

SUB-NATIONAL
LEBANON
MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER SURVEY
STATISTICAL SNAPSHOTS

2023



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SUB-NATIONAL LEBANON

**MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
(MICS)
2023**

STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

PRELIMINARY VERSION

DECEMBER 2025

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BACKGROUND

The Sub-National Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022-2023 by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), with technical and financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), including the Global MICS Team.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The sample for the Sub-National Lebanon MICS 2023 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in Lebanon. The 8 governorates, settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon, and camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (ilot) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After the household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 24 households was drawn in each sampled enumeration area. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results.

The total target sample size for the Sub-National Lebanon MICS was 781 enumeration areas and 17,156 households. However, due to security reasons, 3 governorates (Baalbeck-Hermel; South Lebanon; Nabatiye) out of the 8 were not accessible. Additionally, in Bekaa and Mount Lebanon, 80 percent of the enumeration areas were accessible and listed. As a result, the final sample consisted of the following number of households in each strata: 715 Beirut; 1,260 Mount Lebanon; 1,404 North Lebanon; 1,480 Akkar; 1,094 Bekaa; 558 Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon; 663 Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The data were collected by 23 teams; each was comprised of 3 to 4 female interviewers, one female measurer, and one supervisor. Fieldwork (data collection) was conducted from July – November 2023 in the 5 governorates, settlements, and camps.

Five questionnaires were used in the survey: (1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all household members; (2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; (3) an under-5 questionnaire with anthropometric measures, administered to mothers of all children under 5 living in the household; and (4) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household; (5) a water quality testing questionnaire administered to 6 randomly selected households per enumeration area.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation. Sample weights (normalized at stratum level) and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.

The objective of publishing this snapshot is to facilitate the timely and succinct dissemination of key indicators from the Sub-National Lebanon MICS. The snapshot complements the main report and results tabulations both of which contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It is expected that the information provided in this snapshot, the main report and accompanying results tabulations will be useful to government bodies, nongovernmental and international organizations, academia, the media, as well as to the public - all those who are interested in improving the situation of women, girls, and boys in Lebanon.

For more information on the Central Administration of Statistics Lebanon: <https://cas.gov.lb>

For more information on UNICEF Lebanon Country Office: <https://uniceg.org/lebanon>

For more information on the Global MICS Programme: <https://mics.unicef.org/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and UNICEF Lebanon extend their sincere appreciation to all the families, women, adolescents and children who participated in the Sub-National Lebanon MICS 2023. Their time, trust and openness made this survey possible.

We acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of the field teams, including supervisors, interviewers and editors, who carried out interviews across the country under often demanding conditions, as well as the training and coordination teams who ensured data quality and ethical practice throughout implementation. We also thank the data processing and analysis teams for their careful work in managing, cleaning and validating the dataset, and the reporting teams for translating results into evidence that can be used for decision-making.

CAS and UNICEF are grateful for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for its support and facilitation of the implementation of the MICS. Also, sincere thanks to the technical support provided through the global MICS programme, including tools, standards and guidance that underpin comparability and quality. We also recognize the support of key line ministries who were part of the steering committee and participated in the preparation and data interpretation workshops. Also, we thank the national and local stakeholders who facilitated fieldwork and enabled access to communities, including relevant authorities and service providers where applicable.

In addition, CAS and UNICEF thank the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for its technical and financial support for the water quality testing component of the survey. The survey benefited from financial support from partners contributing to the implementation of the MICS, including a contribution from the World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC).

Finally, we thank all colleagues and partners who provided review, feedback and operational support at different stages of the survey, from design and training to fieldwork, analysis and dissemination.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2025. *Sub-National Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2023, Statistical Snapshots*. Beirut, Lebanon: CAS and UNICEF.



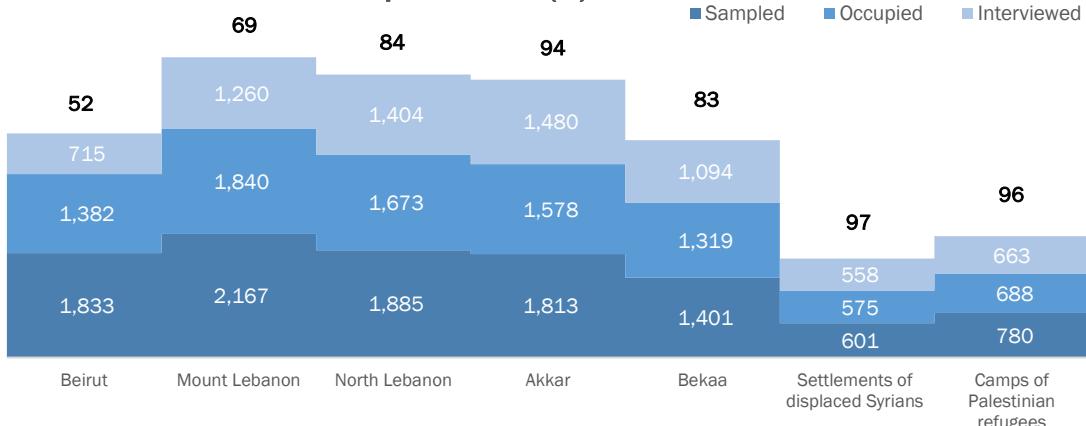
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SAMPLE AND SURVEY CHARACTERISTICS

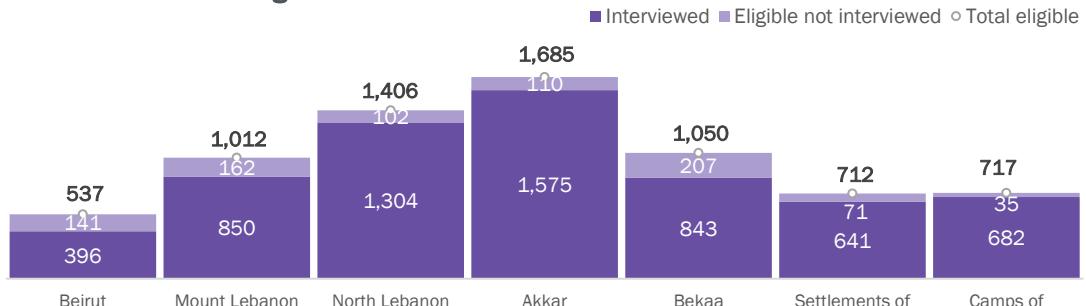
SAMPLE & SURVEY CHARACTERISTICS

Response Rates

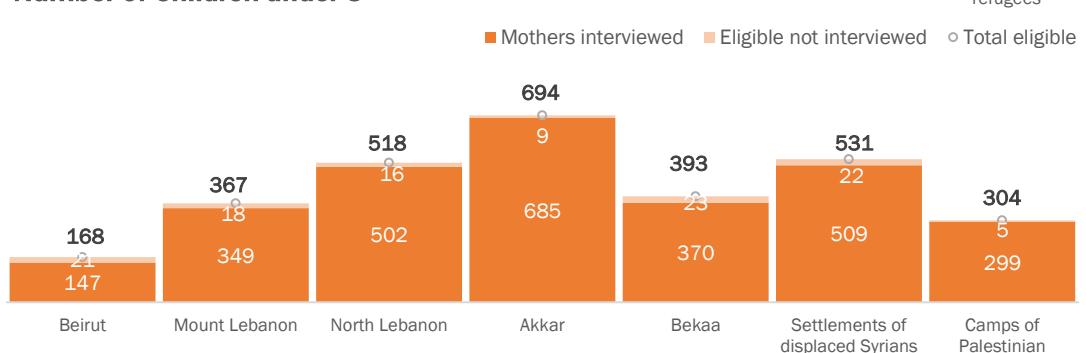
Number of Households & Response Rates (%)



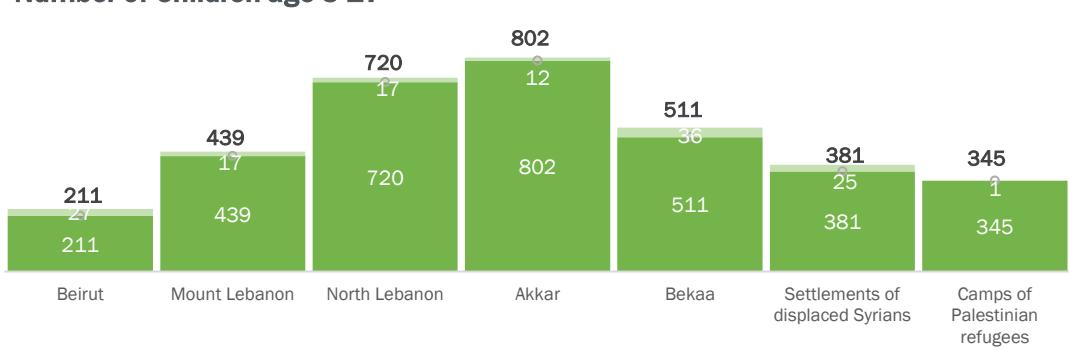
Number of Women age 15-49



Number of Children under 5



Number of Children age 5-17



Survey Implementation

Implementing agency:

Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) the national statistics office in Lebanon

Sampling frames:

1. Census of Buildings, Dwellings, and Establishments (CBDE) 2004 for the 5 Governorates
2. Inter-Agency Mapping Platform (IAMP) February 2023 for the settlements of displaced Syrian in Lebanon
3. Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCPCGL) 2017 for camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon

Listing & mapping:

June-November 2023

Interviewer training:

January - February 2023

Fieldwork:

July - November 2023

Coverage:

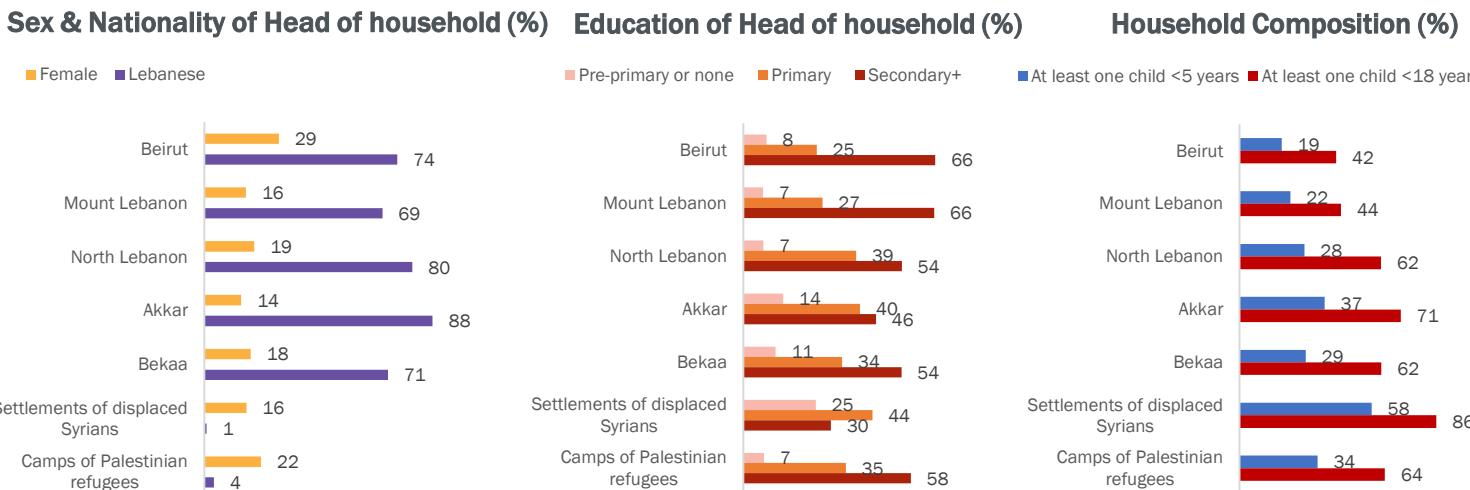
- 5 Governorates: Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon, Akkar, and Bekaa. Data was partly collected for Mount Lebanon and Bekaa.
- Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon
- Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon

Note: Nabatieh, Baalbek-Hermel and South Lebanon governorates are not included. In Bekaa and Mount Lebanon, 80 percent of the enumeration areas were accessible.

Questionnaires:

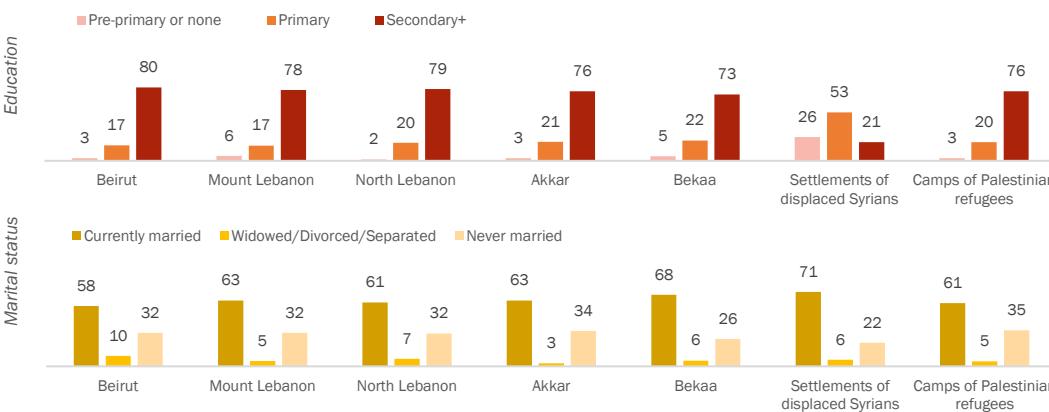
1. Household
2. Women age 15-49
3. Children under 5 (including Anthropometric measures)
4. Children age 5-17
5. Water Quality Testing

Population Characteristics



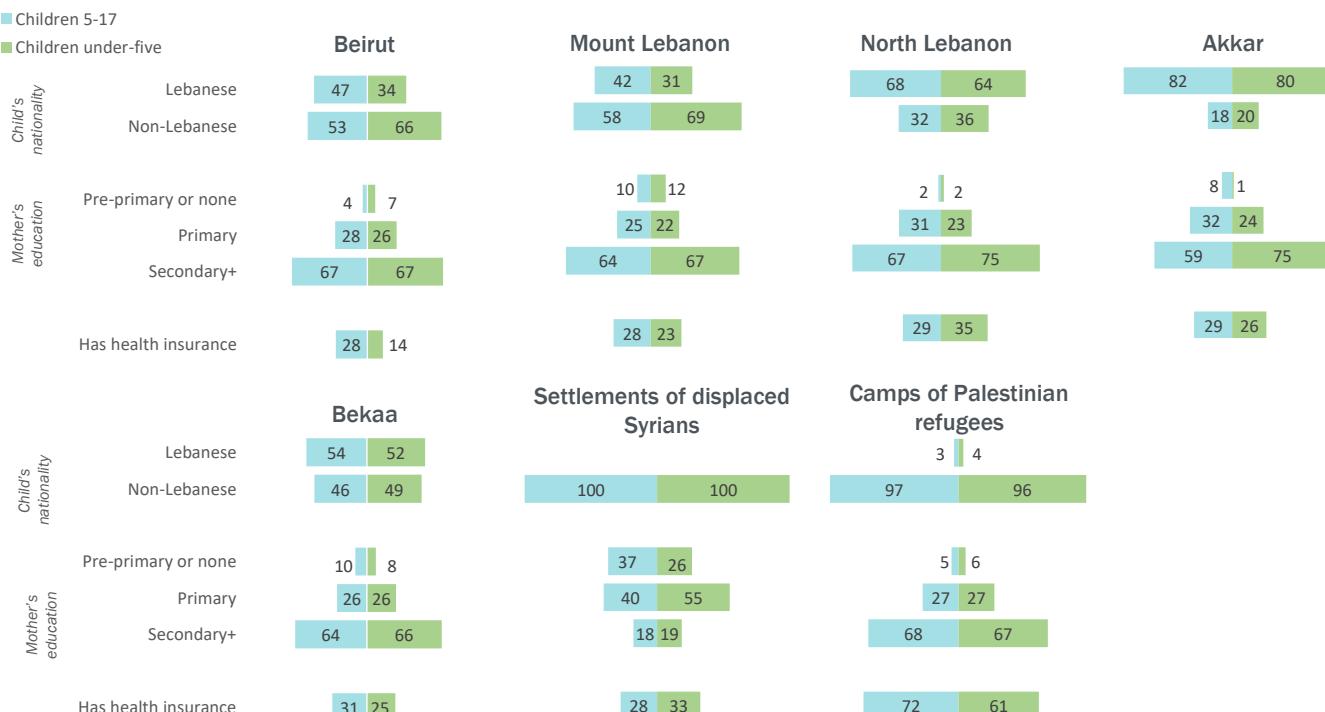
Percent of households by selected characteristics, by domain
Sex is Male or Female; Nationality is Lebanese or Non-Lebanese

