



Gender Statistics in Lebanon

Current situation and Future needs

EDUCATION

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Background and Objectives:

- **Summarize major issues** on gender aspects of Education in Lebanon in order to illustrate the data available on gender in CAS surveys and from the CERD.
- **Identify** areas for greater attention to gender in the collection, tabulation, analysis and dissemination of statistical data and indicators for the future.
- **Focus on** data and indicators showing gender differentials. The aim is to provide full and complete coverage of all indicators by sex that are available.

Data Sources:

1- Timing

2- coverage

3- Assets and Limitations.

Data Needs for developing indicators

Data Availability, administrative data , surveys

1- what we have

2- what we are still lacking.

Examples of gender indicators

Most important data needs for developing gender indicators on Education in:

- *New tabulations of existing data*
- *Gender introducing gender aspects into future surveys and administrative data series.*

Data Sources: CAS Surveys

- *The State of Children in Lebanon (MICS II) 2000.*
- *The Lebanon Family Health Survey, 2004.*
- *The Living Conditions of the Households of 2004 and 2007.*
- *The Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey III, 2009.*

Data Sources: Center for Educational Research and Development (CERD)

Yearly census on:

- *Schools*
- *Teachers*
- *Students*

(In the Public and in the private schools)

- *Data on Higher Education (Universities, Students and professors).*

All the data are aggregated by sex

Assets:

CAS

- *Modules on Education (All CAS Surveys).*
- *Specific Modules on Early Childhood Education (MICS).*

CERD

- *Comprehensive Data on Schools, Students and Teachers in Lebanon, by sex.*

Data Needs

- *The Data on Education are Vital to monitoring social and economic development generally, and gender equality in particular.*
- *Gender indicators on education constitute a core part of a program of gender monitoring.*

Data needs -1

1- Literacy: Adult literacy (15+) by sex and age group, Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24; Level of education 15+ by sex.

*2- Levels of Education enrollment:
enrollment ratio of girls to boys, at Primary
Secondary and Tertiary.*

Data needs - 2

- *Retention ratio of girls to boys at primary, secondary and at tertiary level...*
- *Ratio of girl to boy graduates at secondary and at tertiary level.*
- *Ratio of girls to boys in the selection of subject matter at secondary level and at tertiary level.*

Data needs - 3

- *Proportion of girls in female dominated subjects at secondary and at tertiary level*
- *Proportion of girls in male dominated subjects at secondary and at tertiary level*
- *proportion of boys in male dominated subjects at secondary and at tertiary level*
- *Proportion of boys in female dominated subjects at secondary and at tertiary level.*

Coverage

- *Much of the needed education data are already available.*
- *Some data will need to be re-tabulated and some need to be collected when new surveys are undertaken.*

Examples of Gender indicators

Tab 1: Enrollment Rate at Elementary and Secondary Levels 2007

	Female	Male
Gross Enrollment Rate at Elementary level	105.1	110.1
Net Enrollment Rate at Elementary level	93.4	92.8
Net Enrollment Rate at Secondary Level	56.5	50.7

Source: CAS, Living Conditions of Households 2007.

Tab 2: Distribution of Illiteracy Rate by Sex for age (15+)

	2004		2007	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Illiteracy Rate	13.7	6.4	14	6.6

Source: CAS, Living Conditions of Households, 2004
CAS, Living Conditions of Households, 2007

Age Categories	Female	Male
15 - 19	1,1	1,3
20 - 24	0,7	1,9
25 - 29	2,1	1,8
30 - 34	3,8	2,8
35 - 39	5,3	2,5
40 - 44	7,1	3,8
45 - 49	10,8	3,7
50 - 54	15,1	5,4
55 - 59	24,1	8,7
60 - 64	35,2	13,2
65 - 69	50,0	17,7
70 - 74	55,9	29,1
75 - 79	50,5	31,8
80 - 84	72,2	36,5
85 +	75,5	33,0
Total	14.0	6.6

Tab. 3: Distribution of Illiteracy rate by Sex and Age categories (15+)

