The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon

Main Findings from Statistical Portrait

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A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT - THEMATIC AREAS

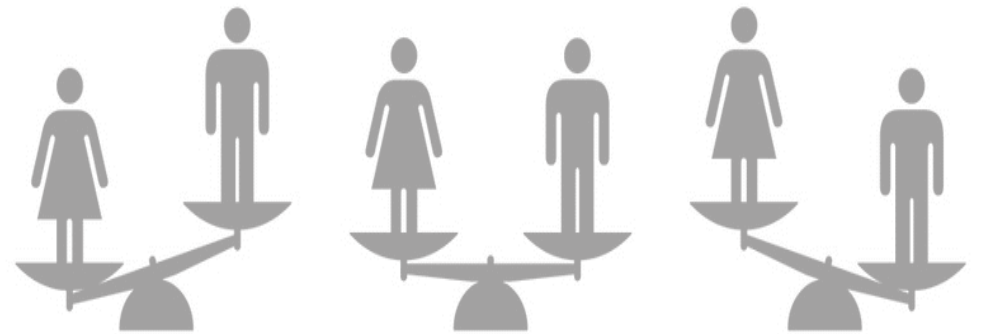I.   **Demographic Changes and Family Arrangements**

II. **Health**

III. **Education**

IV. **Labour**

V.   **Economic Conditions**

VI. **Decision-making and Human Rights of Women**

Depict accumulated data to convey information

Sex-disaggregated data – gender Indicators -- Analysis that capture gender parity and disparity

Evidence to show how far Lebanon is from achieving gender equality and where actions is most needed

GENDER ANALYSIS

Shedding light on gender (in)equalities:

➤ Population and family dynamics to explain changes in the life of women and men

➤ Opportunities and potential to be healthy

➤ Access and participation in education

➤ Productive employment and decent work

➤ Improved economic conditions through income or access to some resources or services

➤ Participation of women in positions of power and decision-making

Time period: 2000 to 2018-19

Selected indicators:

o Age and sex composition

o Marital status & Age at marriage

o Disability, and unmet need for chronic health

o School attendance & Literacy

o NEET

o Labour force

o Employment by branch of economic activity & Occupation

o Working time and Part-time employment

o Wages

o Low-paid workers & living in poverty

o Representation of women in politics and government

# DEMOGRAPHY: Slight changes in resident population structure

Resident population structure by major age-groups and sex, 2004 and 2018-19
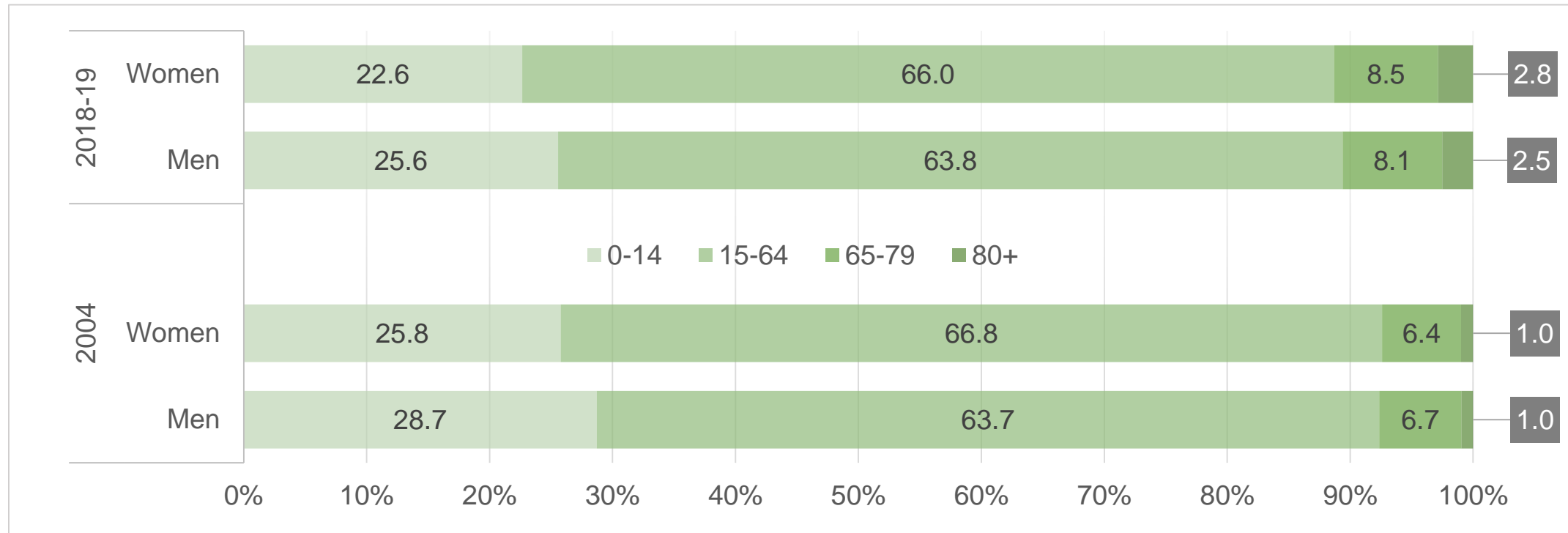
o Children aged 0 to 14 years decreased marginally (3 pp.), proportion of girls and boys decreased by the same pace.
o Older population 65+ is growing at a faster pace than the other age segment of population, slightly faster for women.