Women age 15-49 Profile (%)



Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by background characteristics

Children's Profile (%)



Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under-five by background characteristics



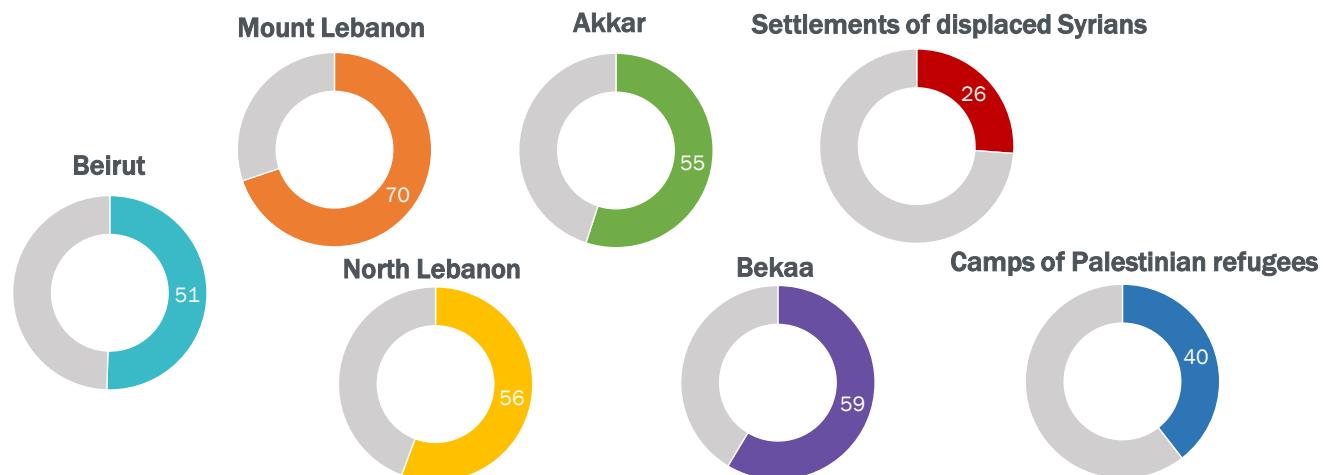
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MASS MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS, AND INTERNET

MASS MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS & INTERNET

WOMEN AGE 15-49

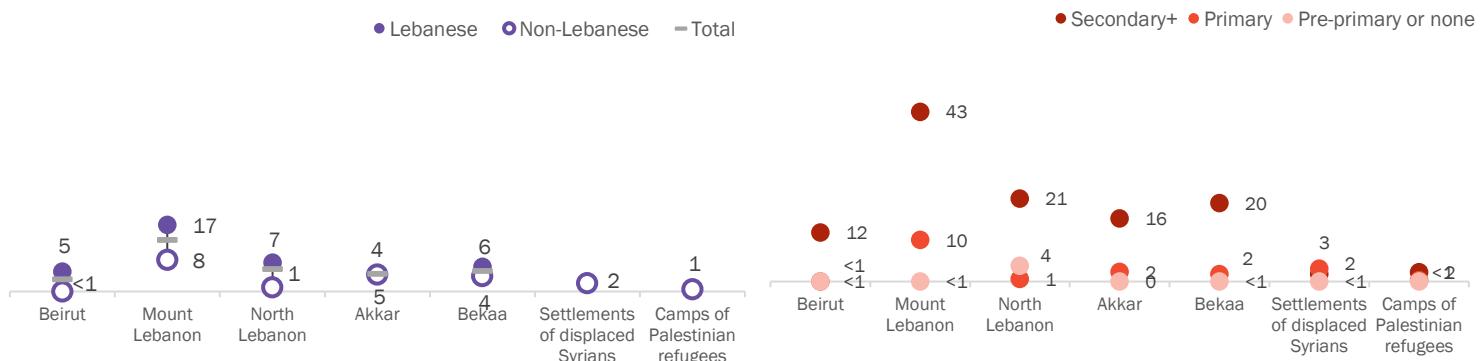
Exposure to Mass Media (%)



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to at least one of mass media platforms (newspaper, radio, television) on a weekly basis

Inequalities in Exposure to Mass Media

Women Exposed to Newspaper, Radio & Television Weekly (%)



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to newspaper, radio, and television on a weekly basis, by nationality and education

Key Messages

- Exposure to mass media varies by domain with the lowest governorate at 51 percent in Beirut and highest at 70 percent in Mount Lebanon, 40 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon much lower at 26 percent.
- Devices and connections are not equal•
- with mobile phones nearly universal (>90 percent) across all domains but computers and home internet showing the widest gaps, lowest in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and often closer to the 5 governorates in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.
- When it comes to specific computer skills, e.g., copy & paste, the results vary greatly across domains, with highest value at 26 percent in Mount Lebanon.
- Education amplifies exposure and ICT use for women 15-49 years; higher-educated women consistently report greater media exposure and internet skills.

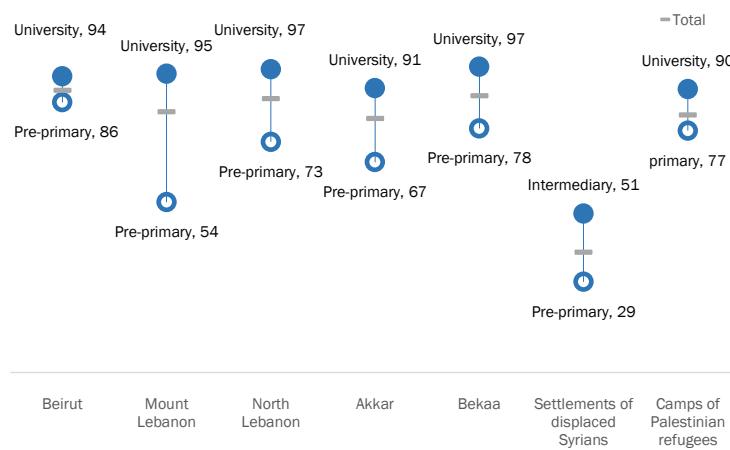
Household Ownership of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Equipment & Internet at Home

Domain	Television	Telephone-Fixed line	Telephone-Mobile	Telephone – Smart phone	Computer	Internet at Home
Beirut	90	42	95	92	22	77
Mount Lebanon	83	33	96	94	29	75
North Lebanon	87	29	97	96	22	76
Akkar	81	15	96	94	9	41
Bekaa	88	31	96	95	23	70
Settlements of displaced Syrians	38	<1	94	92	<1	43
Camps of Palestinian refugees	82	3	96	95	11	84

Percentage of households which own a radio, television-fixed line, telephone- mobile, computer and that have access to the internet at home

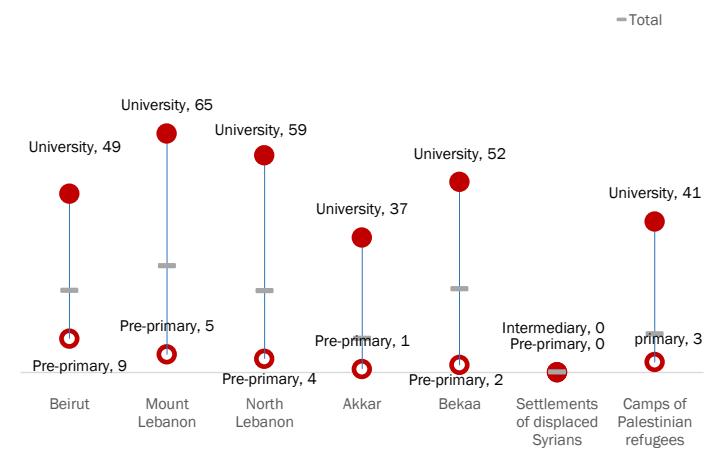
Inequalities in Household Ownership of ICT Equipment & Internet at Home (%)

Household Ownership of a Television



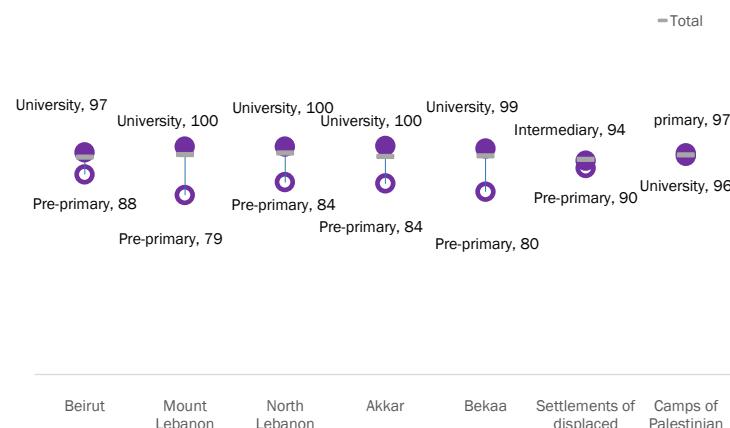
Percentage of households with a radio at home

Household Ownership of a Computer



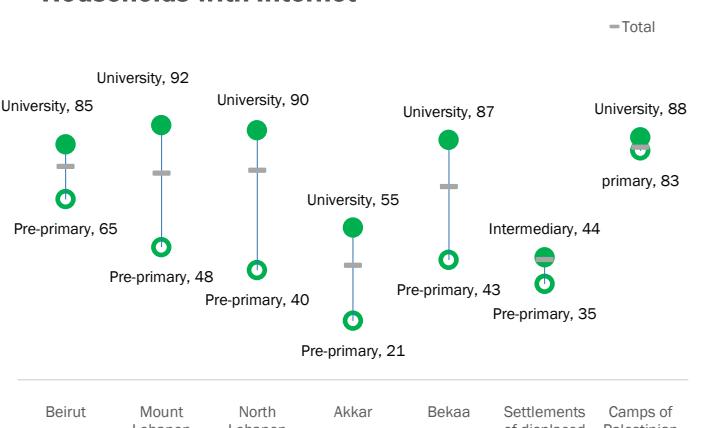
Percentage of households with a computer at home

Household Ownership of a Mobile Telephone



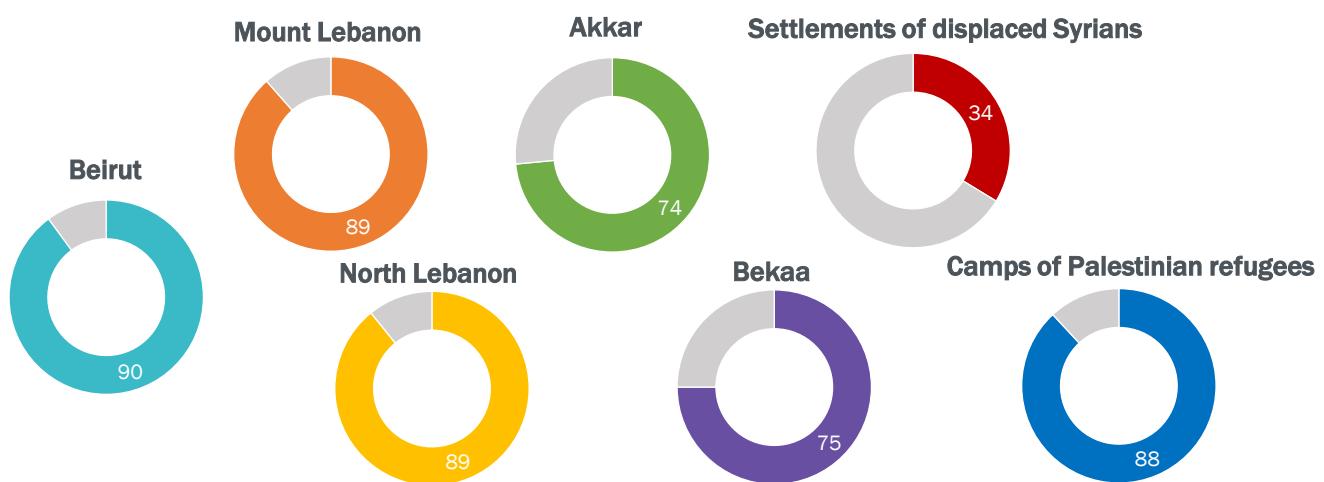
Percentage of households with mobile telephone

Households with Internet



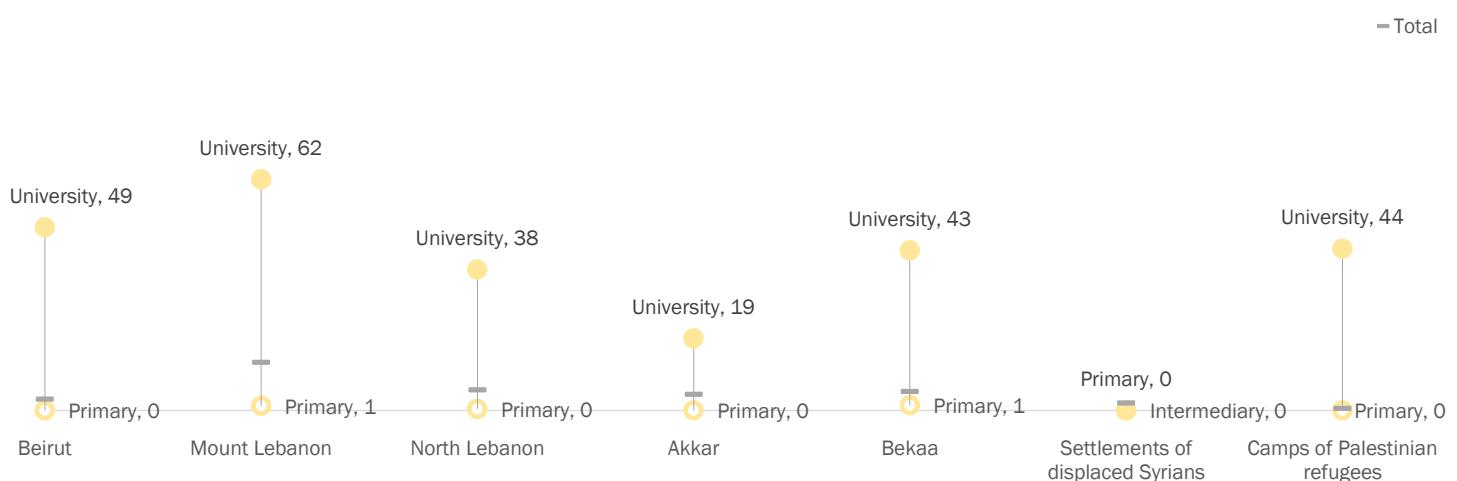
Percentage of households with access to the internet at home

Use of Information & Communication Technology (%)

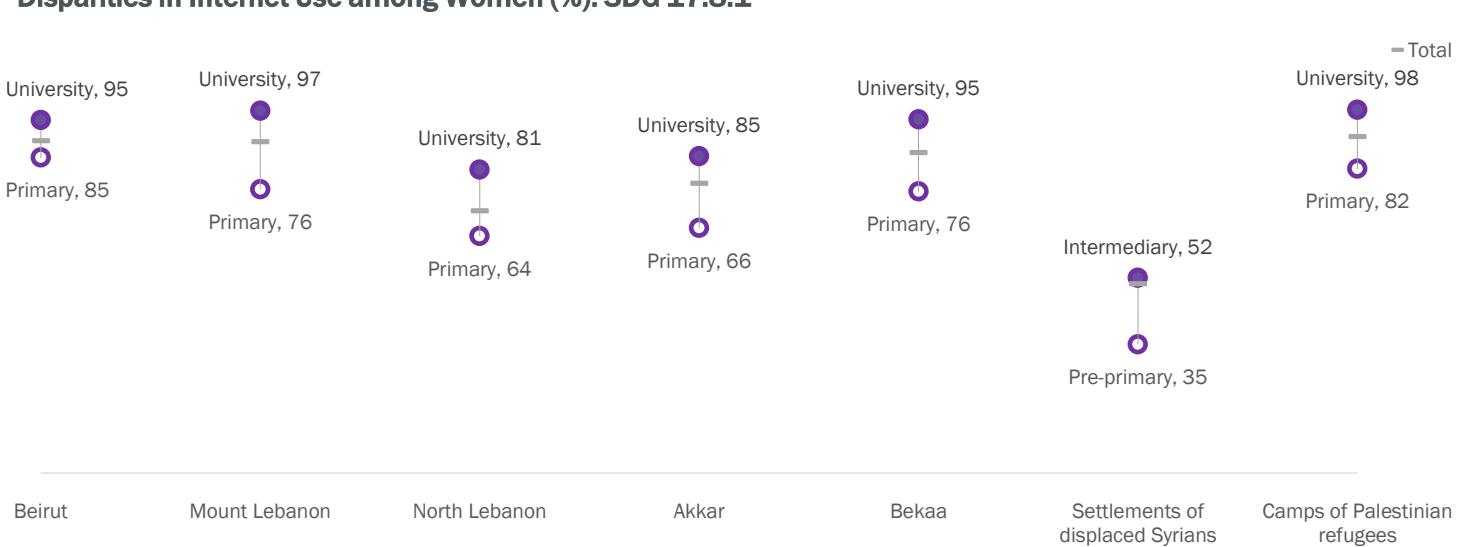


Disparities in Use of Information & Communication Technology

Disparities in Computer Use among Women (%)