Source: CAS, Living Conditions of Households, 2007

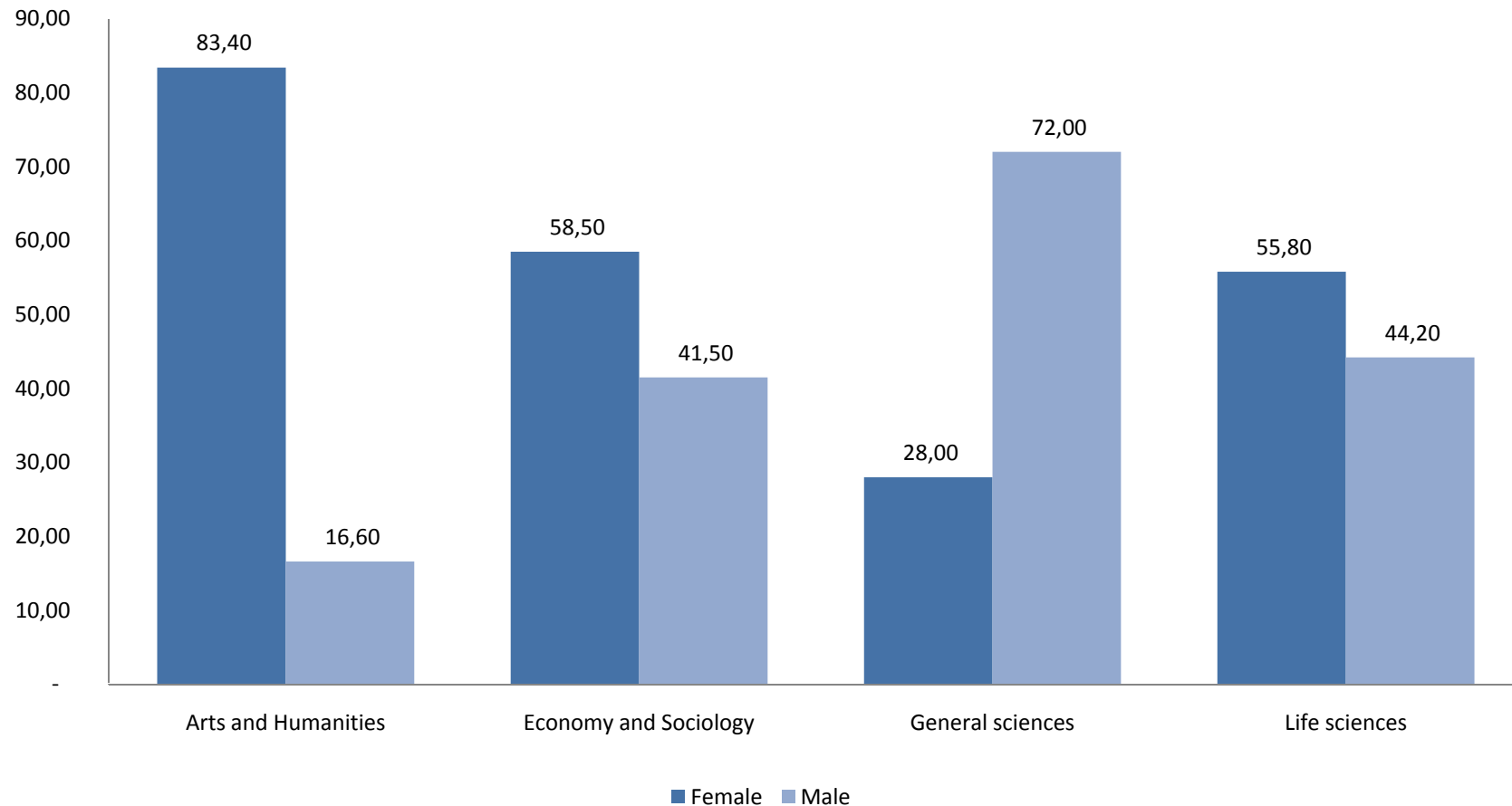
Tab 4: Distribution of secondary students by sex and section (3rd year) type 2007 – 2008

Sections	Female			Male		
	Frequency	Proportion of Girls in Female	percentage	Frequency	Proportion of Boys in Male	percentage
<i>Arts and Humanities</i>	2538	11.74	83.40	505	2.91	16.60
<i>Sociology and Economy</i>	10069	46.56	58.50	7,142	41.21	41.50
<i>General Sciences</i>	1428	6.60	28.00	3,672	21.19	72.00
<i>Life Sciences</i>	7590	35.10	55.80	6,011	34.69	44.20
Total	21625	100.00	55.51	17,330	100.00	44.49

<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys in the selection of the arts and Humanities</i>	5,03
<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys in the selection of the Economy and sociology</i>	1,41
<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys in the selection of the General sciences</i>	0.39
<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys in the selection of the Life sciences</i>	1.26

Source: CERD, Statistical Bulletin, 2008

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of secondary students by sex and section type (3rd year), 2007 - 2008



Source: CERD, Statistical Bulletin, 2008

Fig 2: Distribution of secondary students by sex and section type (3rd year), 2007 - 2008 (Frequencies)