DEMOGRAPHY: An imbalance of male and female to the disadvantage of men, in 2019
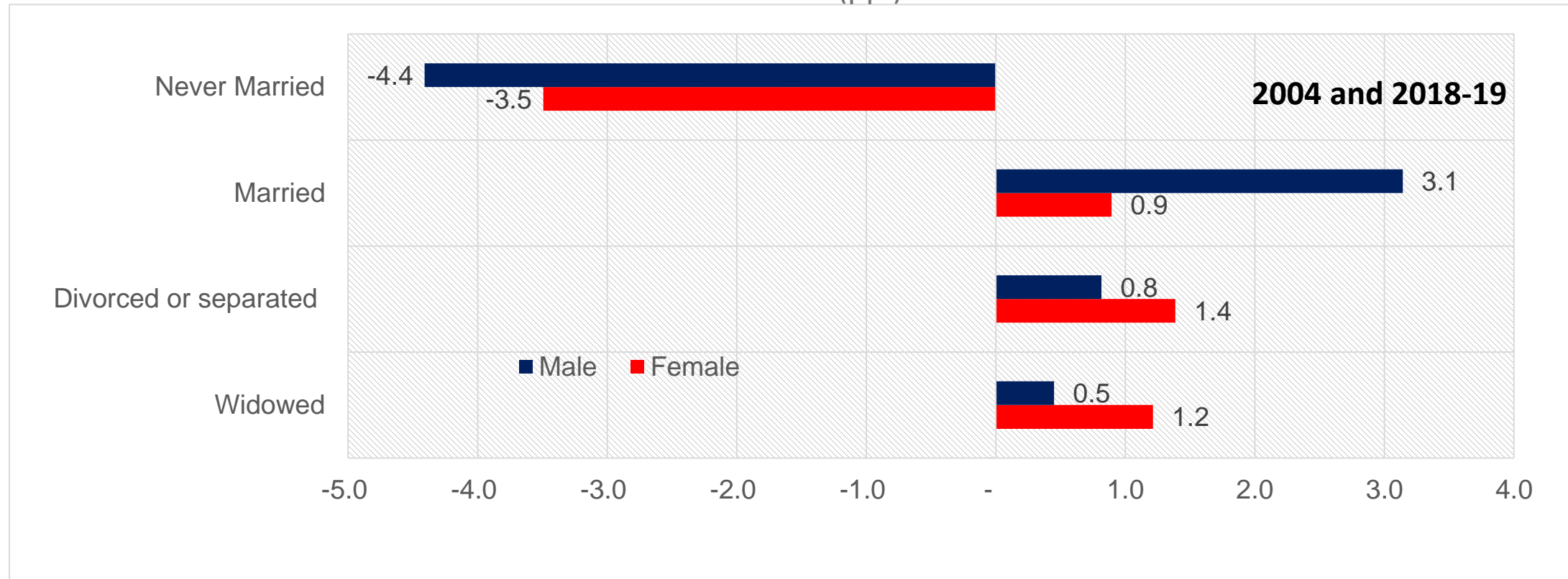
Age-group sex-ratios (males per 100 females)
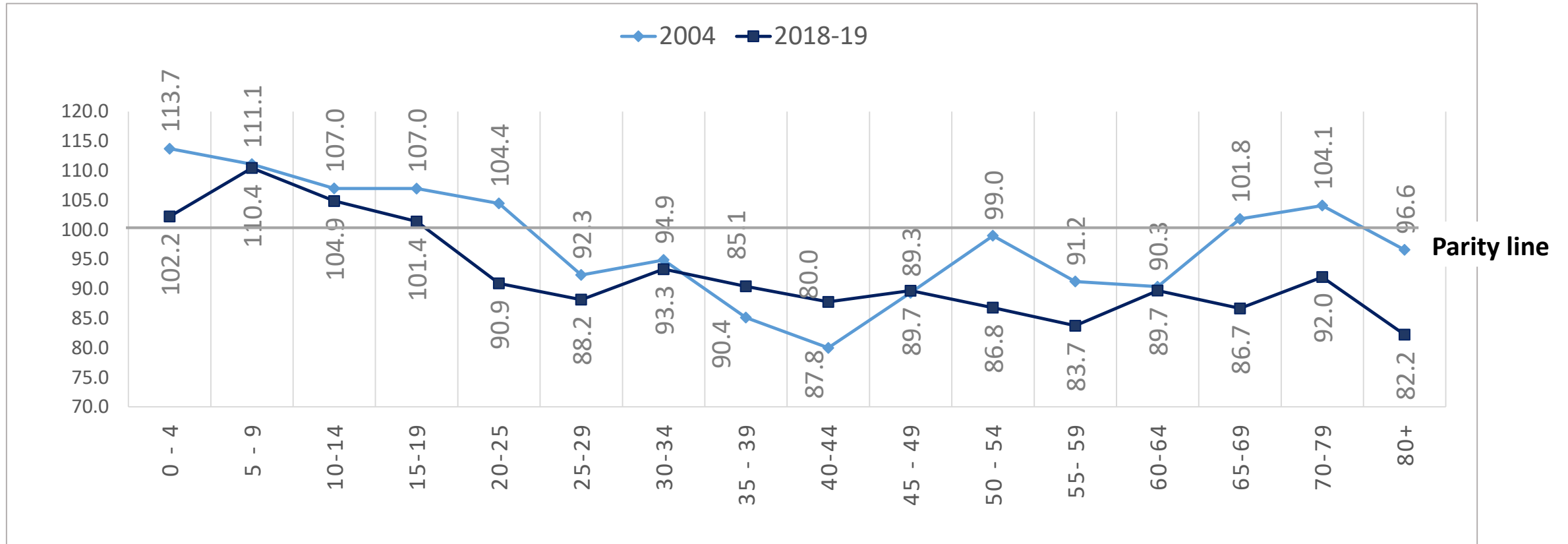
- A balance of males over females, with overall sex ratio standing at 99.0, in 2004.
- Significant decline to 93.7, in 2018-19.

DEMOGRAPHY: Changes of marital status, with women and men affected differently

Difference in marital status of resident women and men (pp.)

- A decline in the proportion of women and men who were never married
- An increase of married men (by 3.1 pp) and married women (by 0.9 pp), as well divorced women and men.

# DEMOGRAPHY: The age of entering into marriage decreased for both women and men

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) 2004, 2007 and 2018-19 (%)

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

o The decrease in 2019 account for lower median age at marriage for all ever married amongst non-Lebanese residents.

o Inverse relationship between SMAM for men and their engagement in the labour market: men who were inactive tend to marry later.

HEALTH: Insignificant gender differences for types of disabilities, and unmet need for chronic health

Type of disability (one or more disability) by sex, 2018-19 (%)

