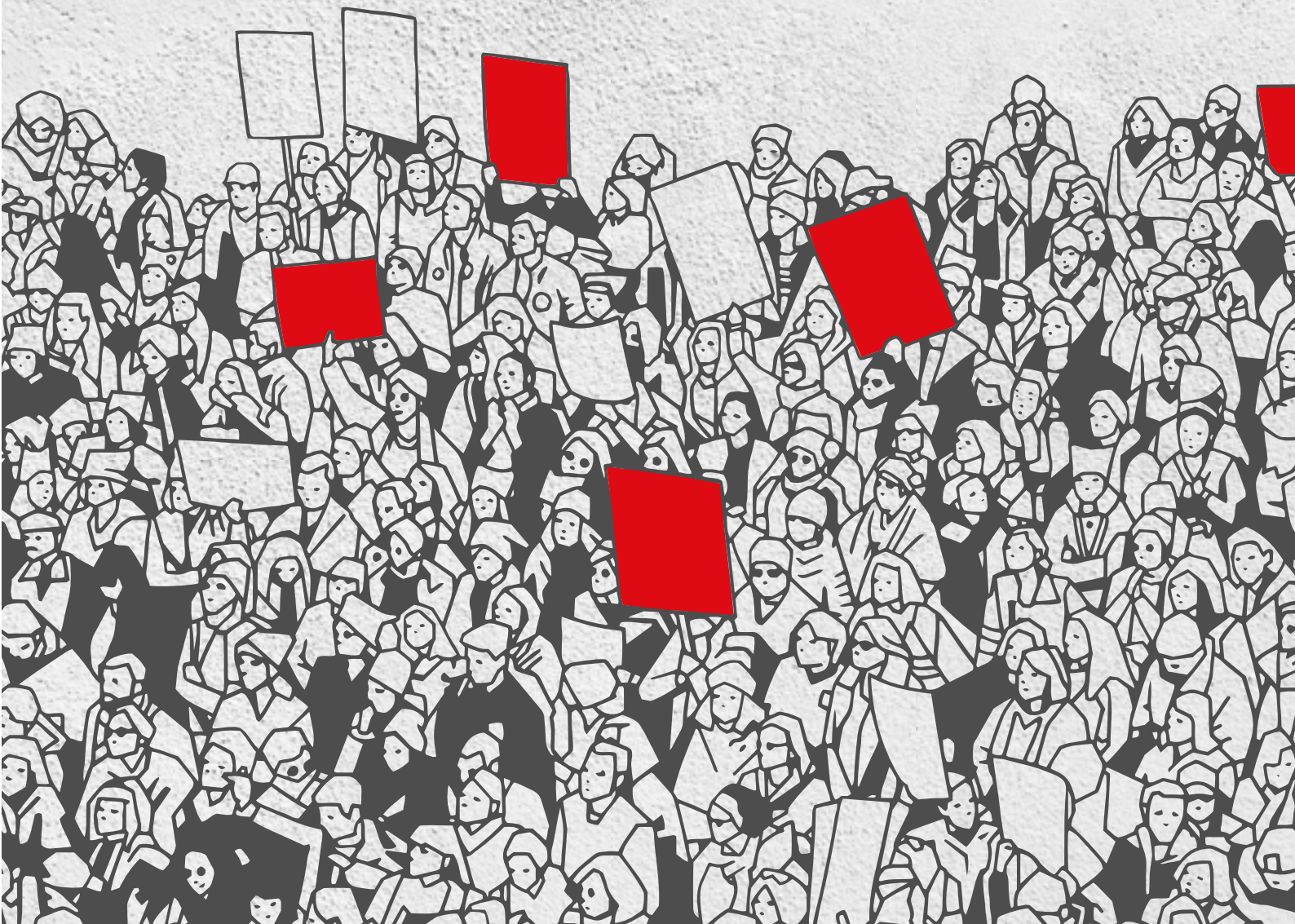


# LEBANESE WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS:

*A Survey on National Perceptions*





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LEADERSHIP POSITIONS:**  
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank all those who contributed to this study, including the team at HIVOS, People Unlimited. We would also like to thank all research and survey participants who took the time to assist us in exploring this topic; their contributions were essential to the work covered in this report. This study would not have been possible without the contribution of the team members at Beyond Reform and Development. We hope that it will achieve its purpose of guiding future programs seeking to promote women's political participation in Lebanon.