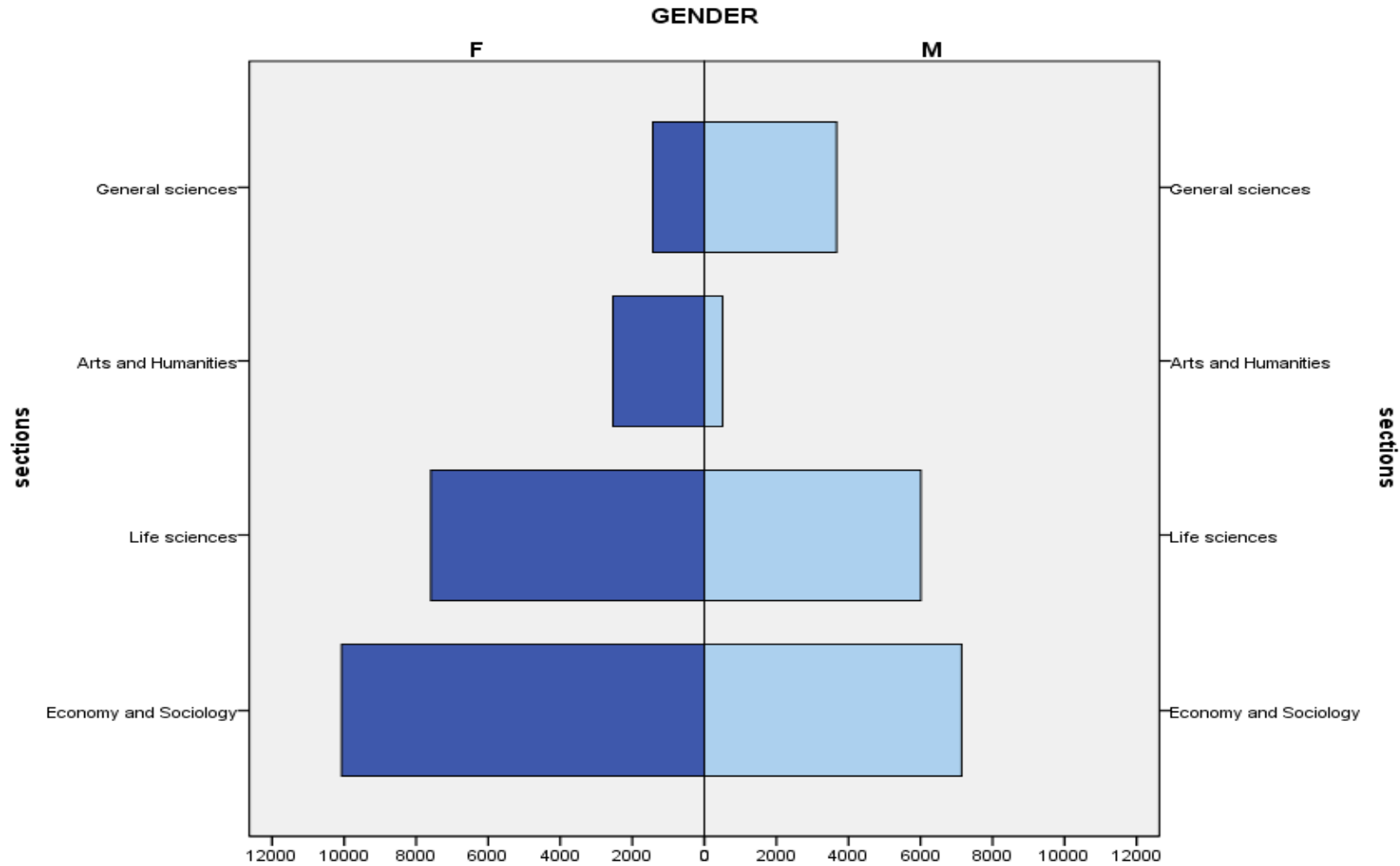


Fig 3: Distribution of secondary students by Sex and section type 3rd