The unmet needs for self-reported chronic diseases by sex and nationality, 2018-19 (%)
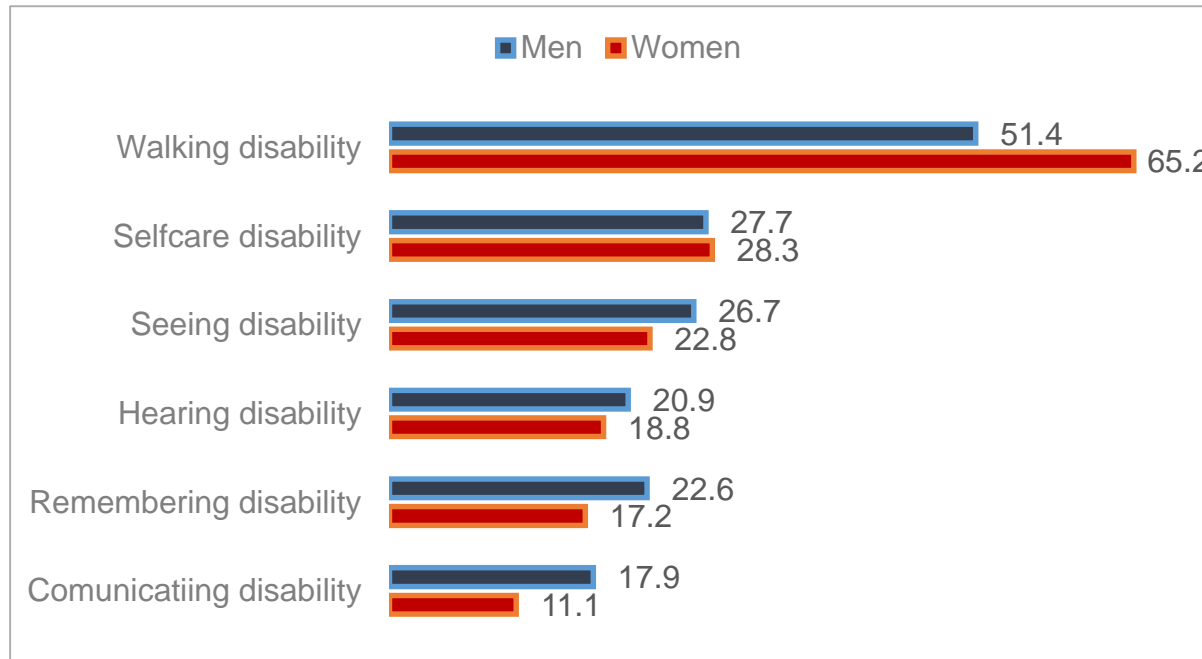
o With a quite similar disability prevalence: women is 4.1%, men is 3.9 %, gender differences appears when looking at the type of disability.
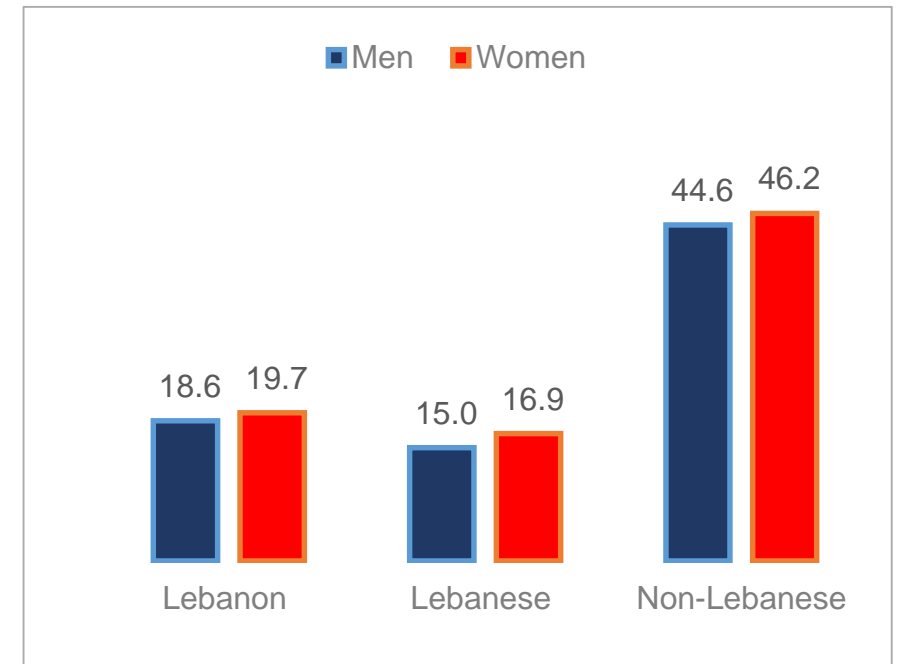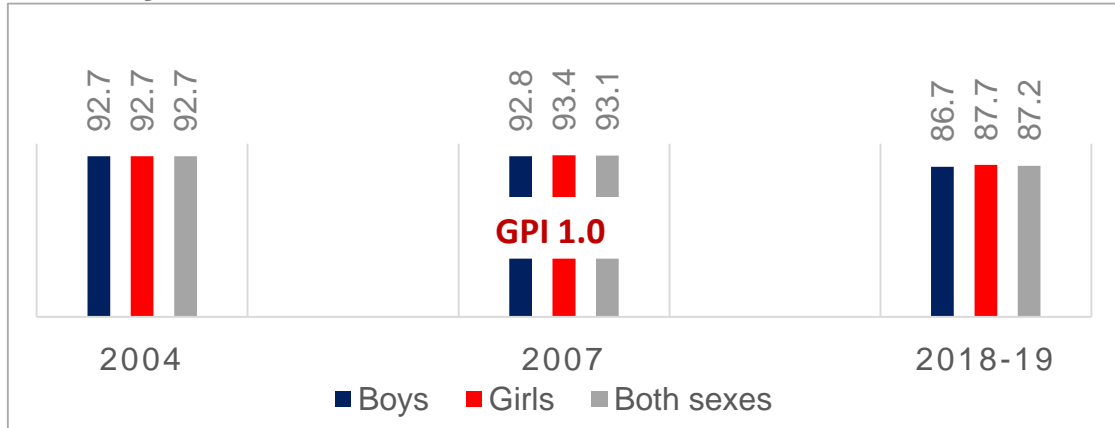
o For 20% of women and 19% of men with a chronic health condition (self-reported): tiny gender differences in the unmet need for medicines, medical services and medications & services.
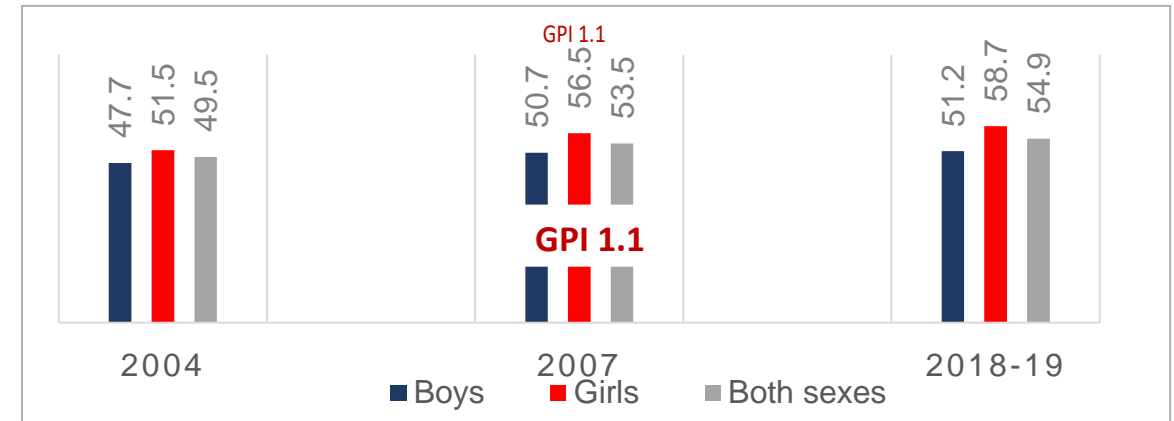
EDUCATION: Gender gap in school attendance expands in the higher level of education
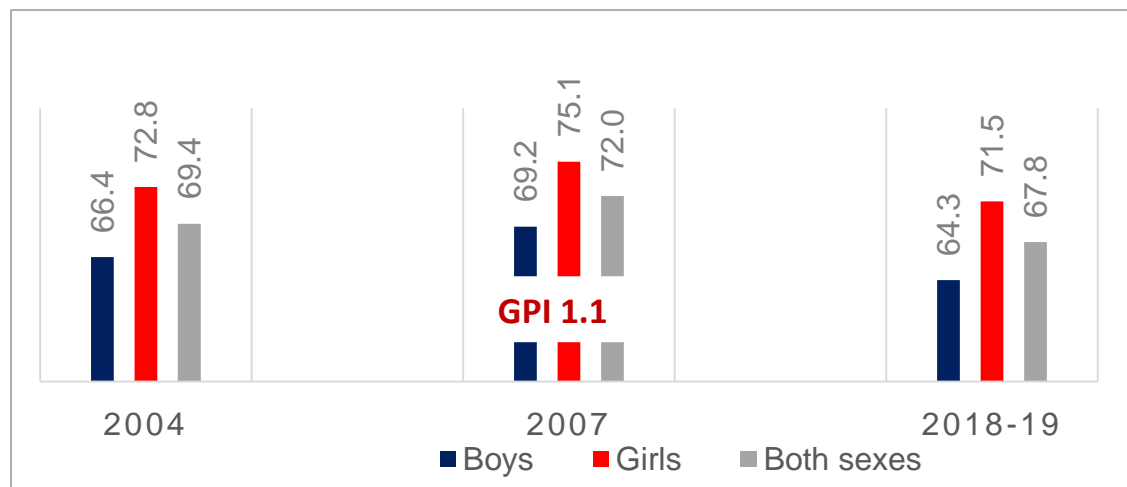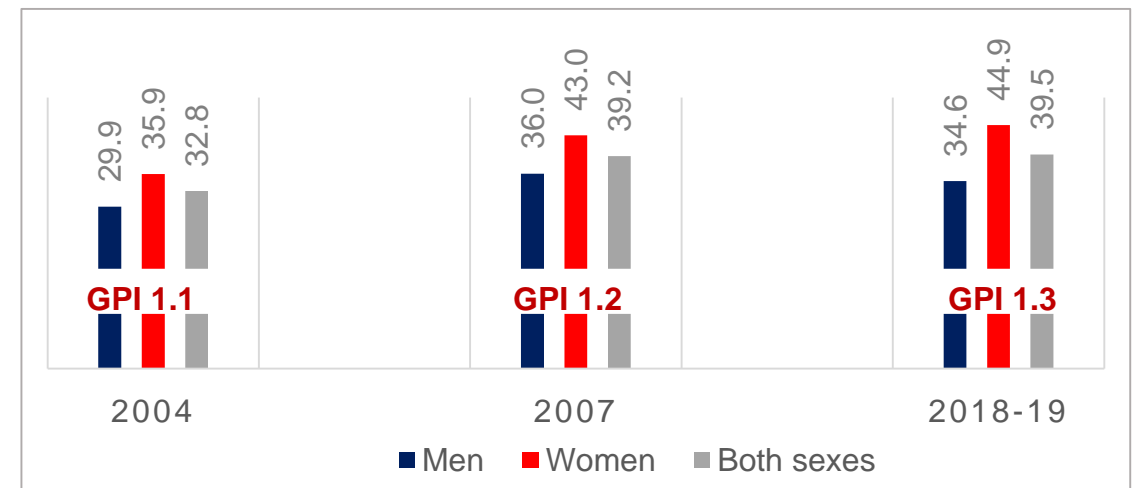
Primary Education