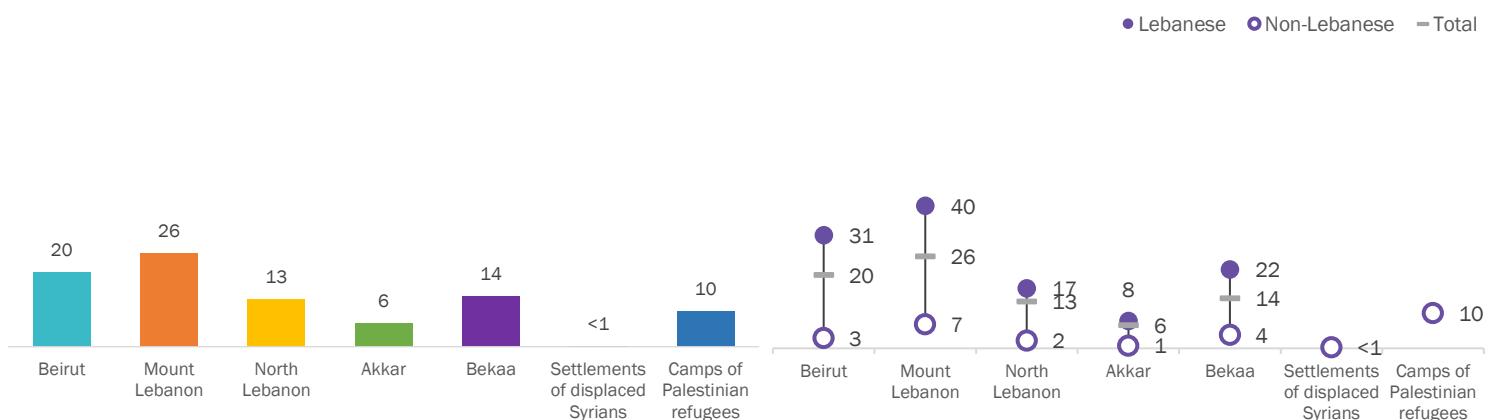
Disparities in Internet Use among Women (%): SDG 17.8.1



Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Skills (%)

Specific Computer Skills

Specific computer skills refers to having carried out at least one of the following activities: copying or moving a file or folder; using copy-and-paste to duplicate or move information within a document; sending an e-mail with a file attached (such as a document, picture or video); using a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet; connecting and installing a new device (for example a modem, camera or printer); finding, downloading, installing and configuring software; creating an electronic presentation with text, images, sound, video or charts; transferring a file between a computer and another device; or writing a computer program in any programming language.



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of the computer related activities

Domain Data on ICT Use & Skills among Women (%)

Domain	Computer Use	Mobile Phone Use	Internet Use	Performed at Least 1 computer-related activity
Beirut	21	90	89	20
Mount Lebanon	27	88	89	26
North Lebanon	14	89	70	13
Akkar	7	74	78	6
Bekaa	15	75	86	14
Settlements of displaced Syrians	0	34	51	0
Camps of Palestinian refugees	10	88	90	10

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet and percentage who performed at least 1 computer-related activity

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.9.1W, SR.9.2, SR.9.3W, and SR.9.4W in the Survey Findings Report.



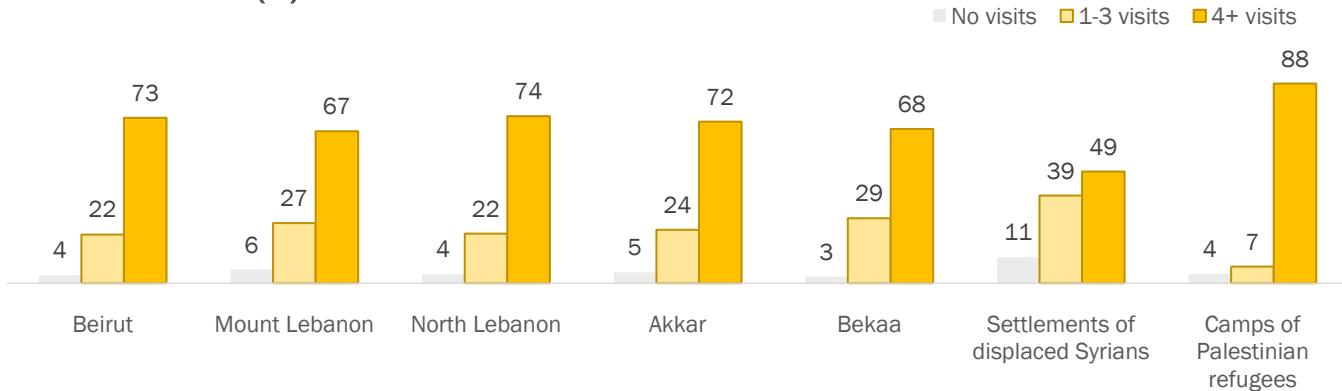
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MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

MATERNAL & NEWBORN HEALTH

Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

Antenatal Care Visits (%)



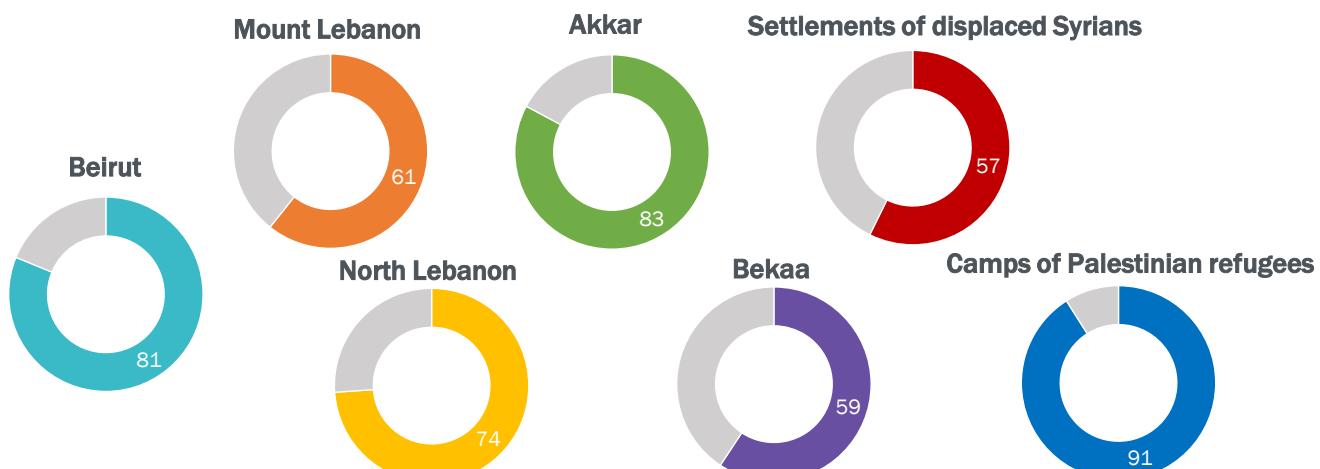
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy once to three times or at least four times by any provider

Attendance of Skilled Health Personnel (%)



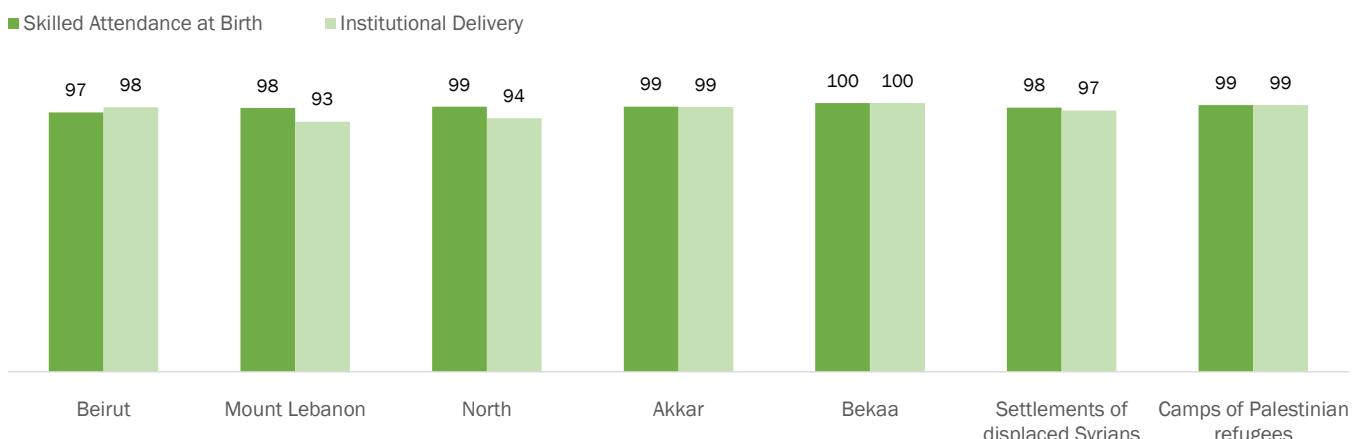
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel

Coverage of Antenatal Care Services (%)



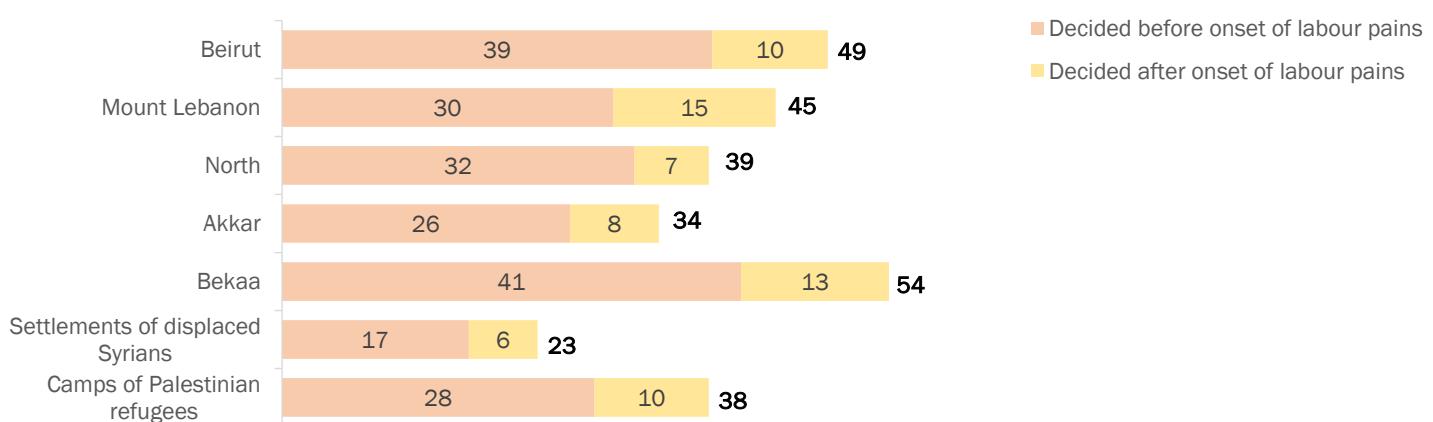
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

Coverage of Skilled Attendance at Birth & Institutional Delivery by Domain (%)



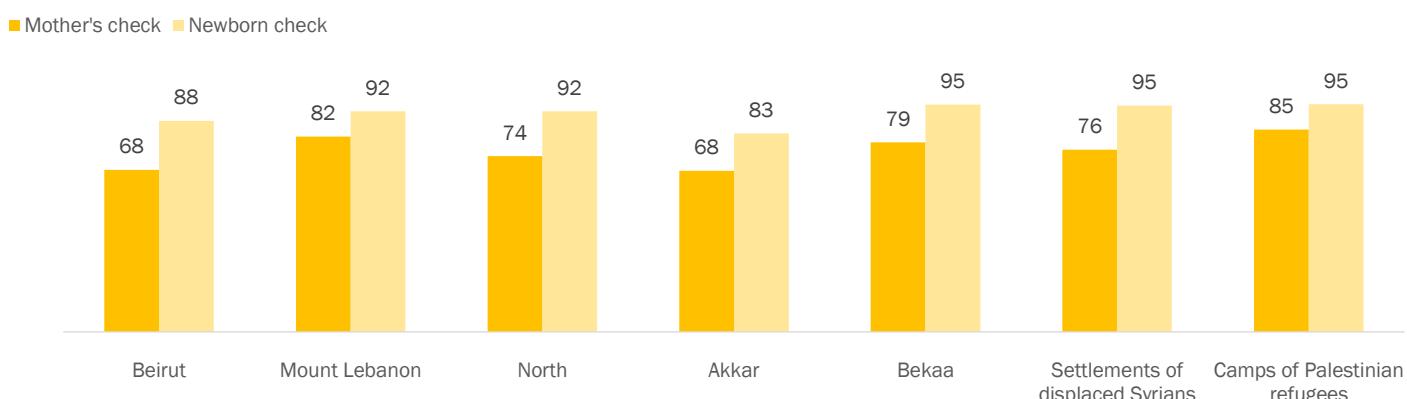
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery) by domain

Caesarian Section by Timing Decision (%)



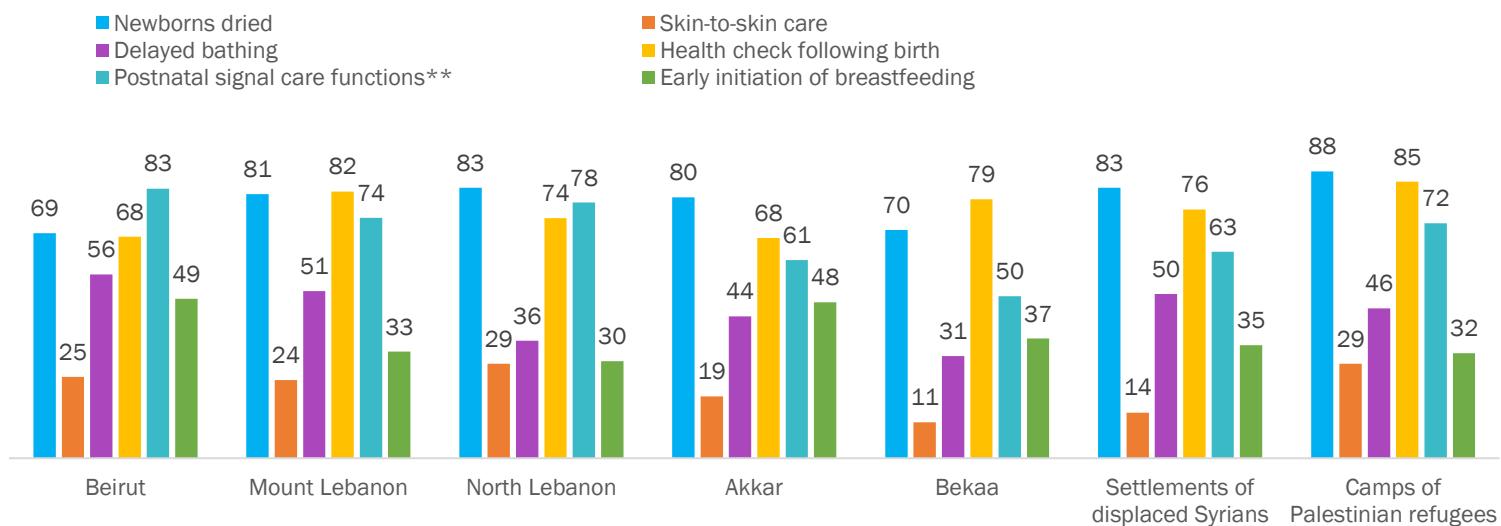
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section

Postnatal Care within 2 Days of Birth by Various Characteristics (%)



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by various characteristics

Coverage of Newborn Care (%)



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were given skin to skin contact; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; percentage who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth; percentage where the newborn received at least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth**; and percentage put to the breast within one hour of birth

** At least 2 of i) umbilical cord examination, ii) temperature assessment, iii) breastfeeding counselling or observation, iv) weight assessment, and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns

Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade (%)

Domain	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery	Postnatal Care for Mother <2 days	Postnatal Care for Newborn <2 days
Beirut	95	73	96	98	68	88
Mount Lebanon	94	67	98	93	82	92
North Lebanon	96	74	99	94	74	92
Akkar	94	72	99	99	68	83
Bekaa	97	68	100	100	79	95
Settlements of displaced Syrians	88	49	98	97	76	95
Camps of Palestinian refugees	85	88	99	99	85	95

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

Key Messages

- Antenatal care is common but not complete with four or more visits ranging from lowest at 49 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon to highest 88 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon, Akkar and Bekaa falling between 67 and 74 percent.
- Delivery care is strong with skilled attendance and facility delivery is very high (>85 percent) across all domains with only modest variation.
- Postnatal checks within two days for mothers and newborns lag behind delivery coverage in several domains, and essential newborn practices are mixed with drying and clean cord cutting common while skin-to-skin and early initiation of breastfeeding show room for improvement.
- Differences appear in antenatal care continuity and content, with Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon generally lower and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon closer to the 5 governorates.