year), 2007 - 2008 (percentage)

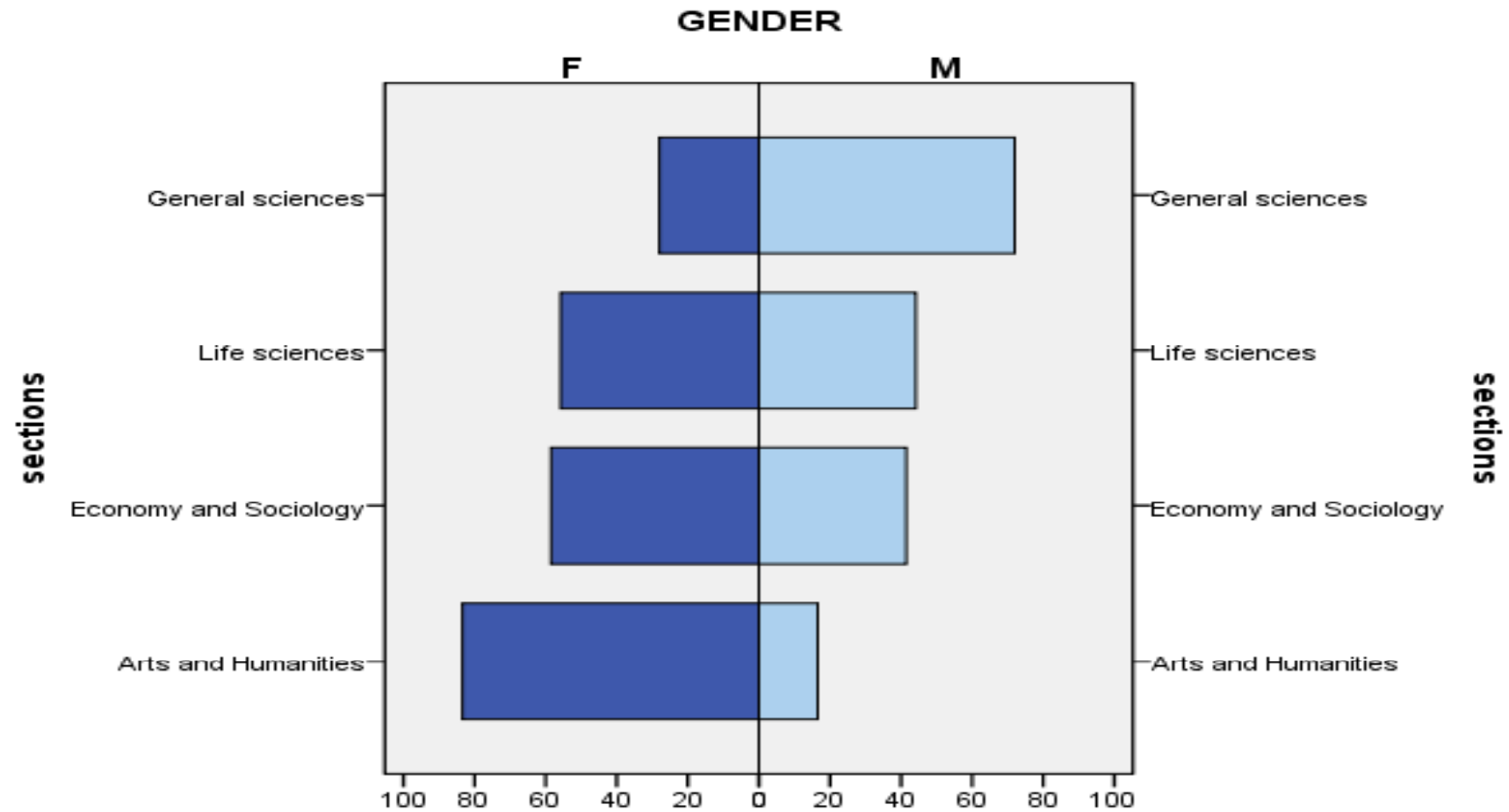
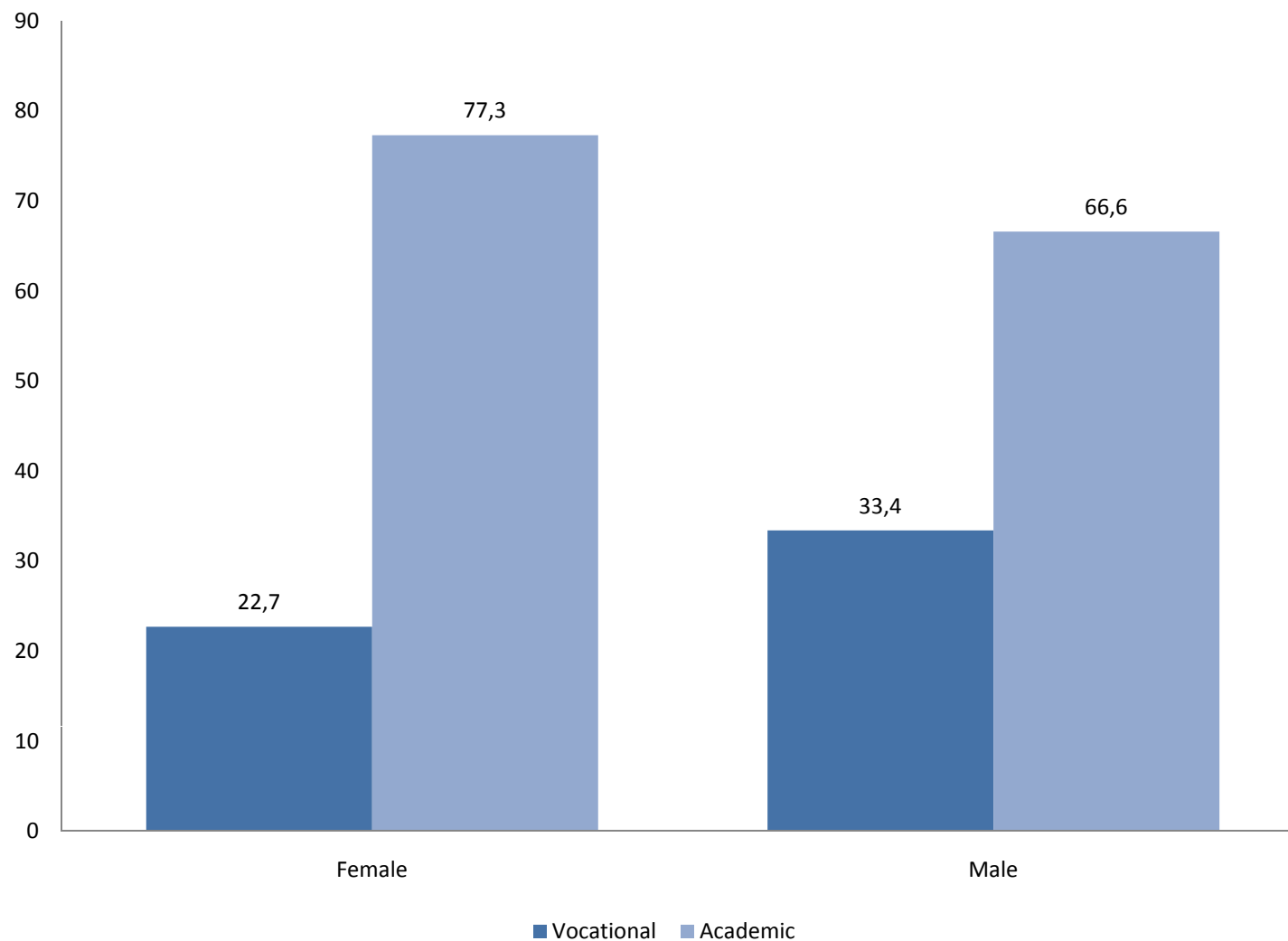