	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
2004	92.7	92.7	92.7
2007	92.8	93.4	93.1
2018-19	86.7	87.7	87.2

GPI 1.0

Secondary Education

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

GPI 1.1

Complementary Education

	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
2004	66.4	72.8	69.4
2007	69.2	75.1	72.0
2018-19	64.3	71.5	67.8

GPI 1.1

Net Attendance Rate (%)

Tertiary Education

	Men	Women	Both sexes
2004	29.9	35.9	32.8
2007	36.0	43.0	39.2
2018-19	34.6	44.9	39.5

GPI 1.1   GPI 1.2   GPI 1.3

EDUCATION: The gender gap in literacy has closed, and this is an achievement to gender equality

SDG Indicator 4.6.1: Literacy rate of population 15+, by sex

Gender Parity Index in adult literacy

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

- Very high literacy rate for adult residents, irrespective of sex.

- GPI indicates that men were favoured over women.

Gender Parity Index in youth literacy

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

- Youth literacy rates even higher than adult literacy rates and parity in gender (because they cover a smaller cohort).
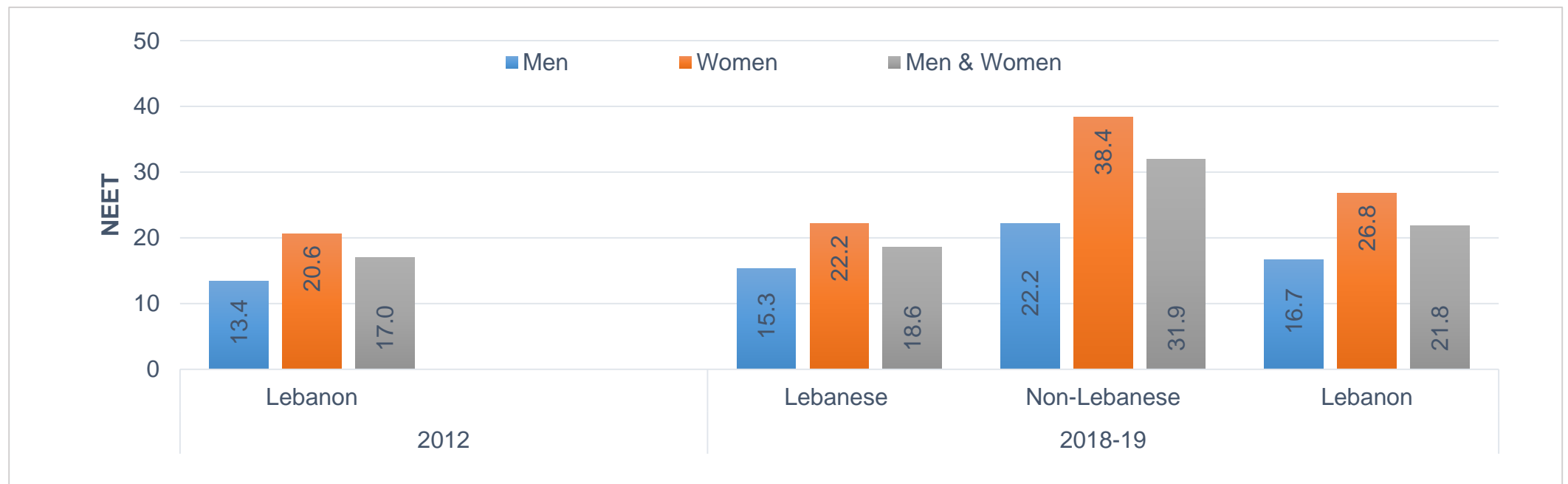
Source: CAS, LCS 2004, 2007 and LFHLCS 2018-19.

EDUCATION: Gender-specific life choices result in consistently higher NEET rates for women

**SDG 8.6.1** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training by sex

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

- Young women are more likely than men are particularly at risk of labour market and social exclusion because they are neither investing in skills, nor gaining experience through employment.