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.4.1, TM.4.2, TM.4.3, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.8.2, TM.8.4, TM.8.5, TM.8.6, TM.8.7, TM.8.9, and TC.7.1 in the Survey Findings Report.



NUTRITION

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

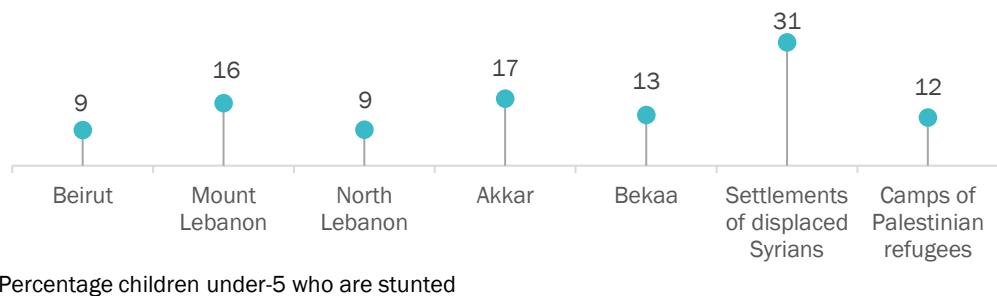
GIRLS AND BOYS UNDER-5

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



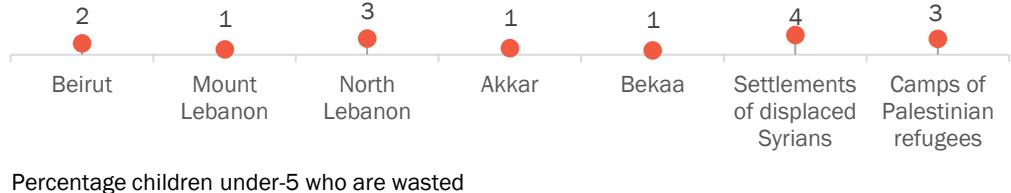
Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.



Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



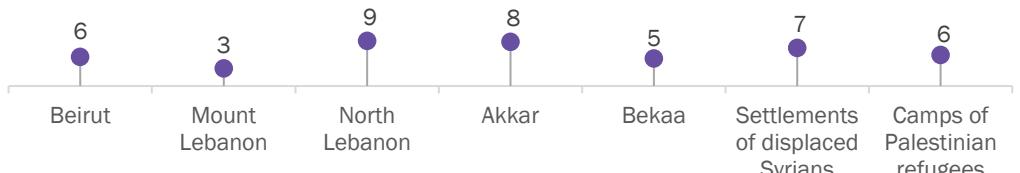
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.



Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.



Underweight

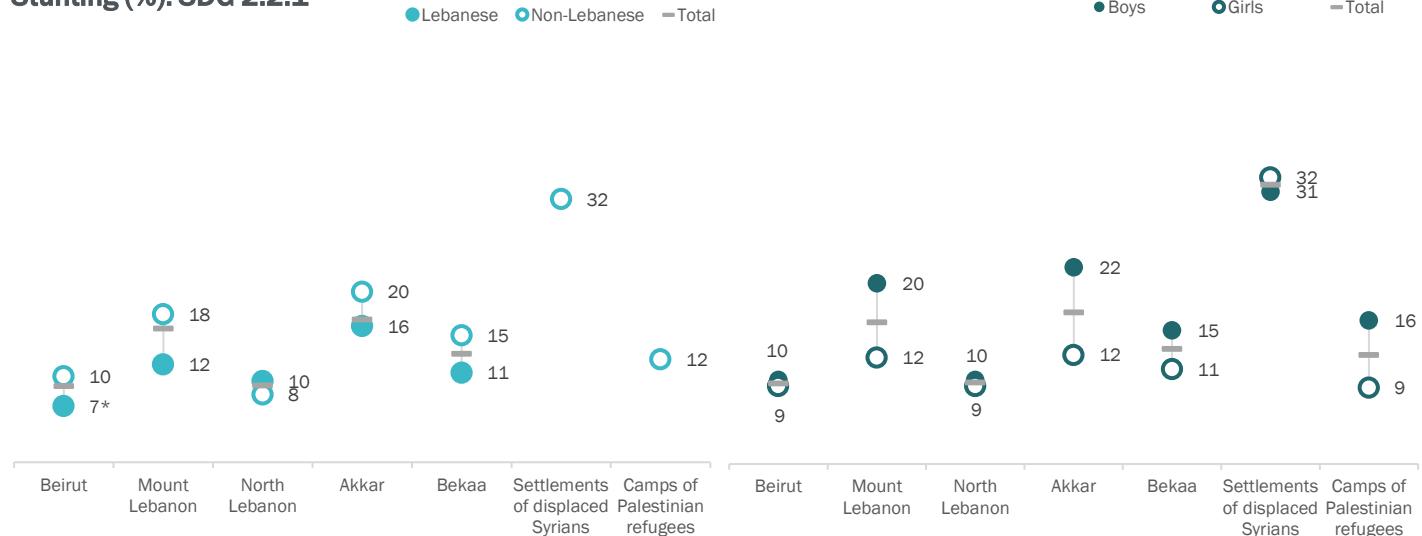


Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

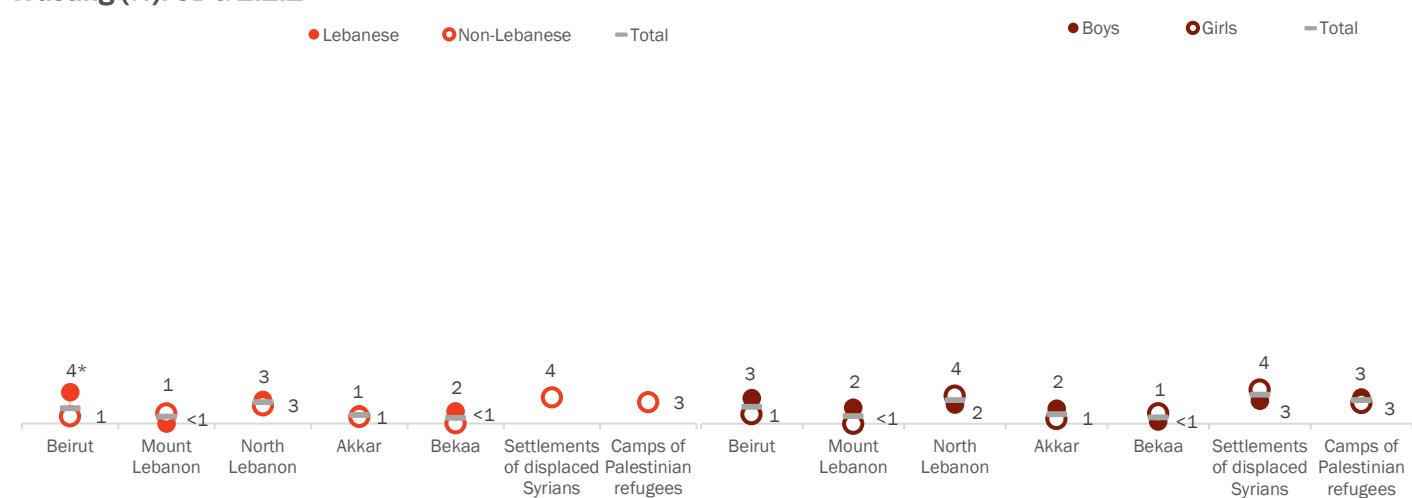
Stunting (%): SDG 2.2.1



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Wasting (%): SDG 2.2.2



Percentage of under 5 children who are wasted, by background characteristics

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- Stunting (too short for age) is a concern with lowest estimates at 9 percent in Beirut and North Lebanon, 12 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, 16 percent in Mount Lebanon, and 31 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon.
- Wasting remains low at roughly 1-4 percent across domains and overweight is present at modest levels (3-9 percent), including Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon.
- Nationality differences matter with non-Lebanese children more affected by stunting than Lebanese in several domains, while sex differences are small relative to domain/nationality gaps.
- Nationality differences matter with non-Lebanese children more affected by

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.8.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

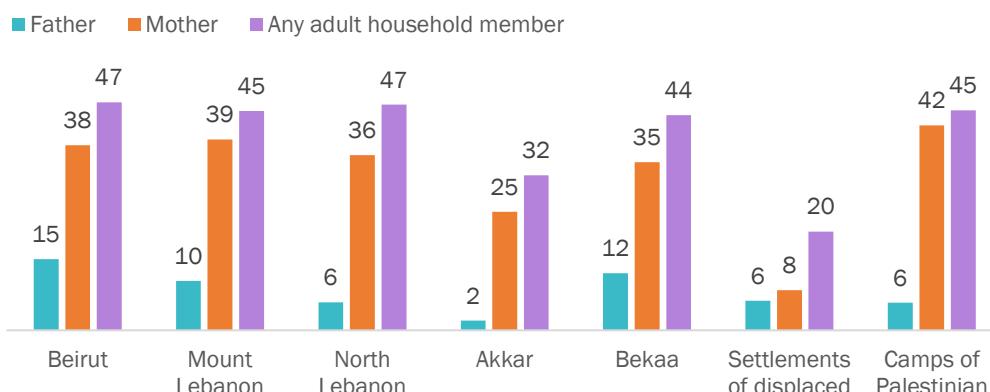


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EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Support for Learning

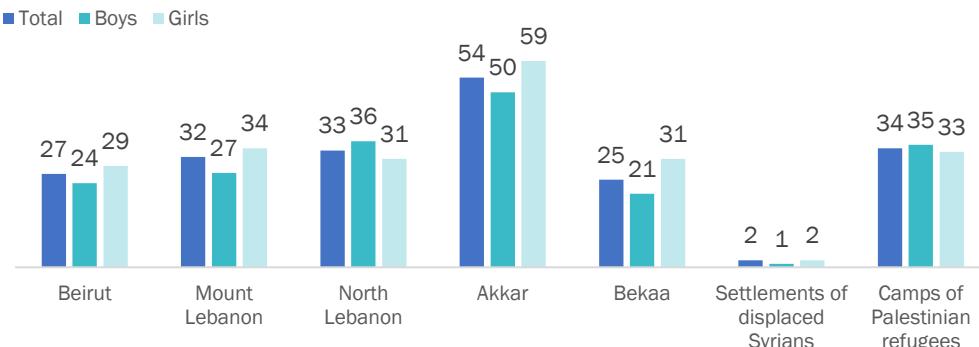
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care (%)



Percentage of children age 24-59 months with whom the father, mother, or adult household members engaged in activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days

Note: Activities include reading books to or looking at picture books with the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to or with the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things for or with the child.

Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes (%)



Percentage of children age 3-4 years attending an early childhood education programme, by domain

Key Messages

- Across all domains less than half of children age 24-59 months engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days preceding the survey. When they do engage with an adult household member, responsive caregiving activities are common but uneven, with fathers' engagement persistently lower than the mothers.
- Early childhood education attendance at

- ages 3-4 shows a clear gradient with the Lebanese governorates highest between 25-54 percent, Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon lowest at 2 percent, and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in between at 34 percent. The results do not show any systematic differences between girls and boys.
- Children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being,

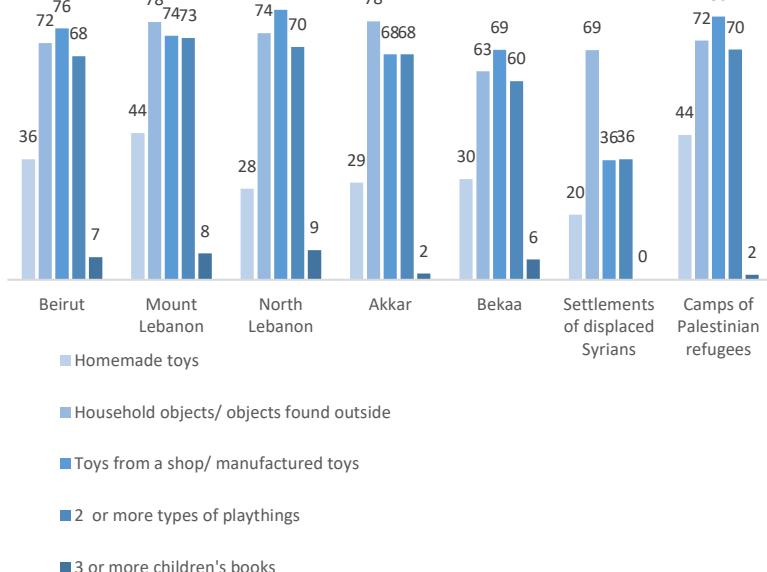
Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. All these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

A broad range of factors can prevent children from reaching their full developmental potential. These risks are often interrelated and include poverty, poor health, exposure to violence and high stress levels, inadequate care, and limited learning opportunities. Timely and effective interventions can prevent these risks and address the barriers disproportionately affecting children living in the most vulnerable contexts. Investments during the early years are one of the most cost-effective ways countries can reduce inequalities among children and promote the best start in life for all.

measured by the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) 2030, ranges between 60-78 percent in the 5 governorates and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and drops to 41 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon. The results show that girls are more likely to be developmentally at track compared to their counterpart, across all domains.

Access to Books and Playthings, and Child Supervision

Toys and children's books (%)



Percentage of children under age five according to the number of children's books available in their homes, and their access to different types of playthings and toys.

Inadequate supervision of children (%)

Domain	Left in Inadequate supervision
Beirut	19
Mount Lebanon	9
North Lebanon	10
Akkar	8
Bekaa	17
Settlements of displaced Syrians	25
Camps of Palestinian refugees	22

Percentage of children under age five left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week, by domain

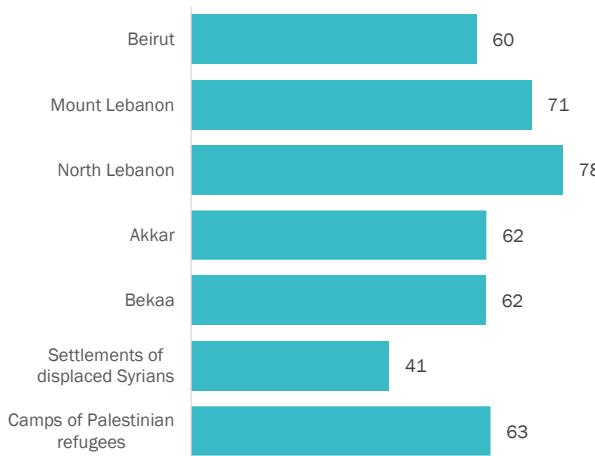
Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months.

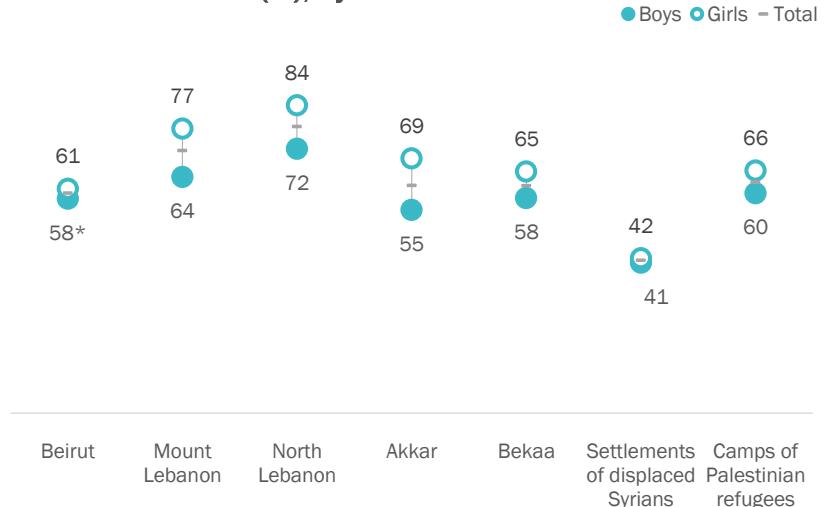
The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group.