Fig 4: Distribution of the students in the vocational and General Education (ISCED 3) By Sex, for academic year 2007/2008 in the formal education.



Source: CERD, Statistical Bulletin, 2008

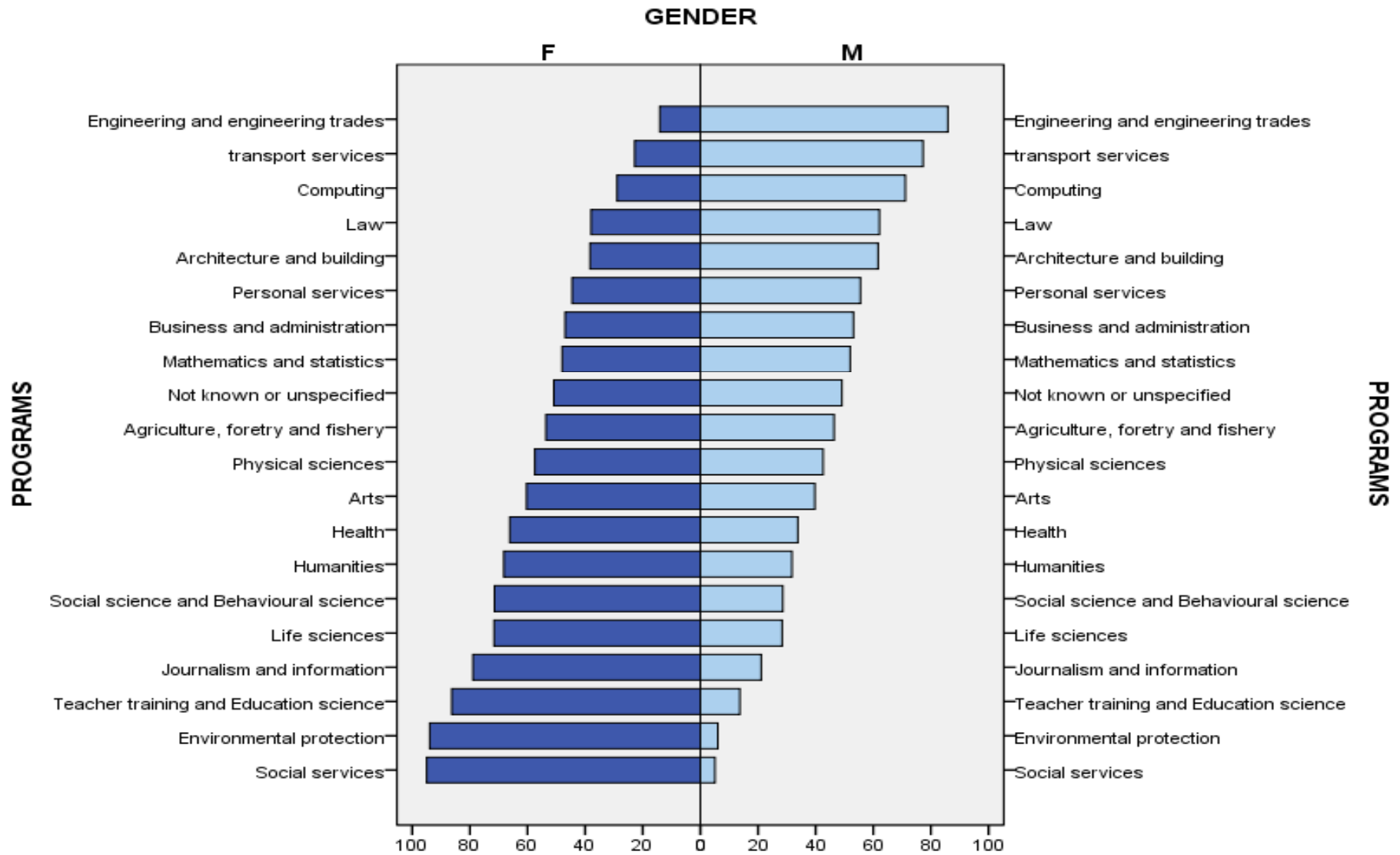
Tab. 5:

	2006/2007	2007/2008
<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys at Secondary Level (ISCED 3) General.</i>	1.25	1.43
<i>Ratio of Girls to Boys at Secondary Level (ISCED 3) General & Vocational</i>	1.16	1.09

The differences in enrollment in secondary education are larger and are a matter of concern.

Source: CERD, Statistical Bulletin, 2007 and 2008

Fig 5: Percentage distribution of registered students in higher Education by Sex 2007 - 2008.



