Lebanese)	Number of judges	555	309	246	Ministry of Justice: Judicial and Legal Informatics Cen-ter, Unpublished Survey	2023
	Judicial Assistants	Nationality (Lebanese)	Number of judicial assistants	1324	708	616	Ministry of Justice: Judicial and Legal Informatics Cen-ter, Unpublished Survey	2023

⁶⁹ BPfA Strategic Objective G.1 women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making and SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality.

⁷⁰ As of June 2024, there is only one woman minister in the Council of Ministers, tasked as Minister of State for Administrative Development Affairs.

⁷¹ BPfA Strategic Objective G.1 women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making and SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality.

⁷² Please note that municipal elections were due to be held in 2022. They have been postponed [three times in a row](#).

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
Participation in unions and syndicates	Participation in the Beirut Bar Association board	n/a	% of women and men who occupied leadership positions in the Beirut Bar Association's committees in 2016	100%	17%	83%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Participation in the Beirut Bar Association board	n/a	% of board members in the Beirut Bar Association in 2017	100%	8%	92%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Participation in the Tripoli Bar Association board	n/a	% of board members in the Tripoli Bar Association in 2017	100%	0%	100%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Membership in the order of physicians	n/a	% of women and men in the Order of Physicians in 2018	100%	25%	75%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Registered engineers	n/a	% of registered engineers in 2018	100%	13%	87%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	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%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Representation in the order of nurses	n/a	% of women and men representation in the Order of Nurses in 2021	100%	62%	38%	Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
	Quota for women in syndicates	n/a	% of syndicates who had quota for women in their bylaws in 2021	0%			Hivos: Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.	2021
Women in the security sector	Representation in the ISF	n/a	% of women and men in the ISF ⁷³	100%	4%	96%	Gender Focal Point	2024

⁷³ Same as indicator "percentage of female police officers" related to BPfA Strategic Objective I2: equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice.

Topic	Sub-topic	Disaggregation	Value definition	Value (total)	Value (female)	Value (male)	Source	Publication year
	Representation in general security	n/a	% of women and men in general security personnel ⁷⁴	100%	23%	77%	Gender Focal Point	2024
	Representation in Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)	n/a	% of women and men in the LAF	100%	6%	94%	Head of Gender Department in LAF	2024
Media								
Representation in mainstream media	Representation in talk shows	n/a	% of women and men who appeared on talk shows during the October 2019 uprising	100%	16%	84%	Maharat Foundation: Media trends in time of change.	2021
	Representation during the 2022 parliamentary elections	n/a	% of media appearance and television coverage for women and men political actors during 2022 elections	100%	13%	87%	Maharat Foundation: Media and Gender Monitoring of the 2022 Elections – Violence against Women in Politics	2022
Online GBV	Online GBV against female politicians	n/a	% of social media comments on the accounts of female politicians that constitute gender-based violence in May 2022	3%			Maharat Foundation: Media and Gender Monitoring of the 2022 Elections – Violence against Women in Politics	2022
Social media usage	Total social media users	n/a	% of women and men social media users in early 2024	100%	48%	52%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024
	Estimated Facebook users	n/a	% of women and men Facebook ad audience in early 2024	100%	44%	56%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024
	Estimated Youtube users	n/a	% of women and men Youtube ad audience in early 2024	100%	49%	51%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024
	Estimated Instagram users	n/a	% of women and men Instagram ad audience in January 2023	100%	52%	48%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024
	Estimated LinkedIn users	n/a	% of women and men LinkedIn ad audience in early 2024	100%	43%	57%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024
	Estimated TikTok users	n/a	% of women and men in TikTok audience in early 2024	100%	47%	53%	Hootsuite Digital 2024: Lebanon	2024

⁷⁴ The implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security has resulted in a significant increase on women's participation in security personnel, from a mere 5% in 2020 to 23%.