The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among young children.

ECDI2030: Total Score (%), SDG 4.2.1



ECDI2030 (%), by sex



ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables LN.1.1, TC.10.1, TC.10.2, TC.10.3 and TC.11.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

DRINKING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

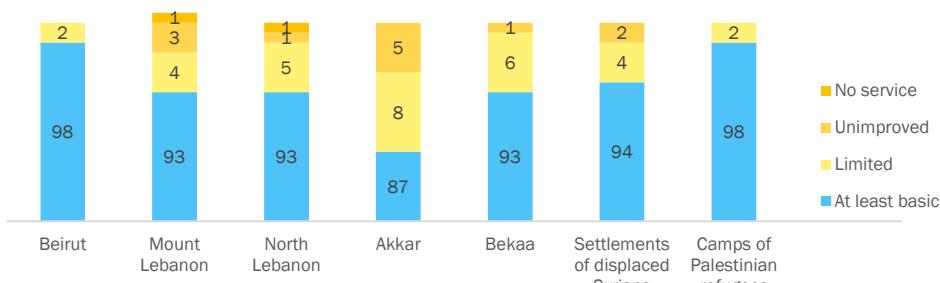
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DRINKING WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

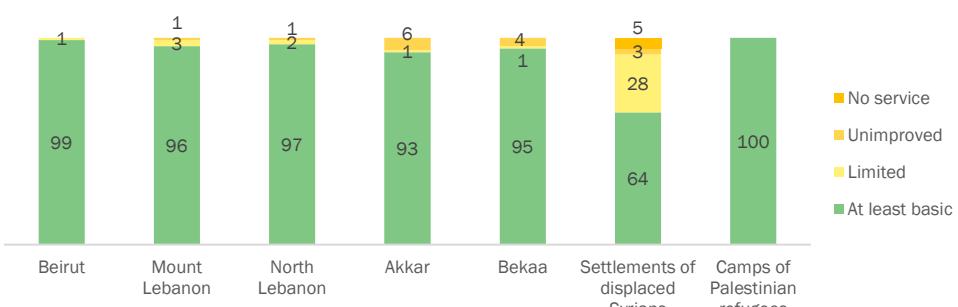
Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services (%)

Basic Drinking Water (%)



Drinking water ladder: At least basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Limited refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. No service refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Basic Sanitation (%)



Sanitation ladder: At least basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. Limited sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. Unimproved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. No service refers to the practice of open defecation.

Basic Hygiene (%)



Hygiene ladder: A basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. Limited hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. No facility means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises.

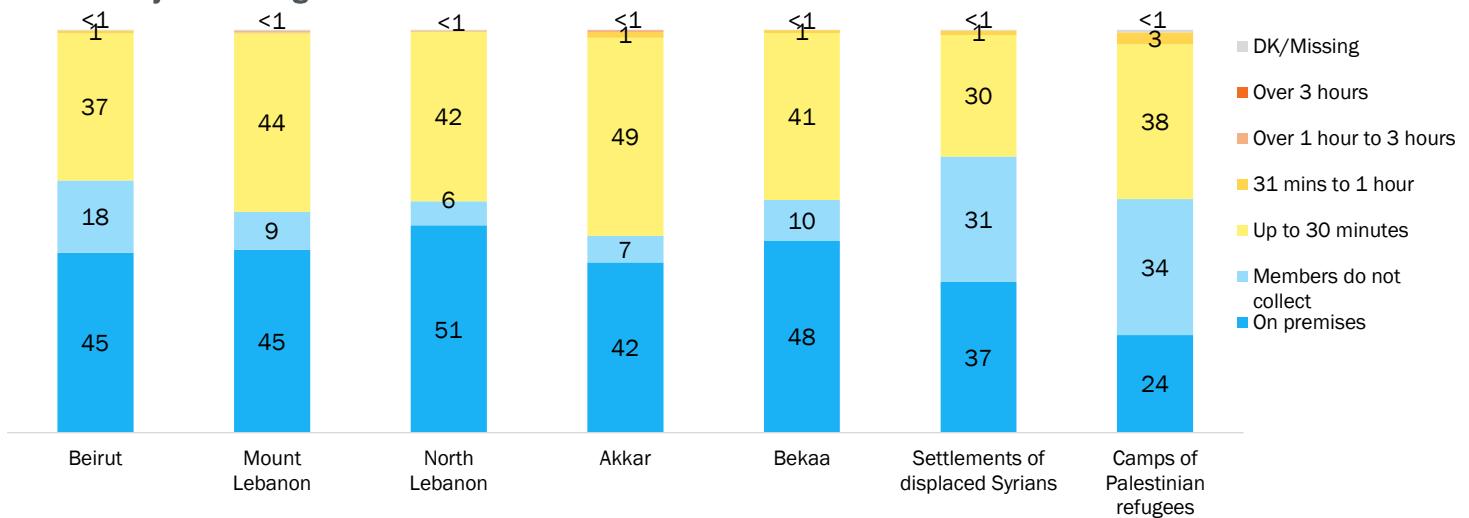
Percent of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage

Key Messages

- Basic services are high in most of the domains, with basic drinking water around 98 percent in Beirut and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and 93-97 percent elsewhere, while Akkar sits at 87 percent and basic sanitation drops to 64 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon despite near-universal levels in Beirut and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.
- Hygiene access is uneven with handwashing facilities with water and soap being high in the 5 governorates and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon between 86-94 percent, but lower in Settlements of displaced Syrian in Lebanon (76 percent).

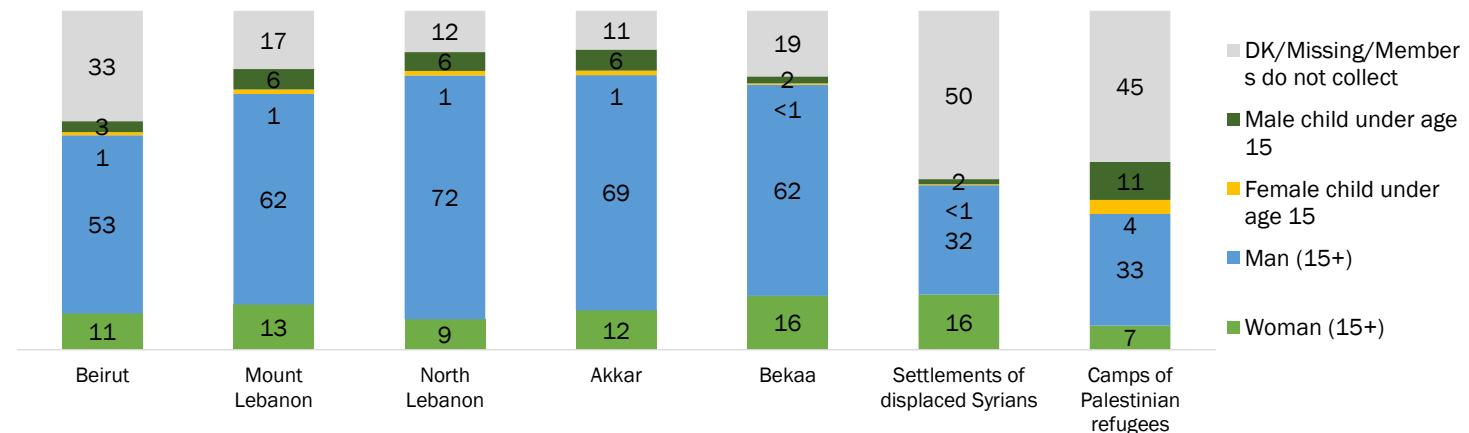
Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

Accessibility of drinking water



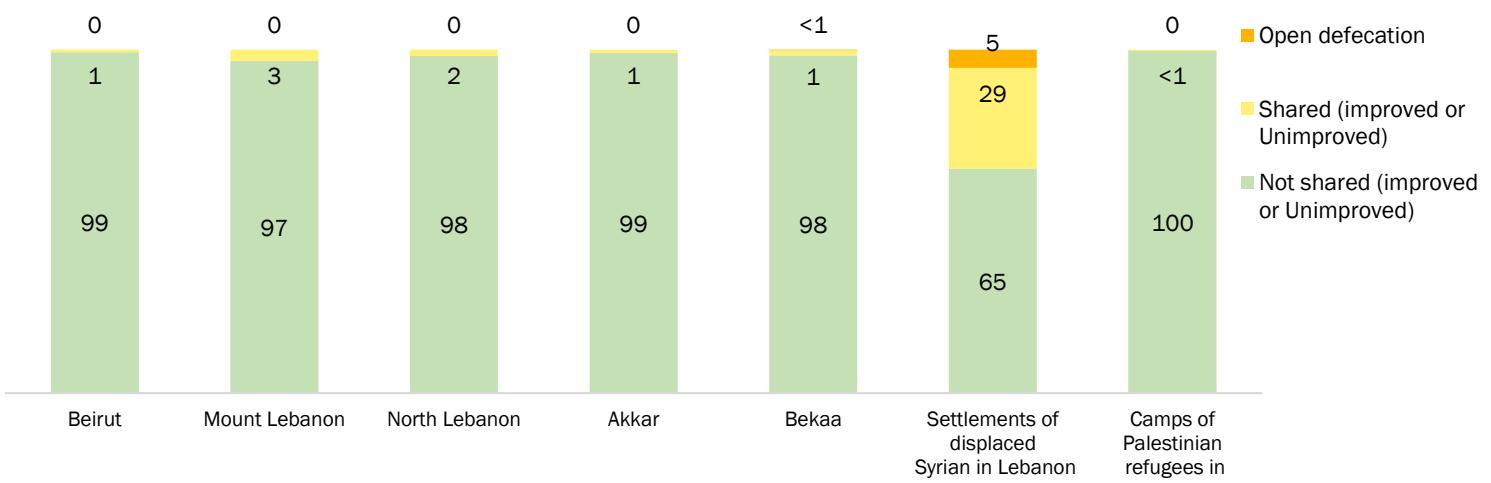
Percent of population by average time spent per day by household members collecting drinking water, by domain

Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household (%)



Percent of population in households without drinking water on premises, by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water

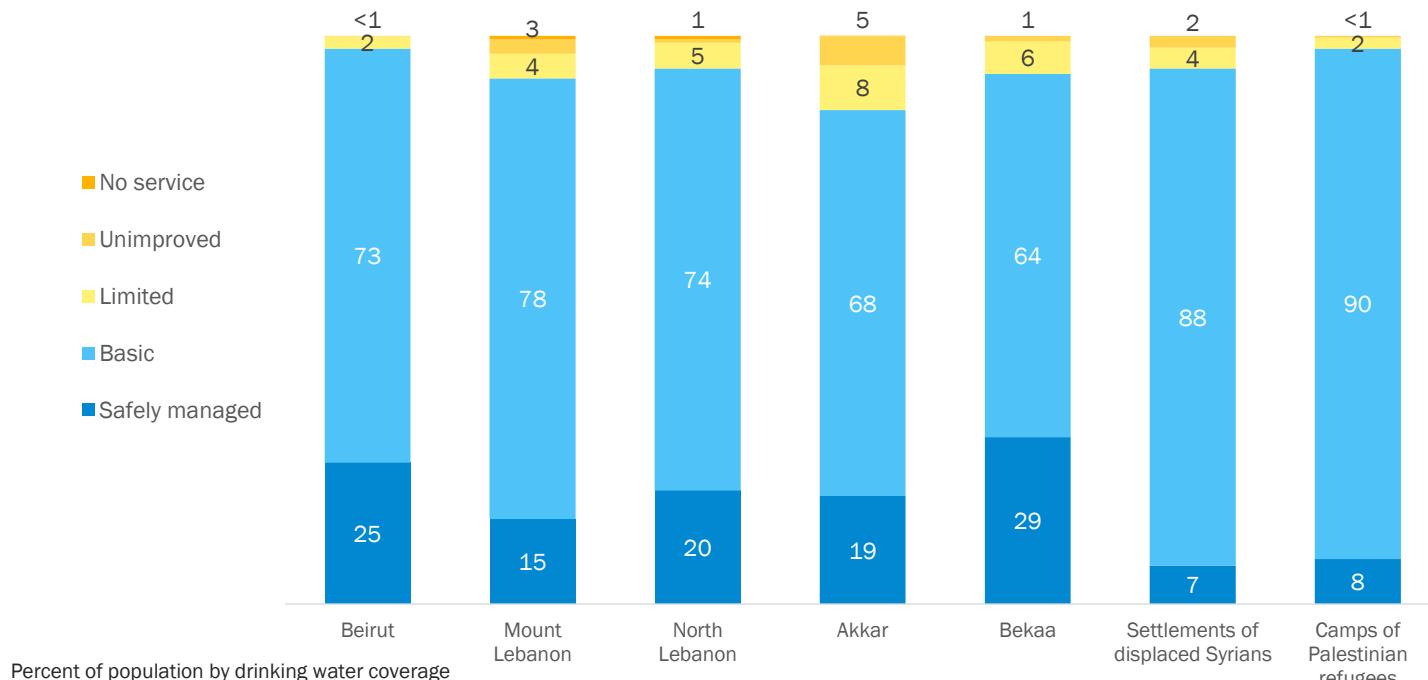
Shared sanitation and open defecation



Percent of the population sharing sanitation facilities, by domain

Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

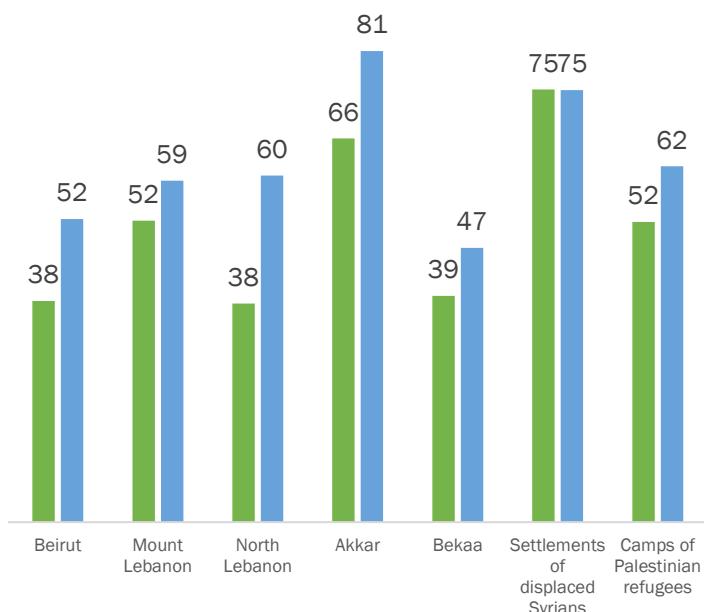
Drinking water coverage (%)



Safely managed (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

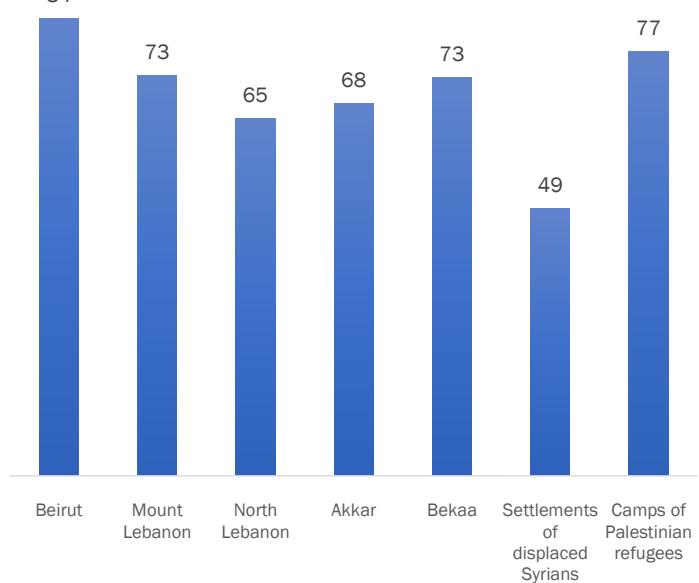
Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home (%)

■ E.coli in the source ■ E.coli in the glass



Percent of population using drinking water sources with *E. coli* (Green) and proportion with *E. coli* in glass of drinking water in household drinking water (Blue)

Availability of Drinking Water (%)



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1 (%)

Types of Sanitation Facility by Region (%)

