21 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Lebanon

The maternal mortality ratio in Lebanon has improved from 32 in 2000 to 21 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Lebanon is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.


20 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Lebanon in 2020

In Lebanon, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2020 was lower than the average rate in its income group.


Data is not available for Lebanon for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Lebanon is lower among women than among men (2019)

In Lebanon, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

In Lebanon, the labor force participation rate among females is 28.7% and among males is 67% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Lebanon.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 13.4% and among men is 34.7% in Lebanon for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men but lower for women in Lebanon compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
In 2017, 32.9% of women and 56.7% of men in Lebanon had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Lebanon, 23.8, is larger than the gap of the Middle East & North Africa aggregate, 18.8. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
Data is not available for Lebanon for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

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Data is not available for Lebanon for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

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**6.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Lebanon**

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Lebanon has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

**Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)**

![Graph showing seats held by women in national parliaments.](image)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

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**Women represented 28.9% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019**

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Lebanon falls in the second quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2022.

**Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)**

![Graph showing employment in senior and middle management.](image)
In 2021 women and men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Lebanon is lower than both Middle East & North Africa and the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieval from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/lebanon