**Fig 6: Distribution of registered students in higher Education by Sex 2007 - 2008.
(Frequency)**

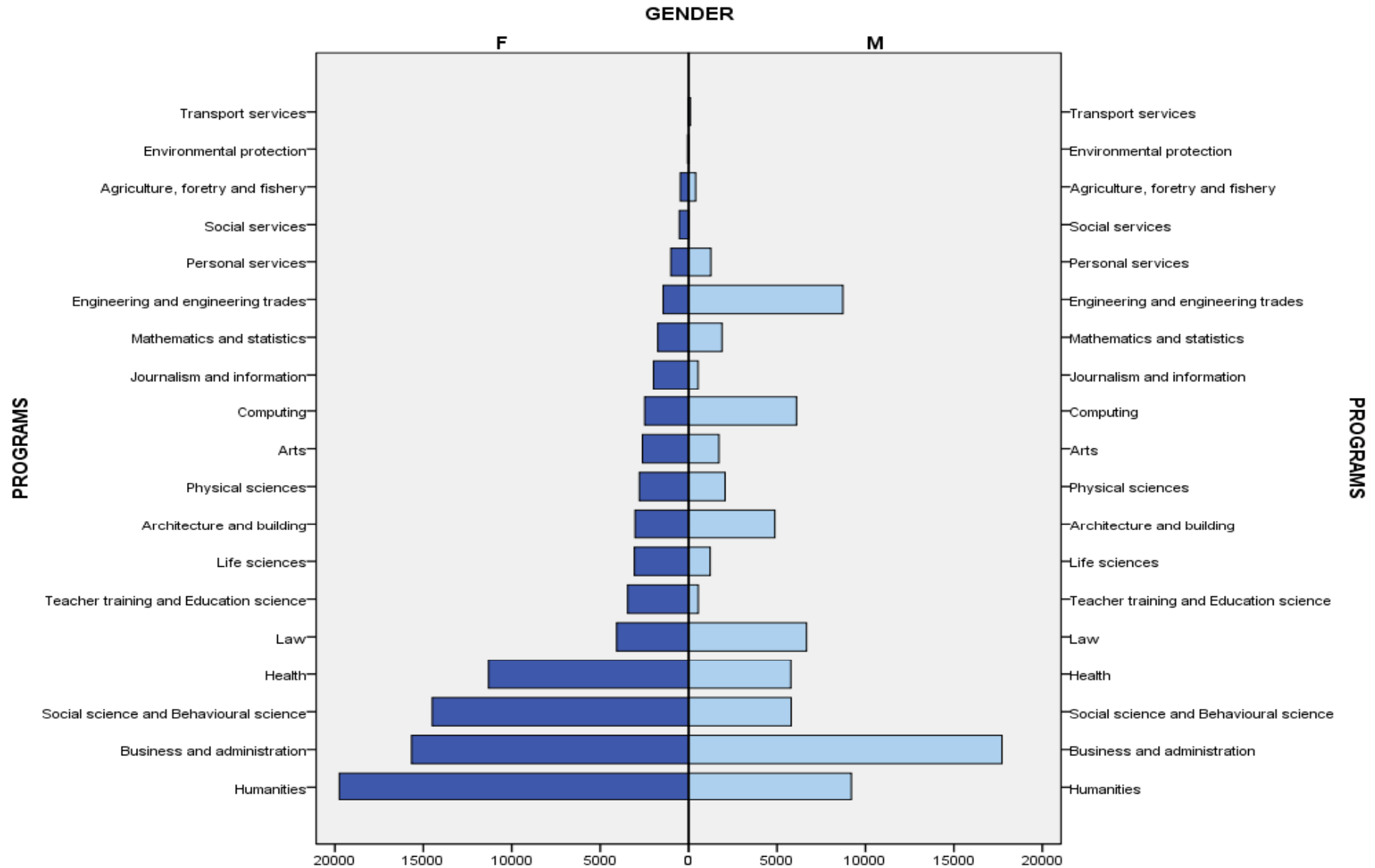
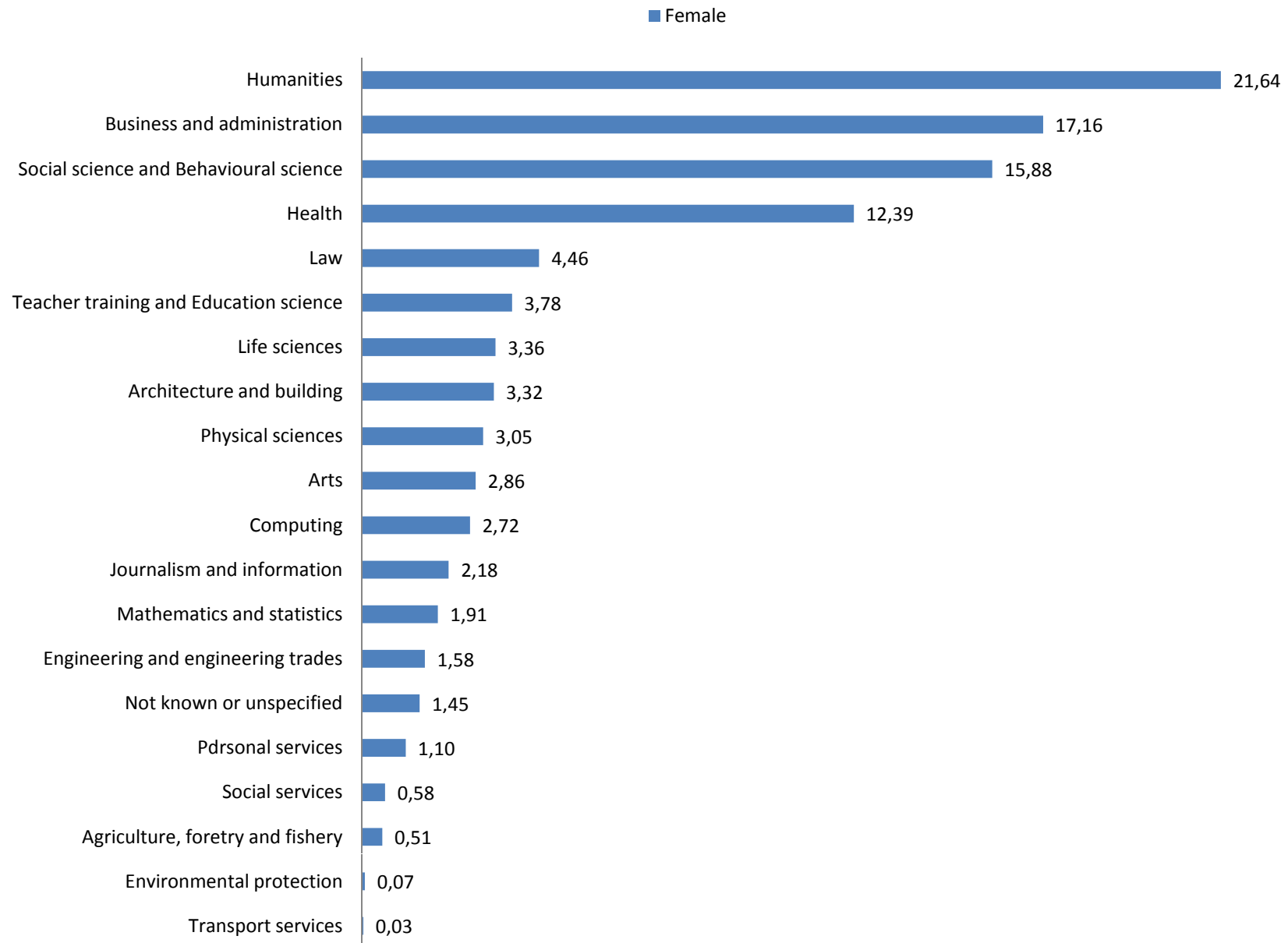


Fig 7: proportion of the girls in the female Students registered in the Higher Education 2007/2008