LABOUR: Gender gap in Labour force remains persistent and remarkably constant

Working age women and men, as Active versus as Non-active, 2004 to 2018-19
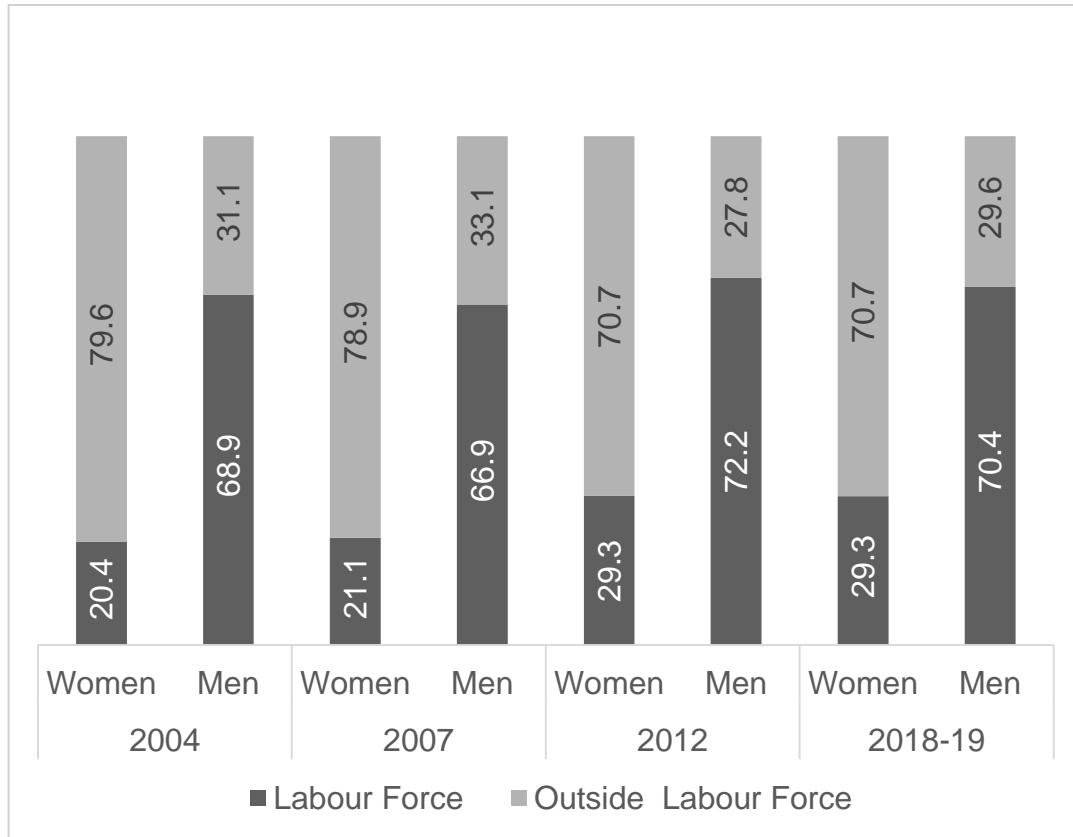
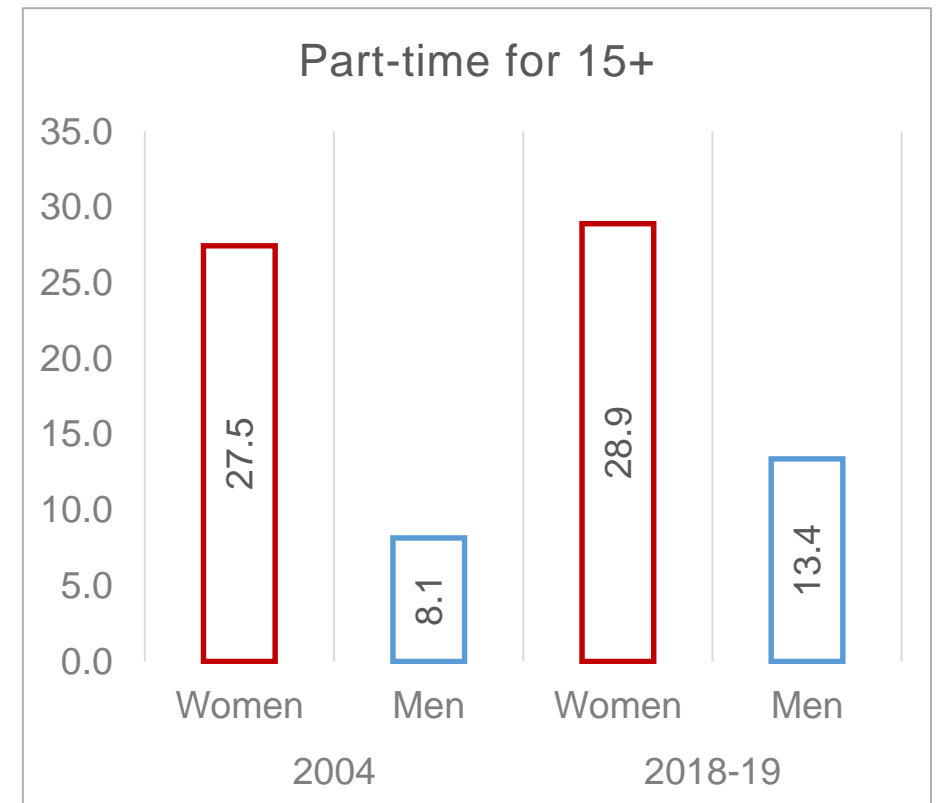Labour force participation rates by age group and sex, 2004 and 2018-19
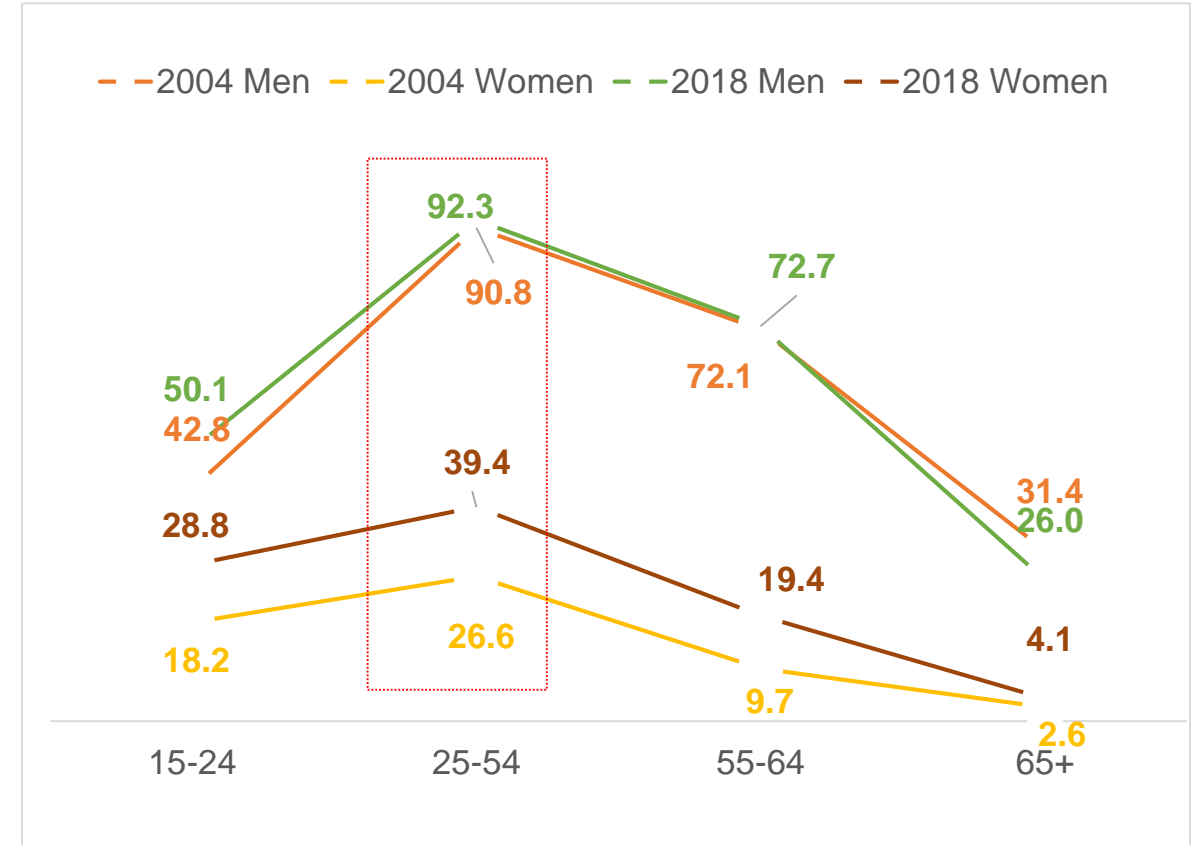
- o Women are less actively engaged in the labour market.
- o Although some improvements in female labour force participation, there is still a substantial gender gap (especially for those 25 to 54)

LABOUR: Balancing work and family life remains particularly challenging for women

Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3, 2018

Employment rate of 15 to 64 years old: 28.7 % for women vs. 69.7% for men, in 2018
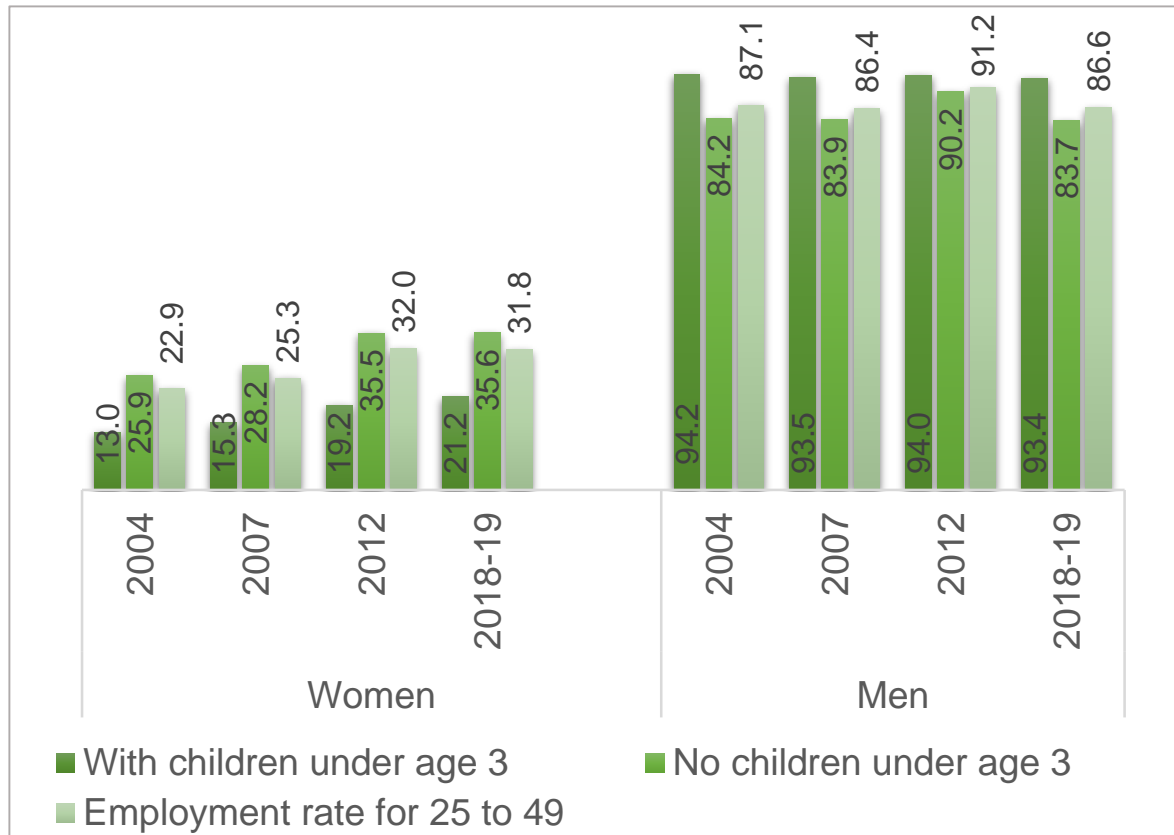
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment (*cut-off = 35 hrs. week*), *2018*

Paid work: On average, women spent less hours than men (40.3hrs vs. 50.8hrs per week)

LABOUR: Gender stereotyping define women's sectoral and occupational choices

Employment by major branch of economic activity
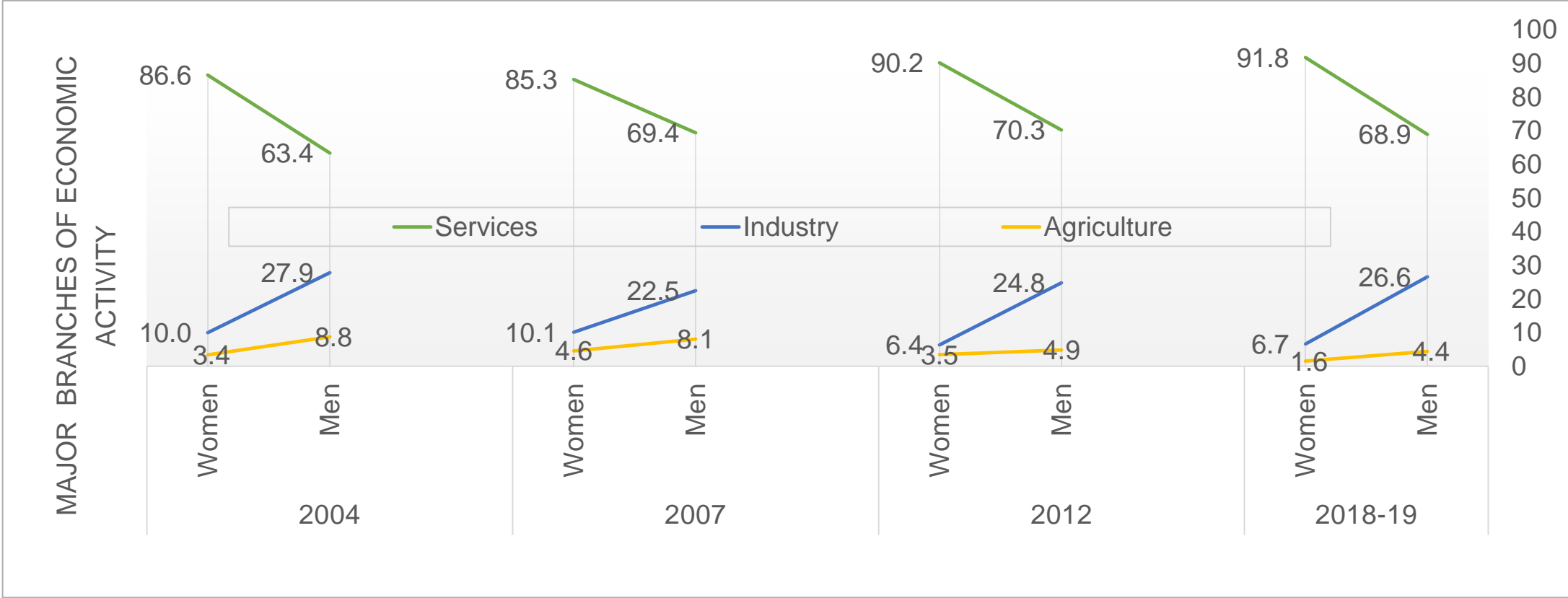
o   Women are largely overrepresented in services with a gender gap of 23 percentage points in 2004 and 2018-19.

LABOUR: Occupational segregation based on gender - different inclination for women and men to work in different occupations

Gender gap in occupations, difference (female – male) in average shares of ISCO-08 major groups, 2018-19
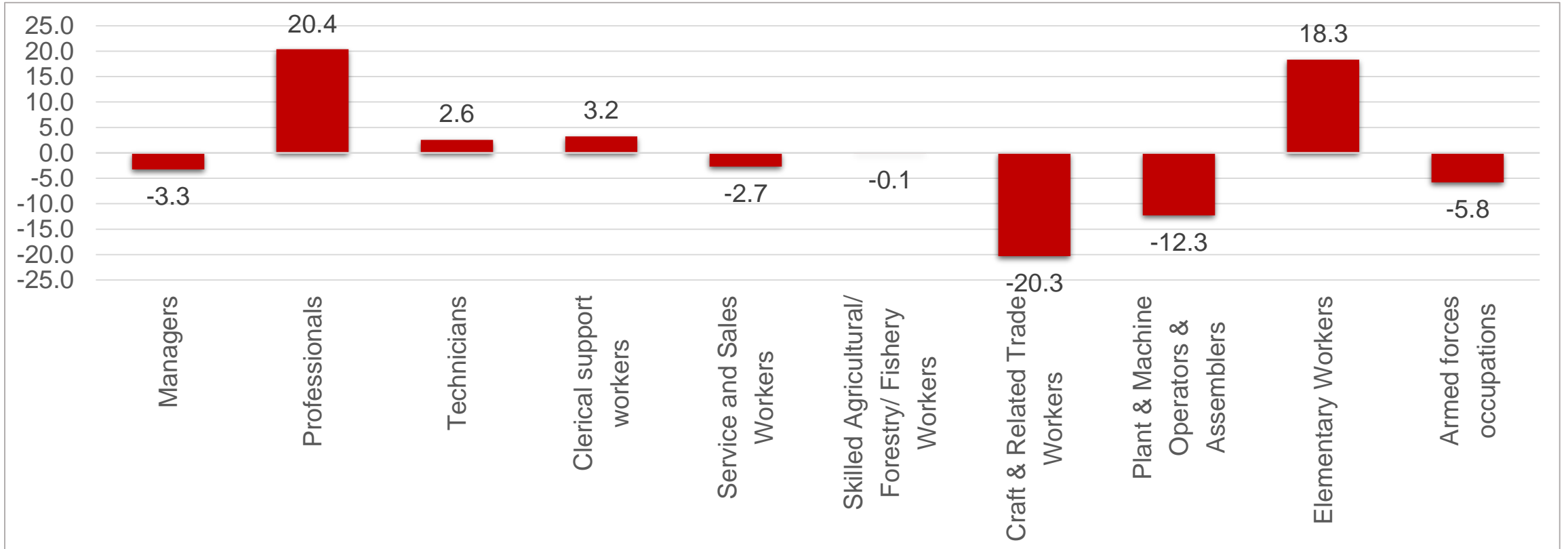
o   The differentials' in the gender composition of occupations indicate for some occupations - Professionals/elementary workers/clerical work to be dominated by women.