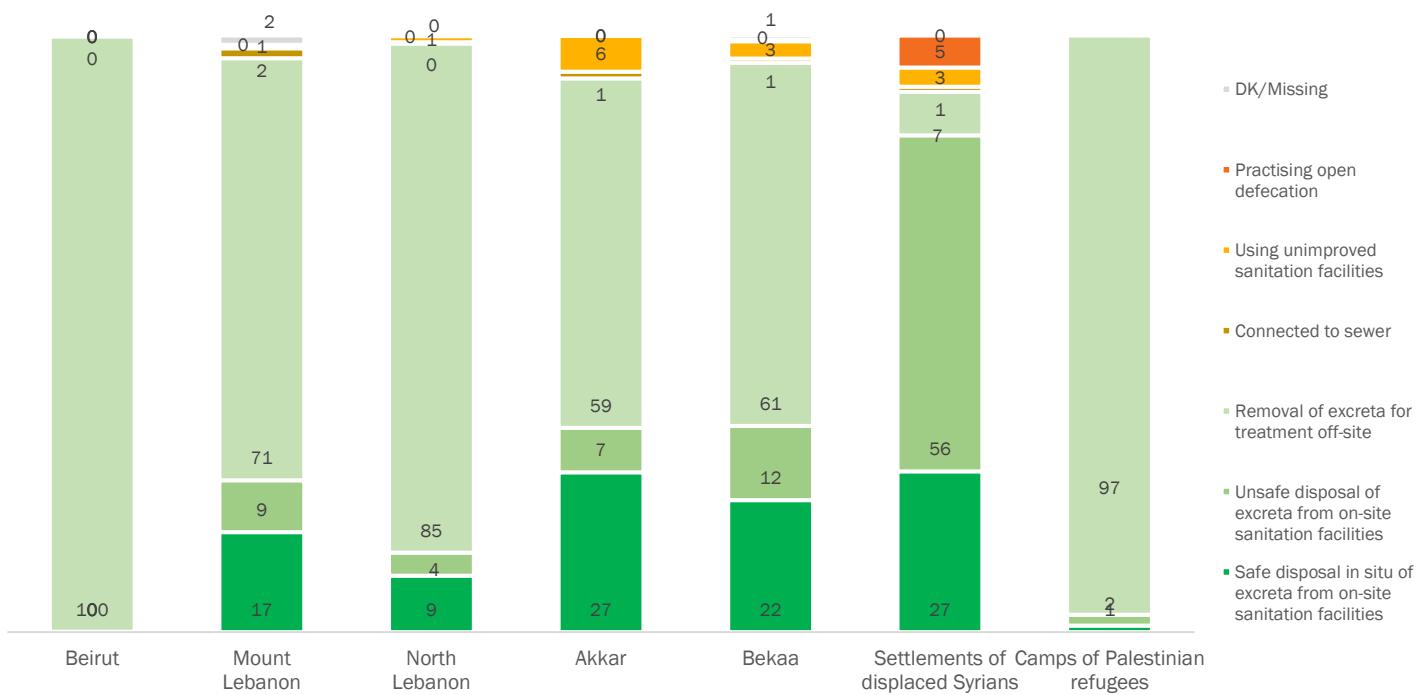
Domain	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation	Unimproved	Open Defecation
Beirut	100	0	0	0
Mount Lebanon	71	27	1	0
North Lebanon	85	14	1	0
Akkar	59	35	6	0
Bekaa	61	35	3	0
Settlements of displaced Syrians	7	84	3	5
Camps of Palestinian refugees	97	3	0	0

Percent of population using sewer connections, onsite sanitation, unimproved sanitation, by domain

Sewer connections include “Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system” and “Flush to DK where”

Onsite sanitation facilities include “Flush/pour flush to septic”, “Flush/pour flush to latrine”, “Ventilated improved pit latrine”, “Pit latrine with slab” and “Composting toilet”

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities (%)



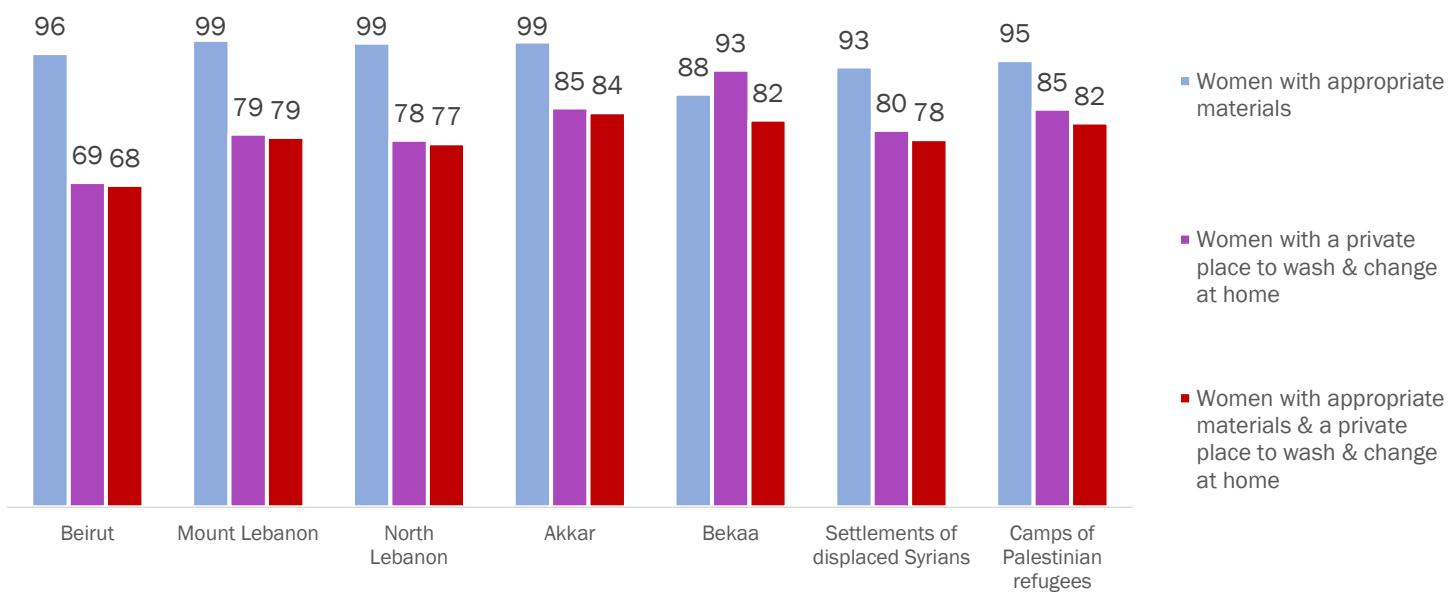
Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.

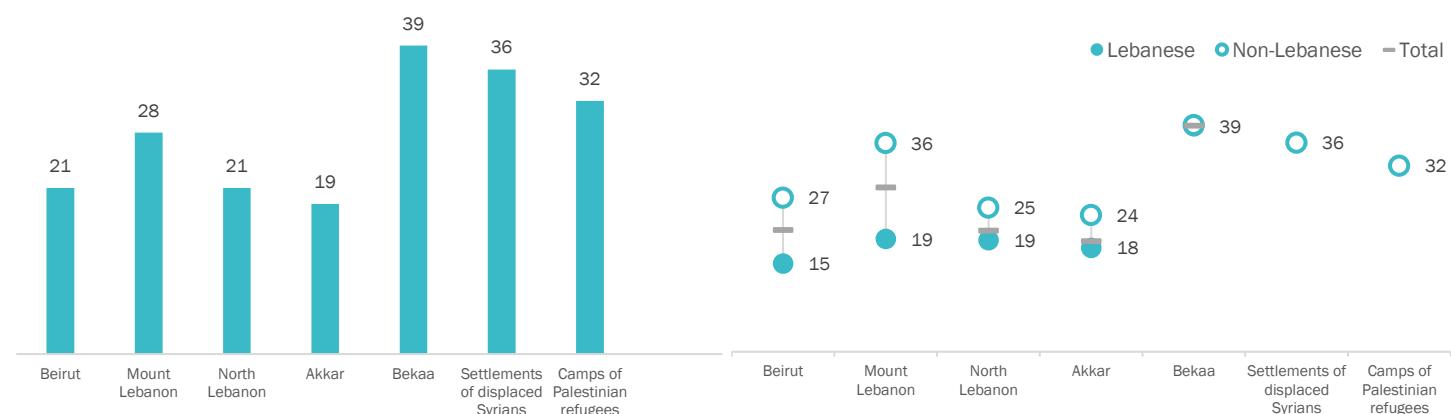
Menstrual Hygiene Management (%)

Access to Appropriate Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home



Percent of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation (%)



Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by nationality, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

- Majority of households (>95 percent) in 5 governorates and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon do not share their sanitation facility as opposed to 65 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrian in Lebanon, along with 29 percent sharing their facility and 5 percent reporting open defecation.
- Safely managed water, which is drinking water coming through an improved source, accessible, available when needed, and free from contamination, highest in Beirut at 25 percent and reaching 7 and 8 percent in in Settlements of displaced Syrian in Lebanon and Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, respectively.
- When testing for the drinking water for contamination, the possibility of contamination increases between the water from the source and water from the glass across all domains, which signals a problem in handling water.
- At least one in five women in Lebanon were excluded from activities during menstruation. The results range from the lowest value at 19 percent (Akkar) to the highest value 39 percent (Bekaa).
- Exclusion from activities during menstruation varies depending on nationality with non-Lebanese women being at a higher risk, except in Bekaa where the numbers meet.

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

EDUCATION

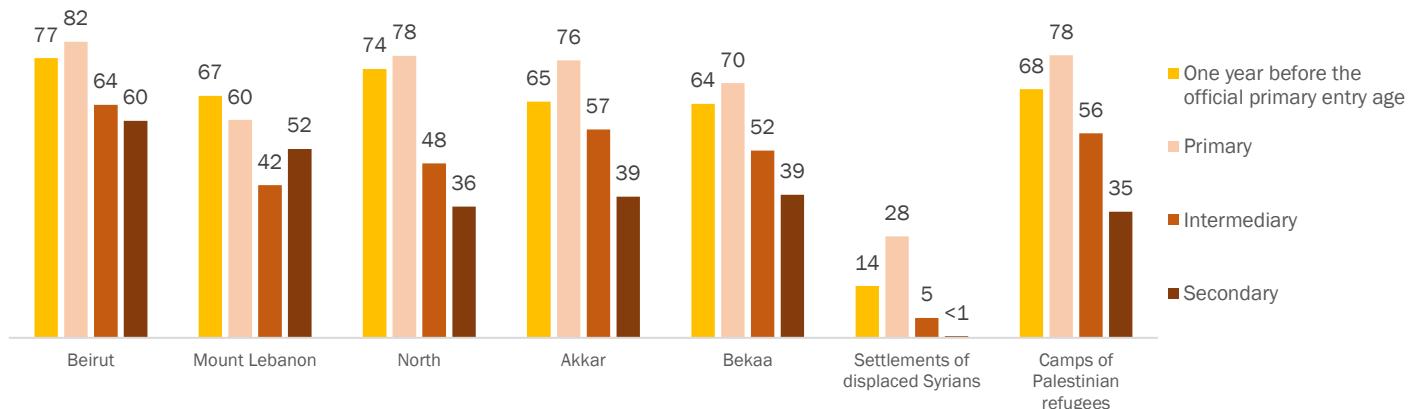


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EDUCATION

Attendance Rates & Inequalities

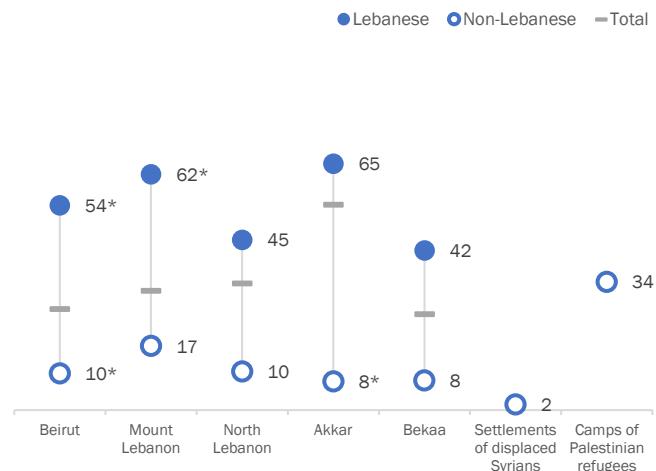
School Net Attendance Rates – adjusted (%)



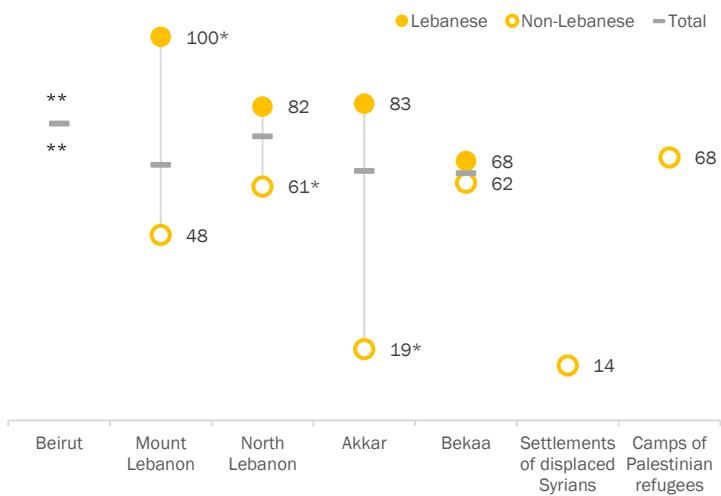
Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Attendance to early childhood education - age 3-4 (%)



Participation Rate in Organised Learning ‘1 Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age’ (%): SDG 4.2.2



Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

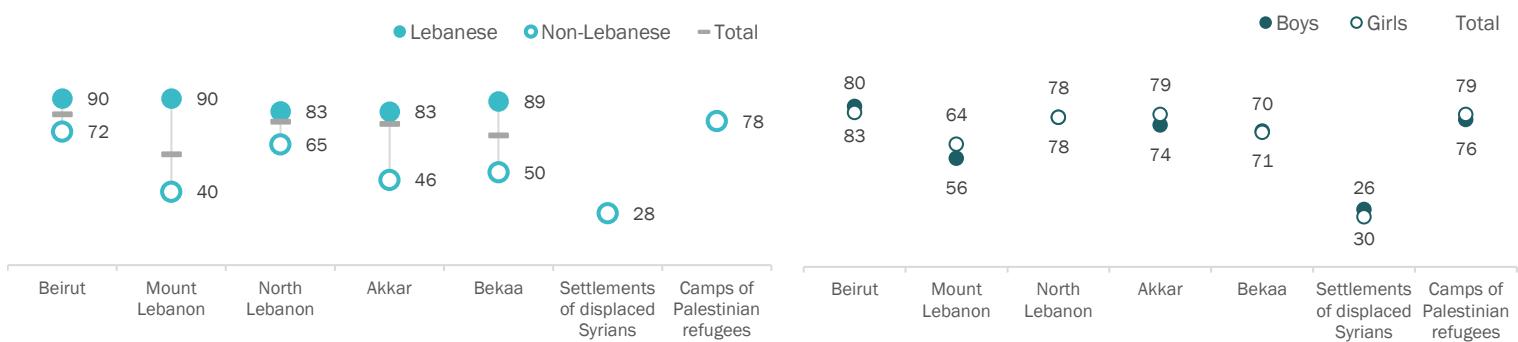
Percentage of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate)

**Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Inequalities in Attendance Rates

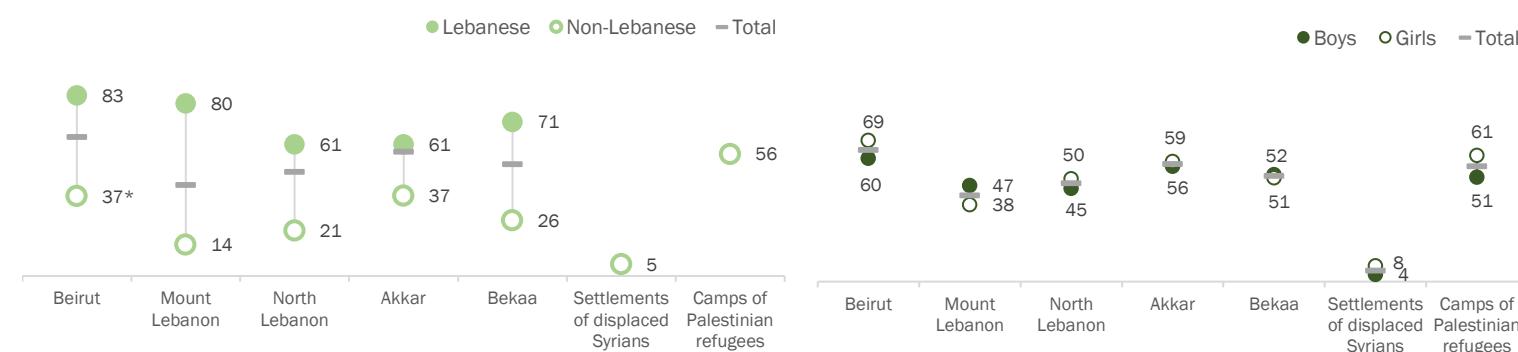
Primary School Net Attendance Rate – adjusted (%)



Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary, lower or upper secondary school

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

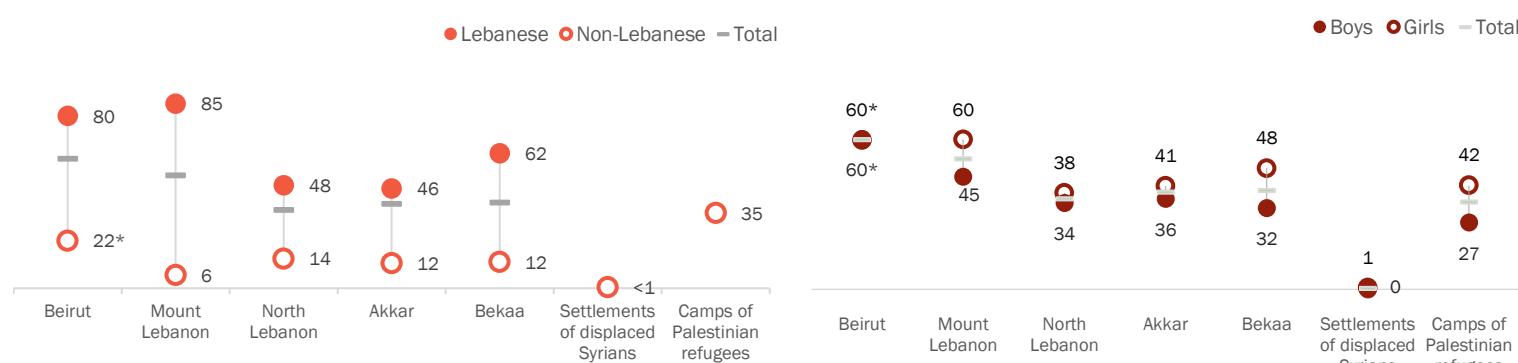
Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate – adjusted (%)



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

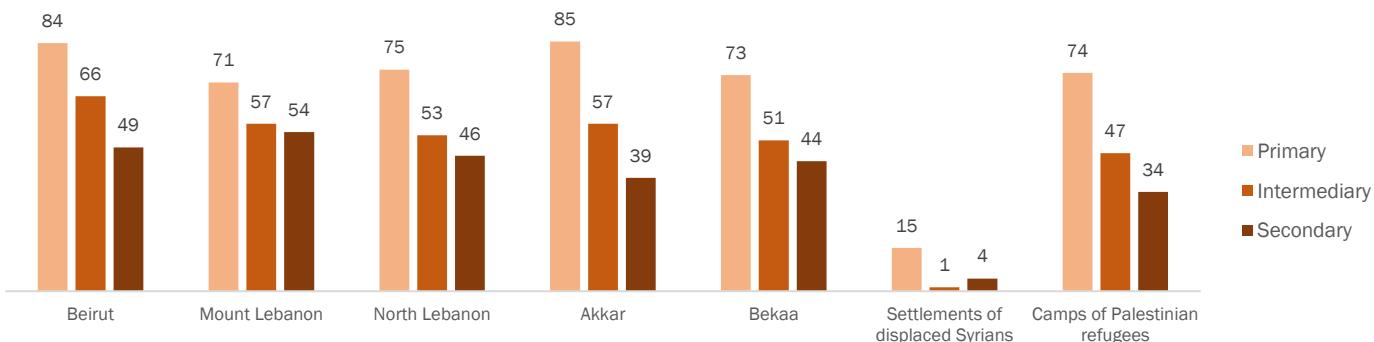
Secondary School Net Attendance Rate – adjusted (%)



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

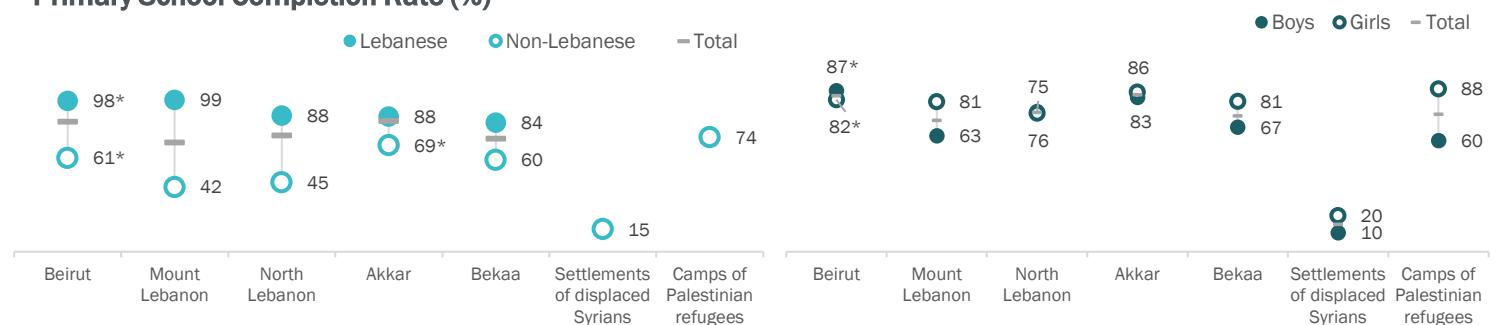
Completion Rates (%): SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education

Inequalities in Completion Rates (Nationality and Sex)

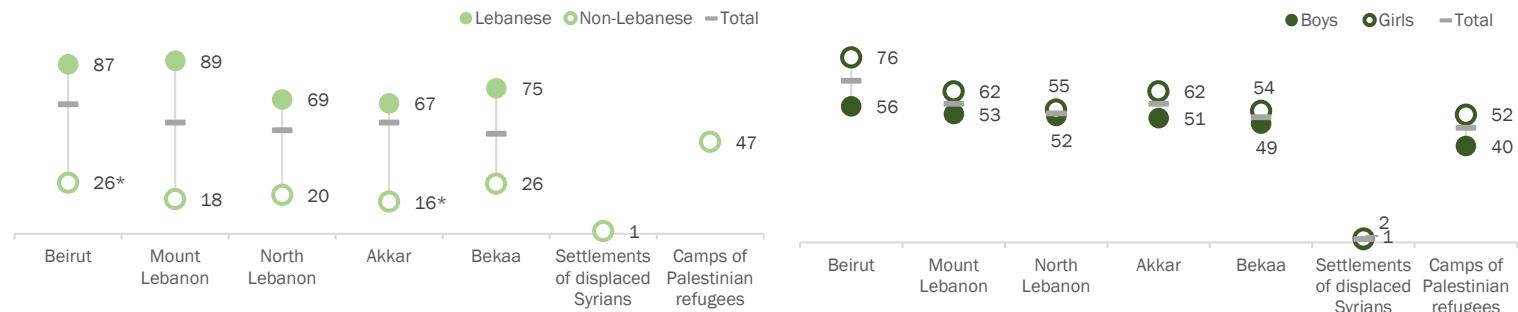
Primary School Completion Rate (%)



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Lower Secondary School Completion Rate (%)



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Upper Secondary School Completion Rate (%)

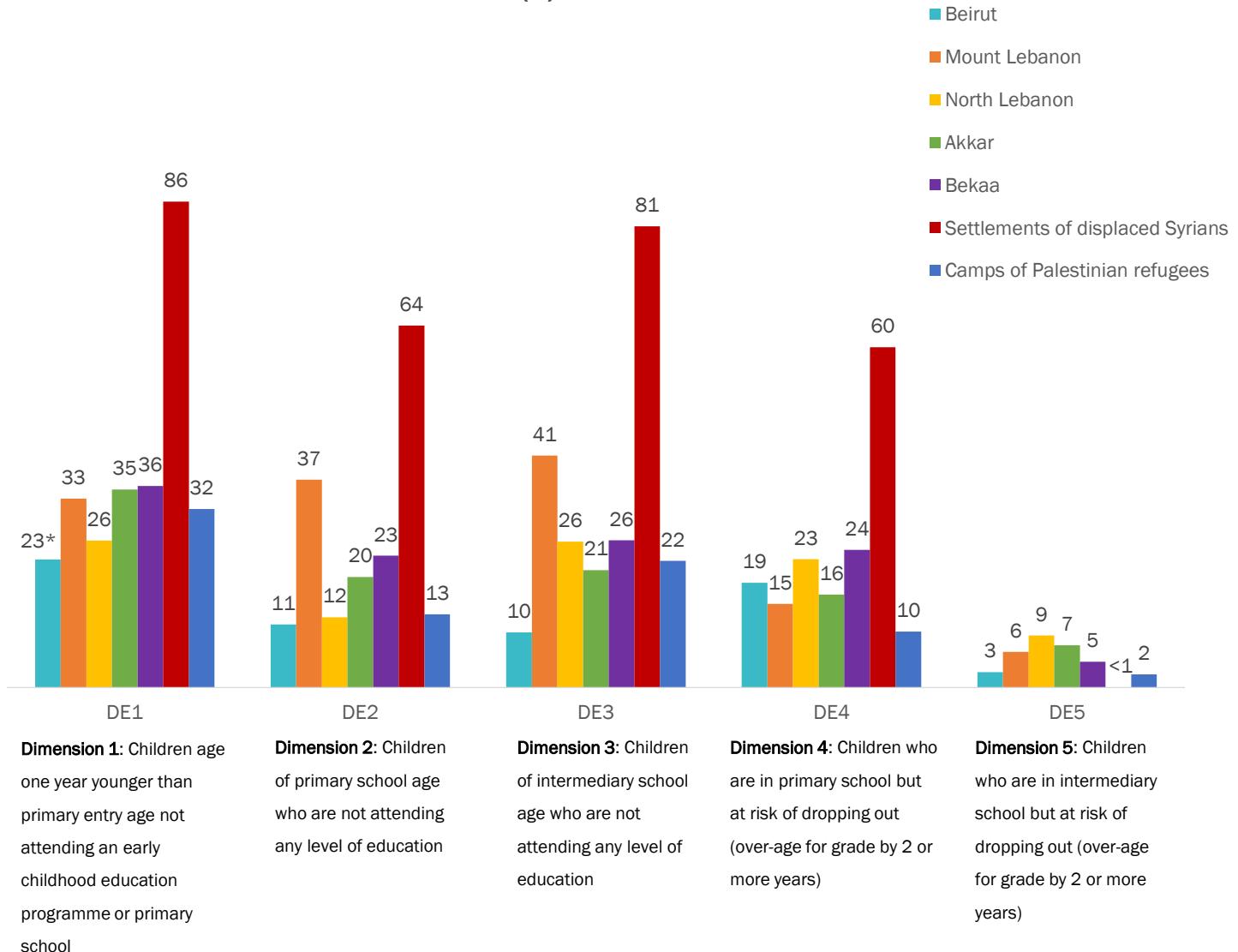


Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education (%)



Key Messages

- Early learning is uneven with participation one year before primary with highest estimates ranging between 64 and 77 percent depending on governorate or Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and lowest in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon (14 percent).
- Primary attendance (adjusted) holds up with Beirut 82 percent, yet gaps widen at intermediary (64 percent in Beirut versus 5 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon) and
- become tightest at secondary (60 percent in Beirut versus near zero in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon).
- Completion follows attendance with primary completion high in Akkar (85 percent) and Beirut (84 percent) and very low in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon (15 percent), while intermediary and secondary completion decline across all domains.
- Transition points matter with the biggest drop-offs occurring at the move into intermediary and again into secondary, especially for non-Lebanese children compared with Lebanese peers.
- Nationality differences are pronounced with Lebanese children attending and completing more than non-Lebanese at every level, and sex gaps are modest at primary but widen at secondary in several domains, with adolescent boys more likely to be out of school than girls in some places.

Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, and LN.2.7 in the Survey Findings Report.



CHILD MARRIAGE

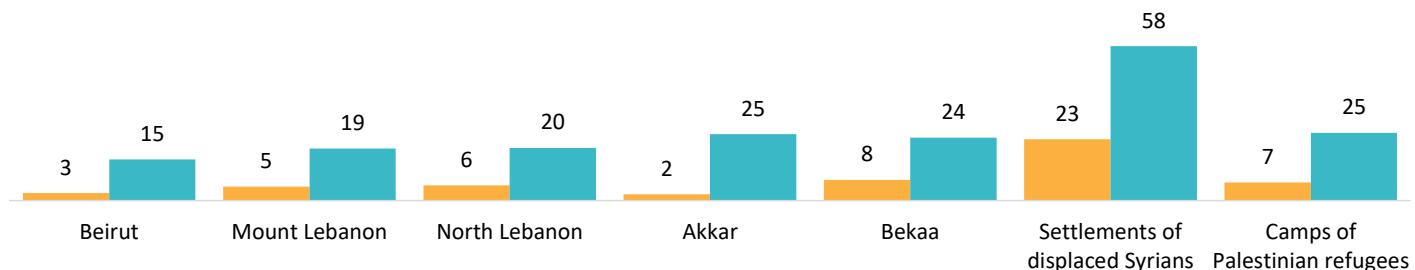
CHILD MARRIAGE

GIRLS AND WOMEN AGE 15-49

Child Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates

Marriage before Age 15 & Age 18 (%): SDG 5.3.1

■ Married by 15 ■ Married by 18

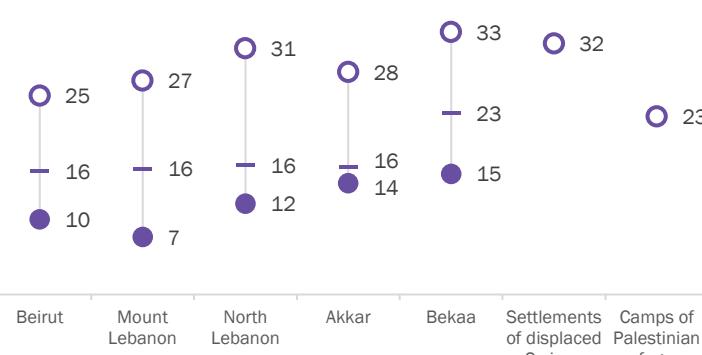


The above chart refers to women aged 20 to 24 years, as this youngest cohort most recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women aged 20 to 49 years.

Disaggregates in Marriage (%)

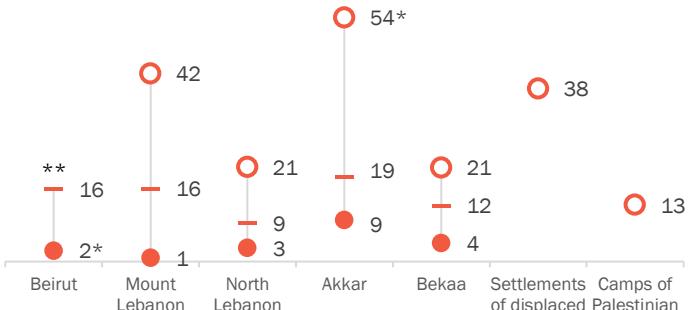
Women Age 20-49 years first married before age 18

● Lebanese ● Non-Lebanese — Total



Girls Age 15-19 years currently married

● Lebanese ● Non-Lebanese — Total



**Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

*Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- Among women aged 20–24 years, marriage before age 18 ranges from 15 percent in Beirut to 58 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon; other domains are 19 percent in Mount Lebanon, 20 percent in North Lebanon, 25 percent in Akkar, 24 percent in Bekaa, and 25 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.
- Among women aged 20–24 years, marriage before age 15 is 3 percent in Beirut, 5 percent in Mount Lebanon, 6 percent in North Lebanon, 2 percent in Akkar, 8 percent in Bekaa, 23 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon, and 7 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.4.1W in the Survey Findings Report.