**Fig 8: proportion of the Boys in the Male students registered in the Higher Education
2007/2008**

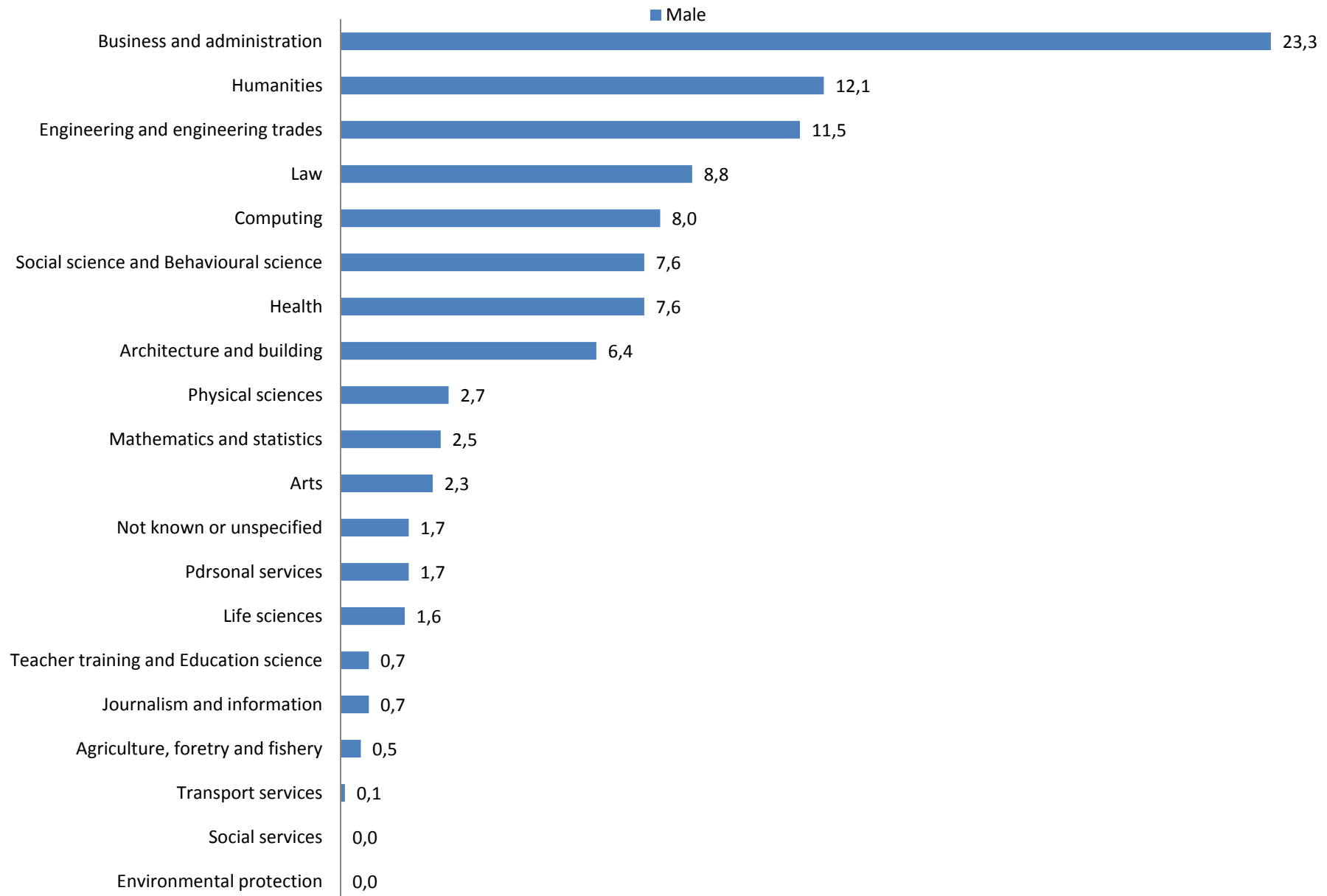


Fig 9: Distribution of the Graduates in the higher Education according to Education Sector and Sex (2006/2007)