LABOUR: Strong disparities exist in women's access to management

Women's share in management, employment and the working-age population compared, 2004 and 2018-19 (%)
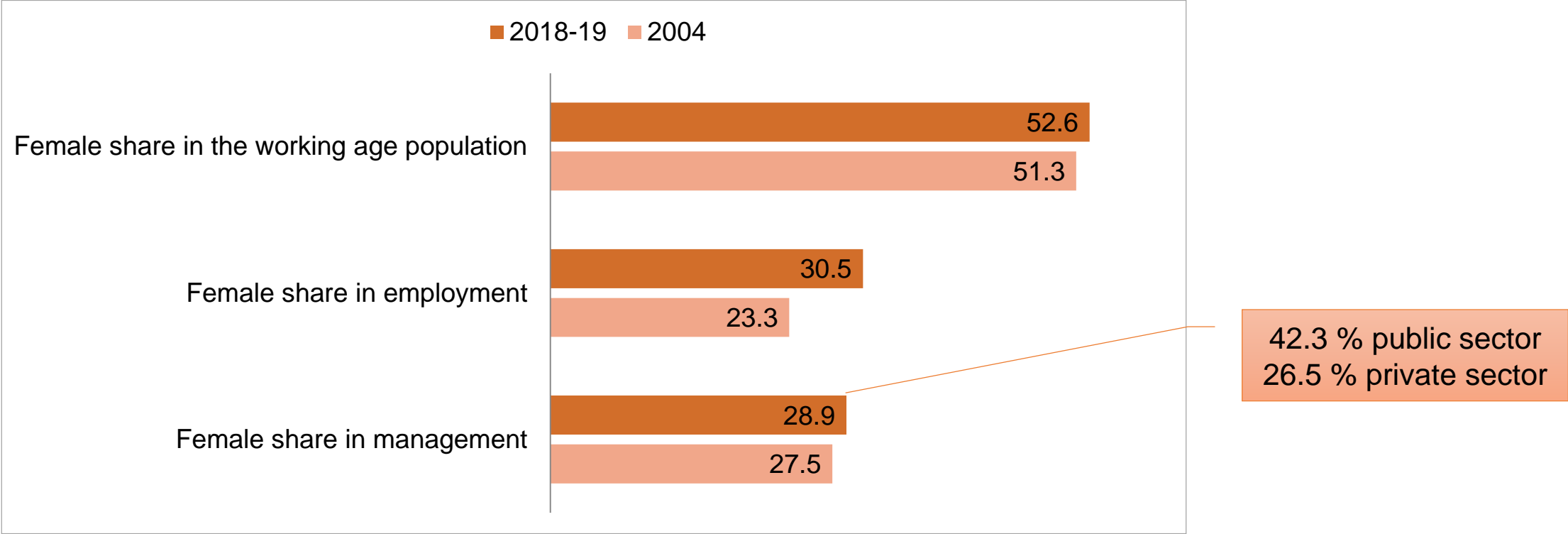

■ 2018-19 ■ 2004

Female share in the working age population
- 2018-19: 52.6
- 2004: 51.3

Female share in employment
- 2018-19: 30.5
- 2004: 23.3

Female share in management
- 2018-19: 28.9
- 2004: 27.5

42.3 % public sector
26.5 % private sector

SDG 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Source: CAS, LCS 2004 and LFHLCS 2018-19

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Gender gap in monthly wage is showing interesting patterns

Gender gap in monthly wage by age and nationality, 2004, 2007 and 2018-19

Gender wage gap in percent (men –women)
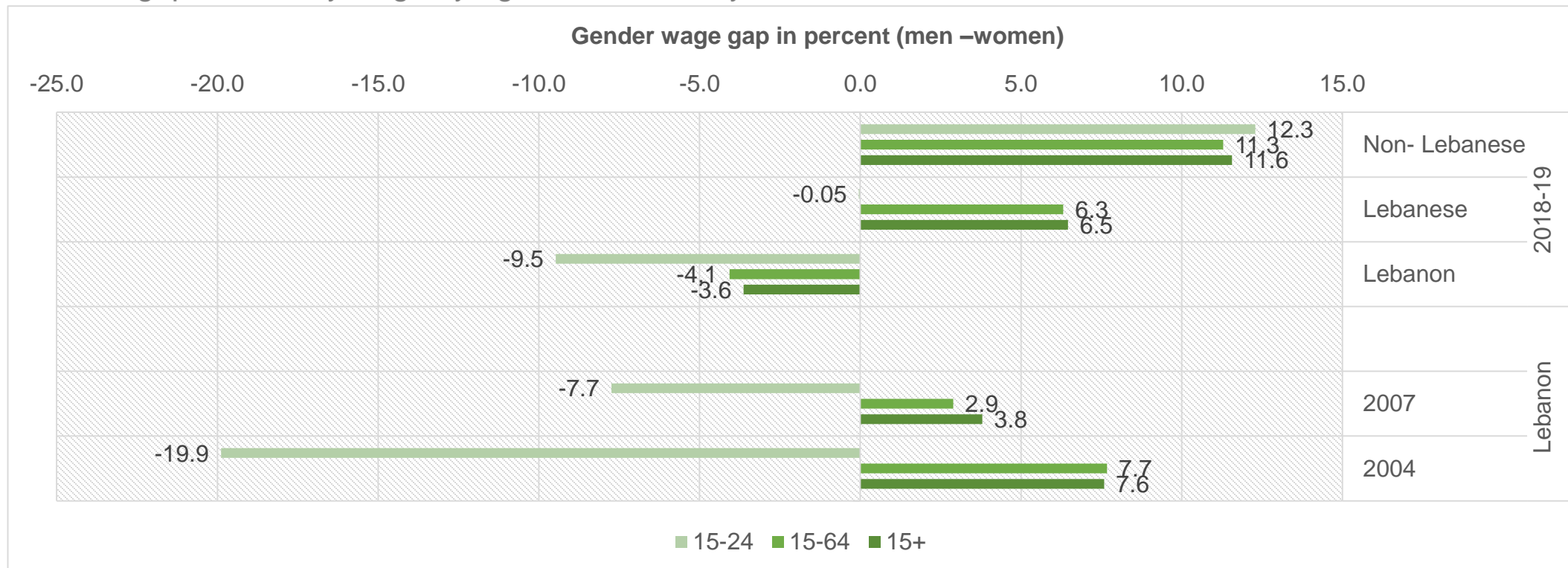
- Women earned, on average, less than their male counterparts at their main job, in 2004 and 2007.
- But women earned 3.6 pp. more than men according to their average characteristics in 2018-19.