CHILD LABOUR

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CHILD LABOUR

GIRLS AND BOYS AGE 5-17

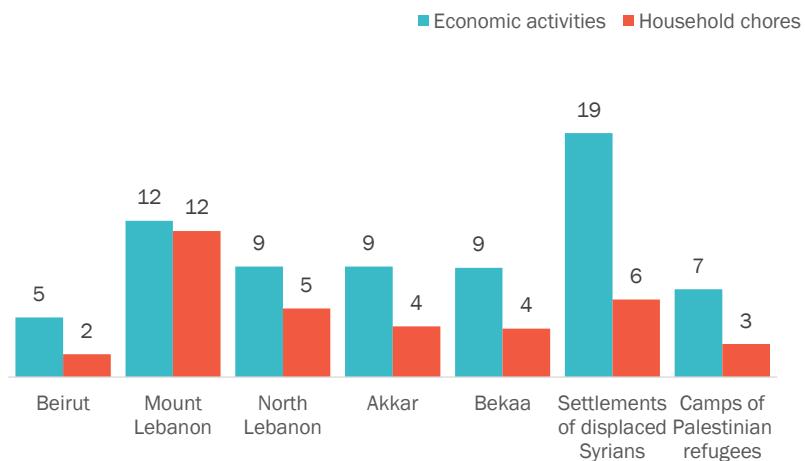
Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates

Child Labour (%) for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by domain

Types of Child Labour (%)



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and domain

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

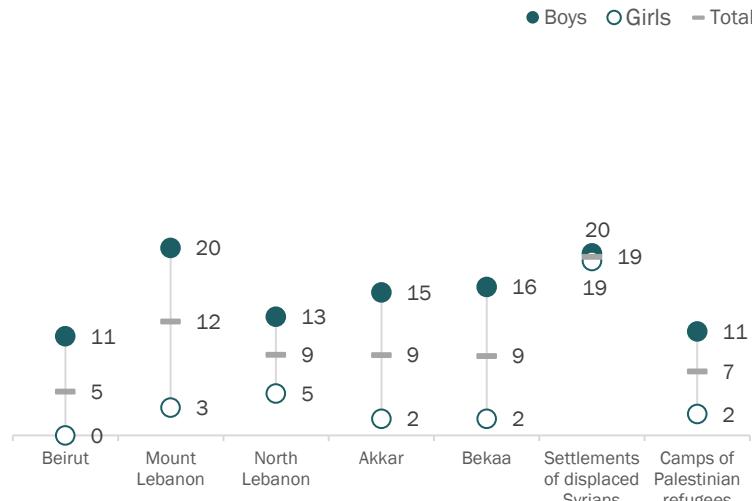
Key Messages

- Child labour is present in every domain, lowest in Beirut at 7 percent and highest levels in Mount Lebanon and Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon (23 percent).
- What children do differ by sex with boys more often meeting the

economic-activity threshold (11-20 percent in the 5 governorates, 11 percent in Camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and 20 percent in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon) and girls more often meeting the household-chores threshold across

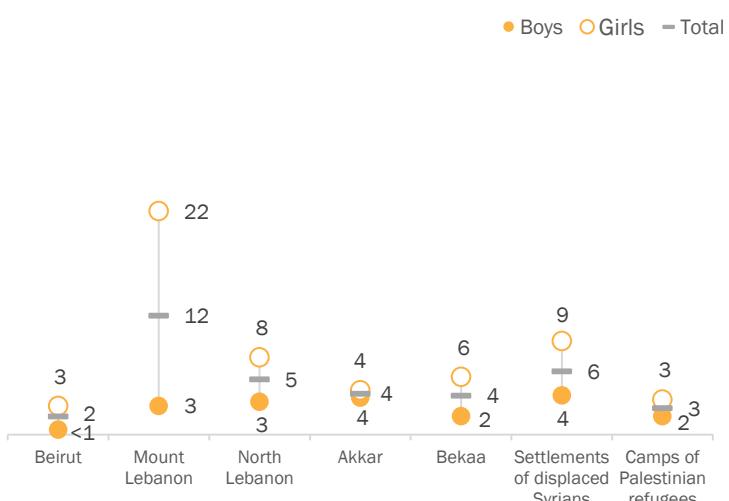
- domains.
- Hazardous work increases with age with the sharpest levels at age 12-14 years, while peaking in Settlements of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and remaining elevated at age 15-17 years.

Inequalities in Child Labour (%): Economic Activities



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activities, by sex

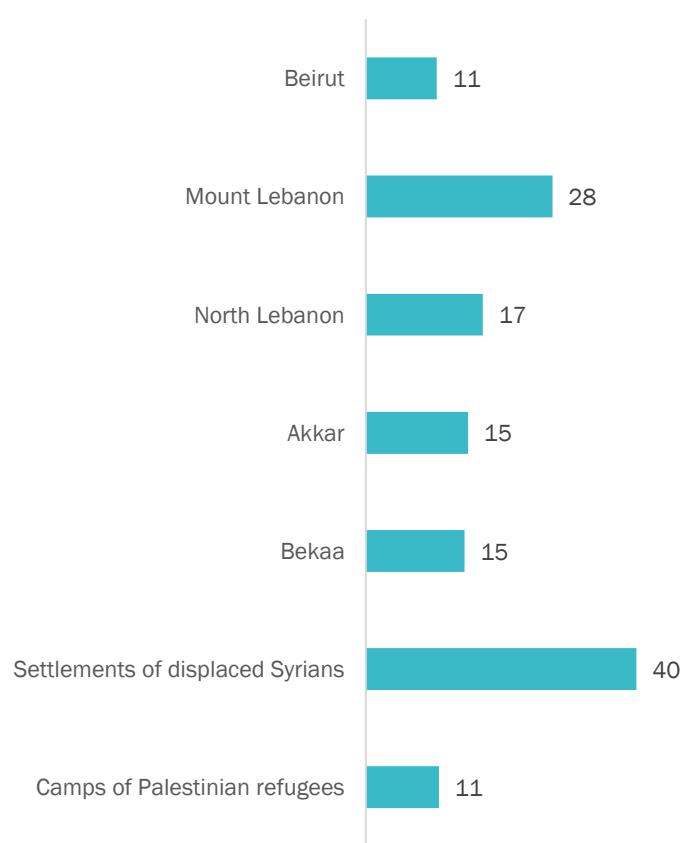
Inequalities in Child Labour (%): Household Chores



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in household chores, by sex

Children Working Under Hazardous Conditions (%)

Children Age 5-17 years



Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions, by age and domain

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 in the Survey Findings Report.



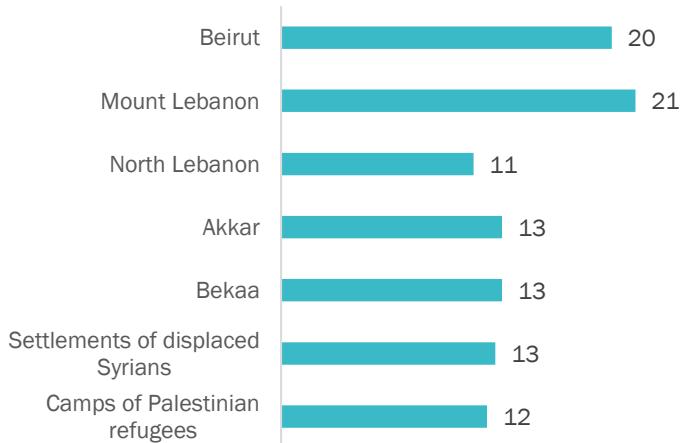
CHILD DISCIPLINE

CHILD DISCIPLINE

GIRLS AND BOYS AGE 1-14

Child Discipline

Only Non-violent Discipline (%)



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced only non-violent discipline in the past month

Non-violent discipline: Took away privileges/did not allow child to leave house, explained why behaviour was wrong, and gave the child something else to do.

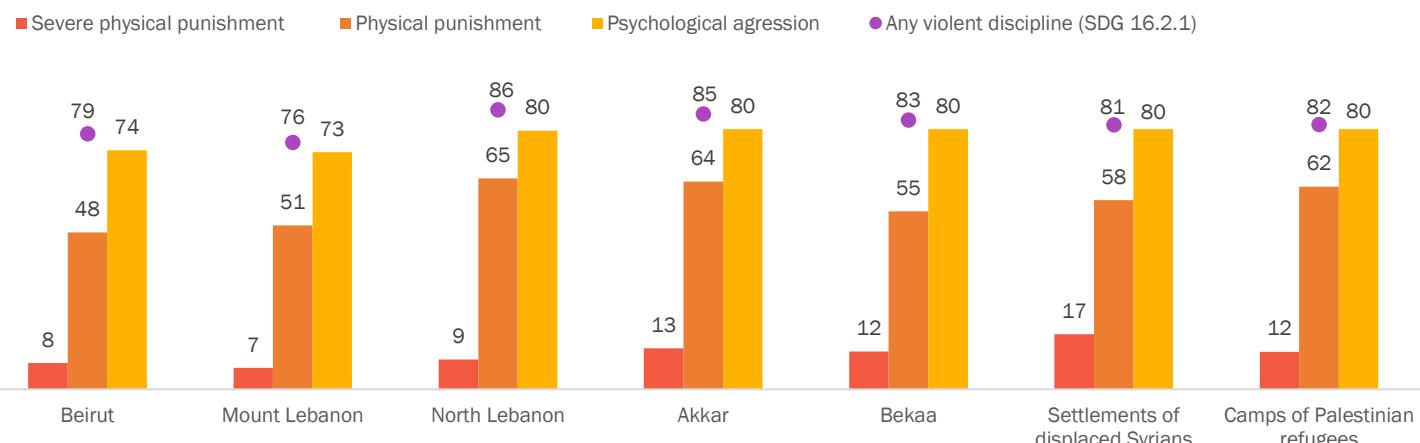
Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

Any violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Types of Child Discipline (%)

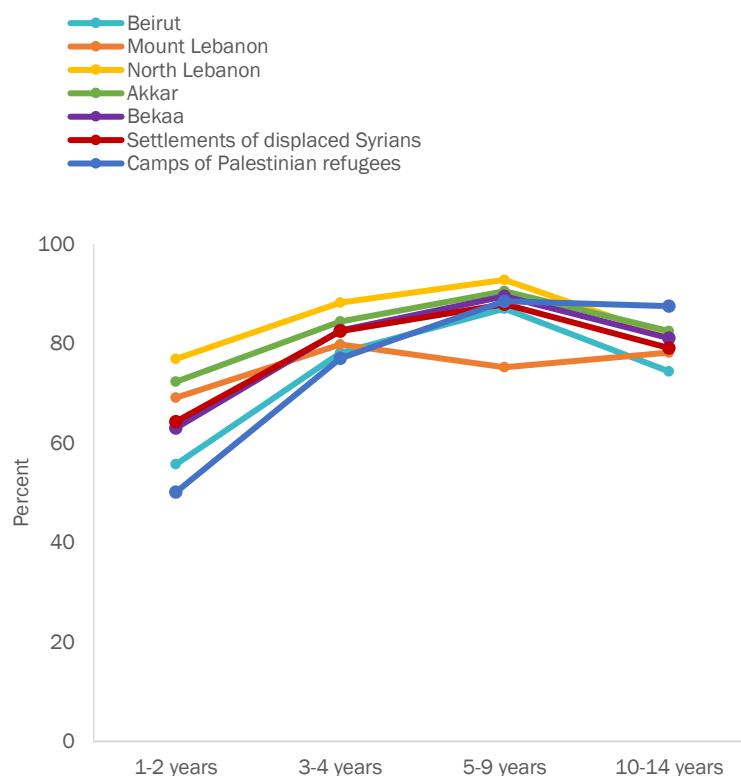


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Key Messages

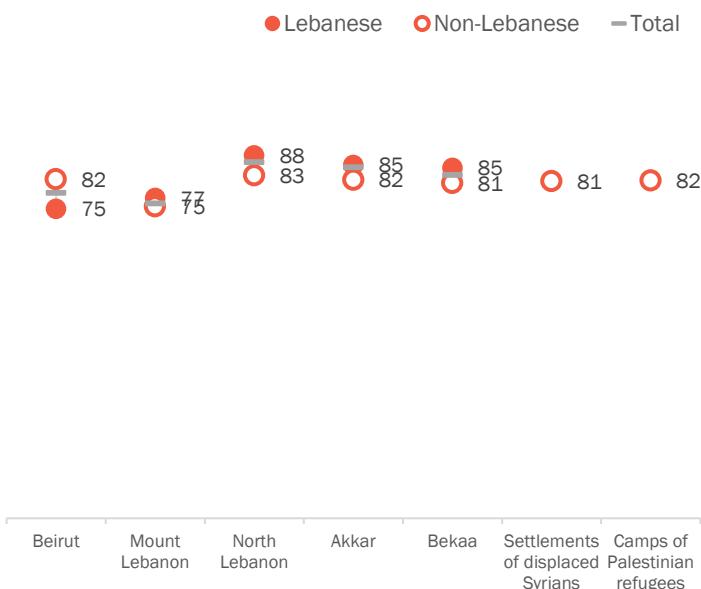
- Any form of violent discipline is widespread across all domains with levels ranging between 70 and 85 percent, including some of the highest values in North Lebanon and Akkar and lower values in Mount Lebanon.
- Non-violent disciplinary methods are less common than violent ones, with estimates reaching a maximum of 21 percent in Mount Lebanon with remaining domains having lower estimates at 11 percent in North Lebanon
- Both forms, psychological aggression and physical punishment, contribute to the overall pattern, boys and girls are similarly exposed. Similarly, differences between Lebanese and non-Lebanese do not exceed 10 percentage points across all domains.
- The results show that there is a major discrepancy between what caregivers believe should be used as punishment compared to what they use. Across all domains, few mothers (< 20 percent) believe that physical punishment is necessary whereas the majority of children (>45 percent) have experienced physical punishment.

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

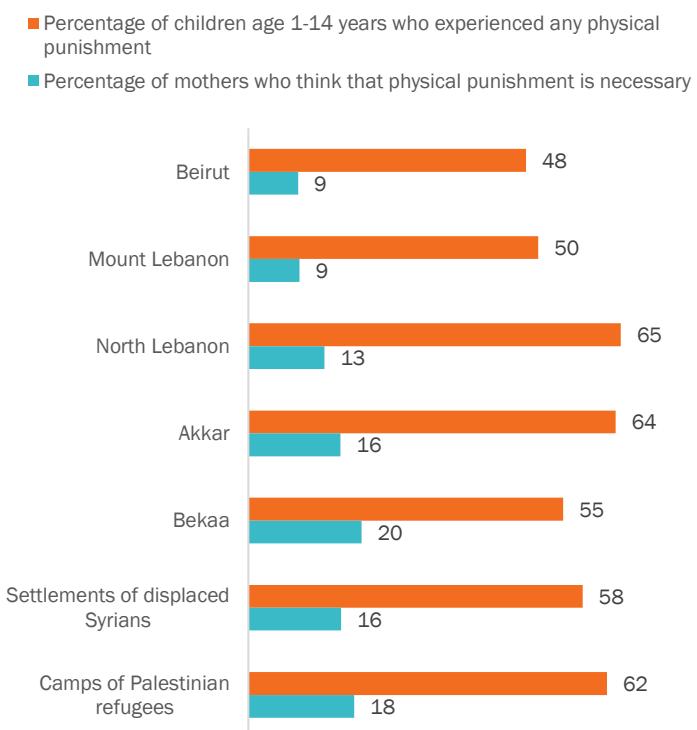


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by age

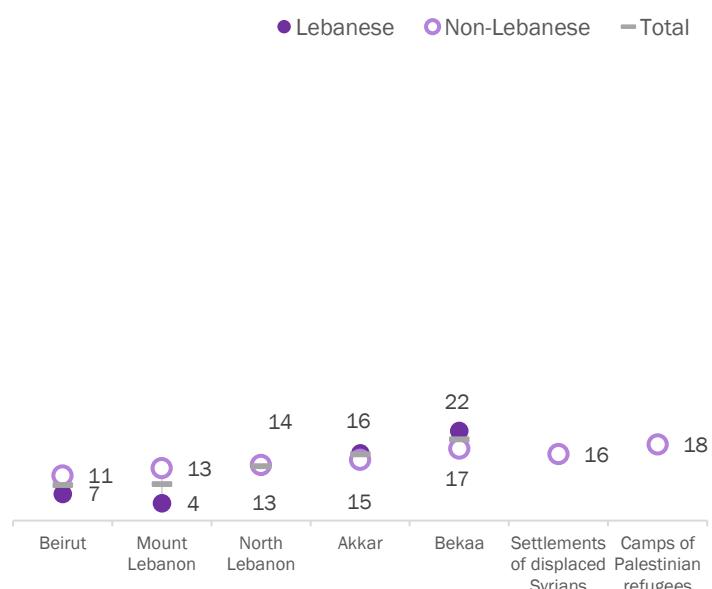
Violent Discipline (%): Inequalities



Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Attitudes to Physical Punishment (%)



Percentage of mothers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their nationality

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