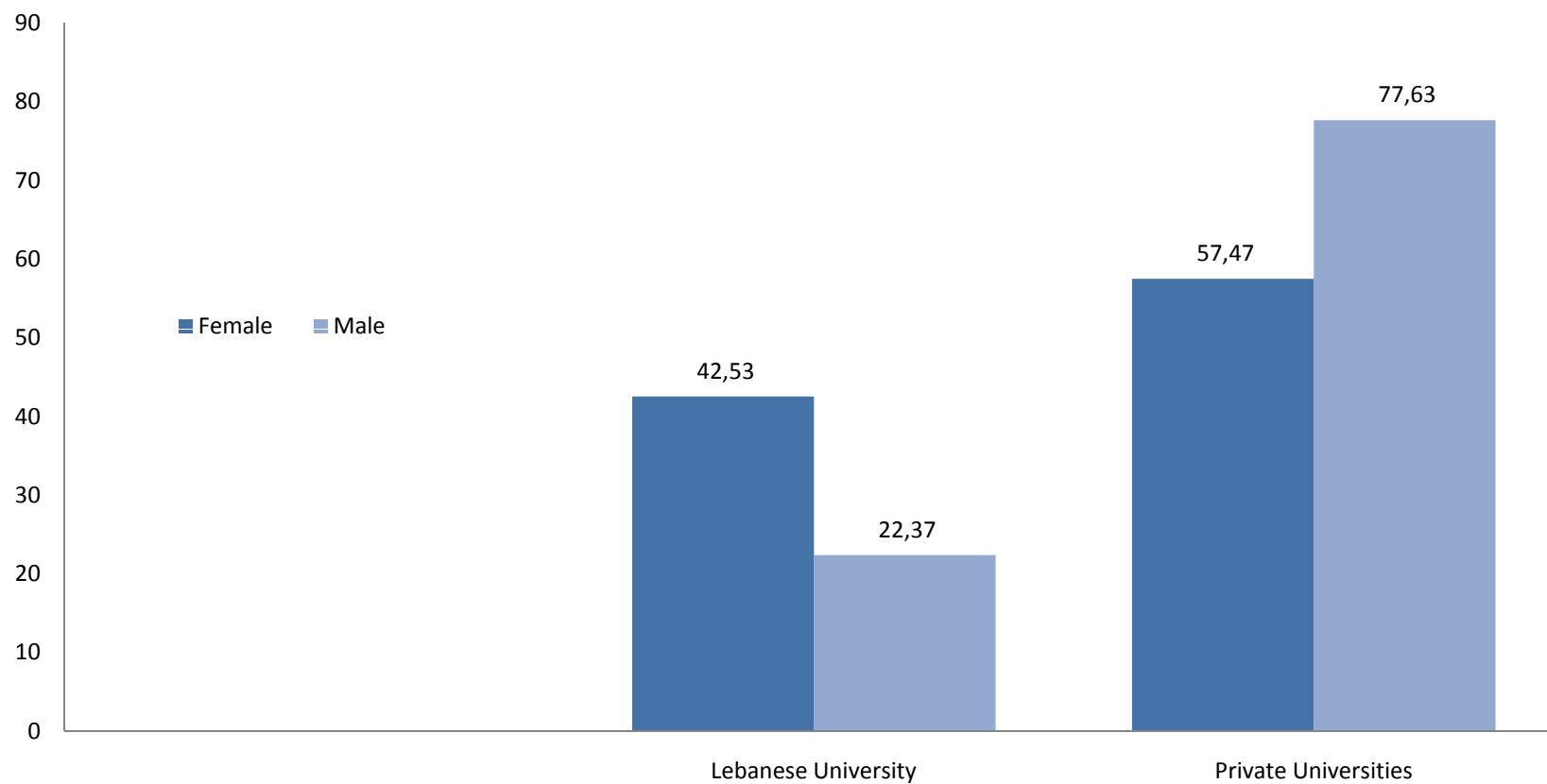
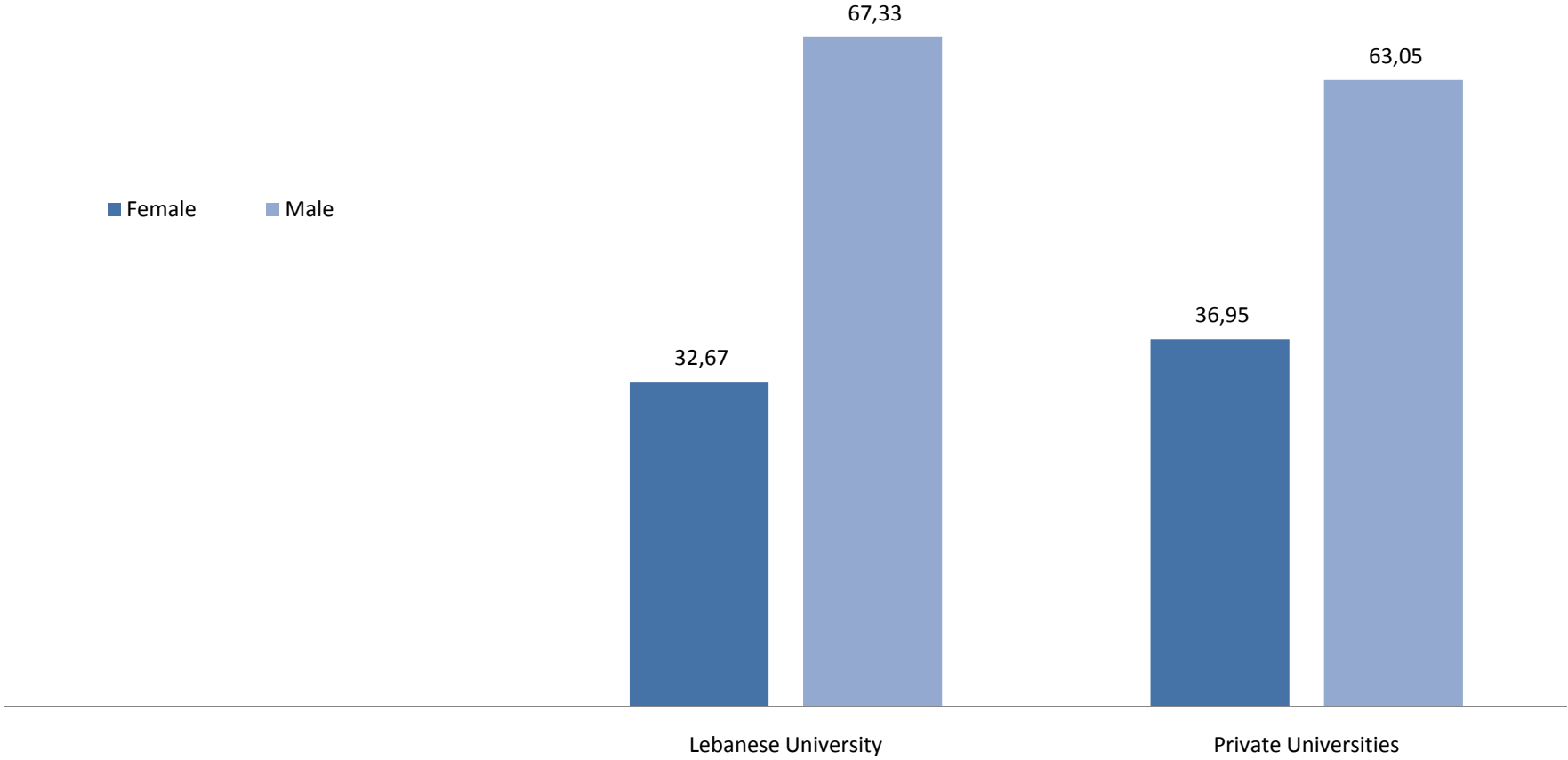


Fig. 10: Distribution of professors according to Education Sector and Sex (2007/2008)



conclusion

- *To provide a more complete and nuanced picture of women's education, compared to that of men, compared to other countries and over time, these indicators need to be followed yearly, (CERD).*
- *Of particular interest from a gender perspective at present, are the retention rates in secondary schools, to monitor the education of boys, and the segmentation of subject matter at all levels.*
- *Some data on Households Education Expenditures for Boys and girls are also needed.*

Thank you for your attention