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

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Being employed but still poor and living with low income hurts both women and men

Low-paid workers aged 15+, 2004 to 2018-19 (%)
Hourly earnings - less than 2/3 of median hourly earnings of all employees

	2004		2007		2018-19	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed 15+	27.9	26.2	23.9	22.8	18.5	23.2

o The inversed situation in 2019 is because the non-Lebanese women and men workers were much more likely to be on low pay than Lebanese (majority of non-Lebanese workers were men).

o Women have slightly higher poverty rates compared to men

Population living below 50 percent of median of equivalised (adjusted) income, 2018-19(%)

	Lebanon			Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
All population	22.8	21.7	22.3	16.4	15.0	15.7	54.2	48.5	51.2

SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex

DECISION MAKING: Representation of women in politics and government as example of women's power

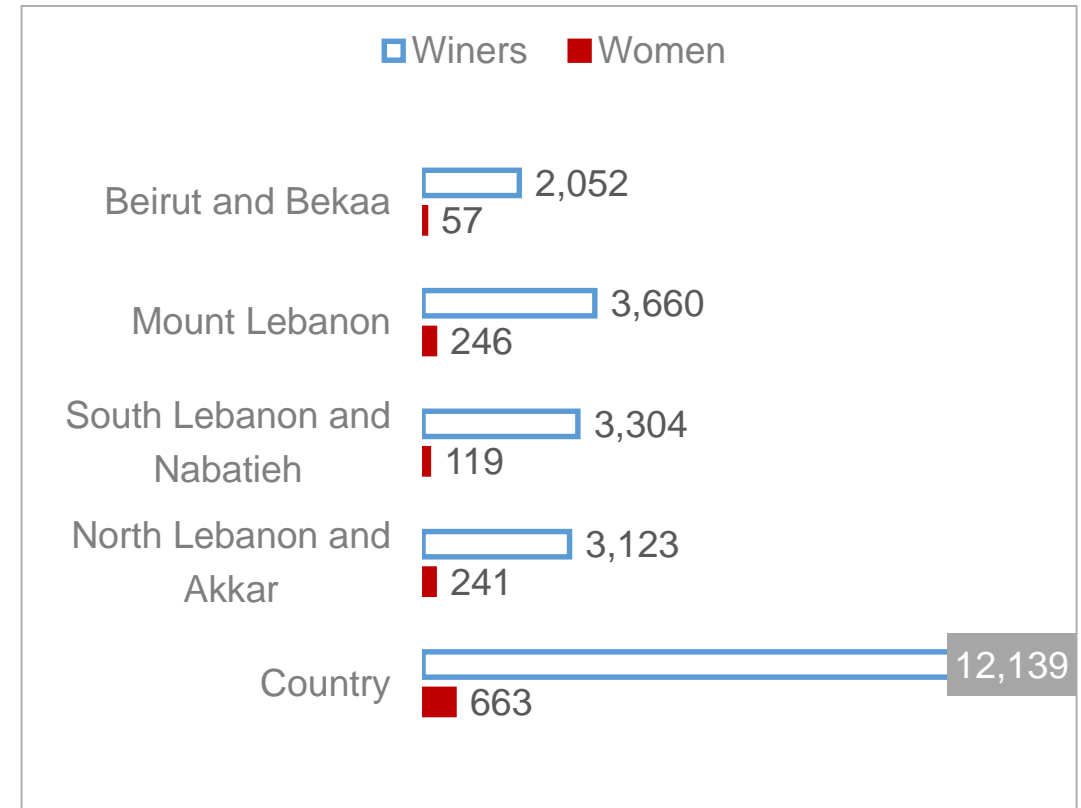## Women and men in National Parliament, 1992 - 2018

Legend:
- Women in National Parliament (red)
- Men in National Parliament (blue)

Values by year:
- 1992: Women 2.3, Men 97.7
- 1999: Women 2.3, Men 97.7
- 2000: Women 2.3, Men 97.7
- 2005: Women 4.7, Men 95.3
- 2009: Women 3.1, Men 96.9
- 2018: Women 4.7, Men 95.3

GENDER BALANCE ZONE
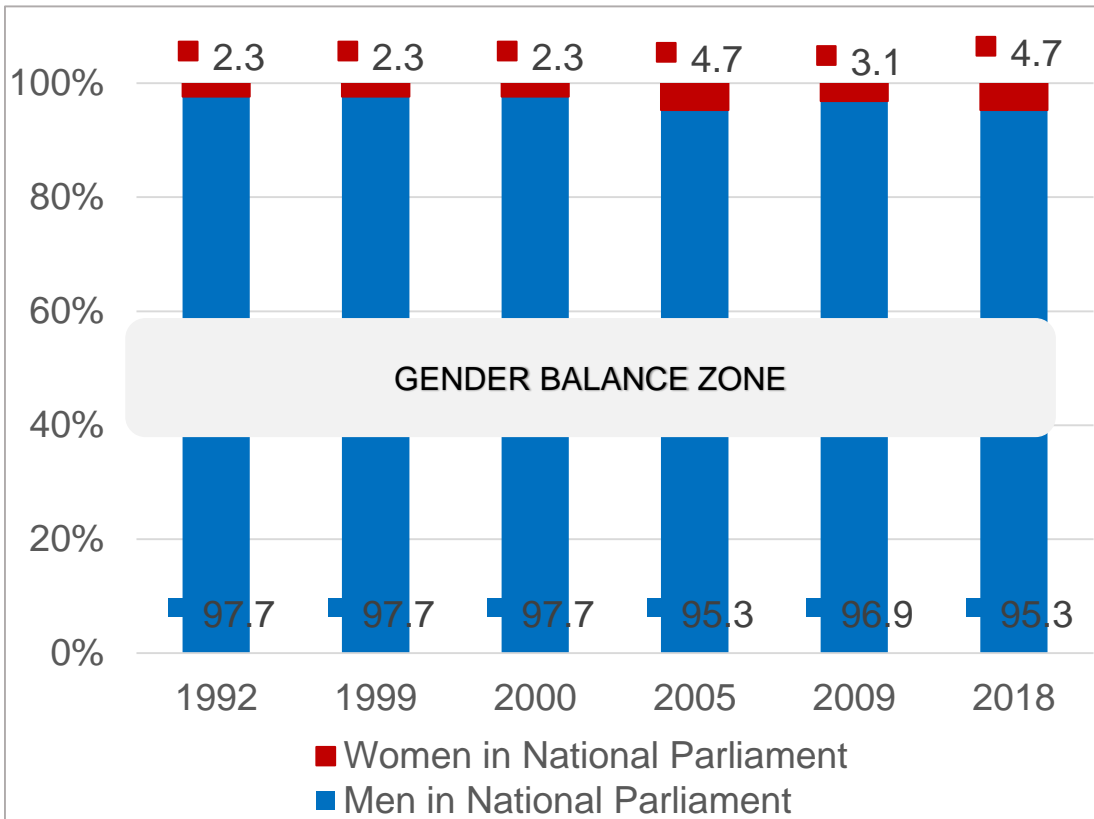
Women Winners in Municipal Elections, 2016

Legend: Winers, Women

Region	Winers	Women
Beirut and Bekaa	2,052	57
Mount Lebanon	3,660	246
South Lebanon and Nabatieh	3,304	119
North Lebanon and Akkar	3,123	241
Country	12,139	663

GAPS in GENDER STATISTICS

Achievements:

The range and quality of information available on gender issues is expanded.

More gender statistics and indicators are compiled and available.

Based on harmonised gender sensitive concepts, statistical definitions and methodologies (UN and Eurostat standards).

Challenges:

Missing indicators: Proportion of gender specific indicators that have data available <u>based on UNMGI framework of indicators</u> – nearly 55% as of 2019.

Insufficient **frequency** and/or **disaggregation** of statistics to better capture intersectionality.

Mismatches: between the information produced (and disseminated) and users' demands.

More new/updated data & statistics

GAPS in GENDER STATISTICS

Suggestions for new / updated data on :

✓ Health & related services of women and girls: child mortality, Maternal health, reproductive health ect., from surveys;

✓ Gender-based violence statistics (incl. early marriage) using multiple data sources;

✓ Time-use & unpaid work, including in times of crisis (unpaid & paid care work, its relationship with the changing world of work) from surveys;

✓ Asset ownership from a gender perspective (type of assets generally covered: principal dwelling, agricultural land, real estate, financial assets and liabilities etc.,) from surveys.

Gender stats are an important tool for equality

THANK YOU!