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### HIVOS *INTERNATIONAL*

Hivos is an international organization that seeks new solutions to persistent global issues. With smart projects in the right places, HIVOS opposes discrimination, inequality, abuse of power and the unsustainable use of our planet's resources. The organization's primary focus is achieving structural change, leading to its cooperation with innovative businesses, citizens and their organizations. HIVOS believes that every human being has the right to live in freedom and dignity. The Women Empowered for Leadership programme works in six countries to promote women's leadership at the political level, in public administration and within civic organizations. The programme focuses on the sub-national, since that's where the decisions are made, and policies are implemented. This programme seeks to form an enabling environment to promote women's participation in public life.

### BEYOND REFORM *AND DEVELOPMENT*

Beyond Reform & Development (BRD) is a mission-driven consulting firm and a social enterprise working in the MENA region on policy research, public management reform and capacity development. We have been particularly focused on women and gender-related issues leading large-scale research projects for public institutions, international organizations and local NGOs. For instance, BRD has recently developed and conducted a regional mapping and assessment of women's needs in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt for the creation of a regional multimedia platform. We have worked with women on leadership within political parties, with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). We are renowned for our participatory, inclusive and comprehensive qualitative and quantitative assessments methodologies and tools applied to development research projects. For the past 10 years we have been working with more than 200 civil society organizations and building the capacities of more than 6000 men and women in the MENA region

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## RATIONALE

In July 2017, Beyond Reform and Development, in partnership with Hivos, Peoples Unlimited launched a report on women's political participation in Lebanon. The one-year study looked at women's participation in unions and syndicates, political parties, the judicial system and civil society. The findings from the study were collected using several qualitative data collection tools (interviews, literature review, and focus groups). In 2018, a perceptions survey was conducted across Lebanon using a national representative sample to explore various perceptions of women's participation in politics. The qualitative results revealed patterns in the challenges women face when engaging in politics, such as a lack of career development opportunities, negative stereotypes of women in politics and limits to their ability to engage in politics. As such, this quantitative survey serves to understand, highlight and address patterns in these perceptions, the characteristics of individuals opposing women participating in politics and the perceived challenges to women's participation. This report is divided into three main chapters:

### - **CHAPTER 1: SURVEY FINDINGS**

This chapter presents the different responses and patterns from answers to 50 different questions on women's abilities, perceptions and self-perceptions surrounding the nature of their participation in politics.

### - **CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS**

This chapter uses the results to better understand the most influential factors in individual responses to women's participation in politics. These findings will serve as recommendations for future program design.

### - **CHAPTER 3: COMPARATIVE IN-DEPTH DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTICS INFLUENCING INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ABOUT WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS**

This chapter builds on Chapter 2 and presents a more in-depth analysis of the data, allowing comparison between the different survey participant responses. The results allowed for a thorough analysis and the relationship between the different demographic variables including age, gender, region, education level, work status, marital status, income and being politically active. Characteristics that were significantly related ( $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ ) with those questions were then collectively analyzed.

### - **CHAPTER 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMING**

This chapter makes a number of recommendations based on a detailed review of the findings in Chapters 1, 2 and 3. It aims to provide program designers with insights and guidance for future interventions promoting women's political participation.

## METHODOLOGY

The public perceptions survey was conducted in all areas of Lebanon during the first half of 2018, with 847 male and female respondents from different age groups. The survey included 50 multiple choice questions that explored perceptions of women in politics, their ability to work in politics, the characteristics of an enabling environment that would help women enter politics, and cultural perceptions of women who engage in politics. The survey was implemented in all regions of Lebanon with a representative sample of 847 respondents, 49.80% of whom were female.

### OBJECTIVES

The public perceptions survey was designed to identify and highlight social perceptions of women's engagement in politics, their leadership characters and their ability and readiness to engage in politics. The survey also explored people's perceptions of women holding positions in political groups, civil society, government and public life, as well as attitudes towards women's ability to handle different national issues, including legal, executive and judicial ones.

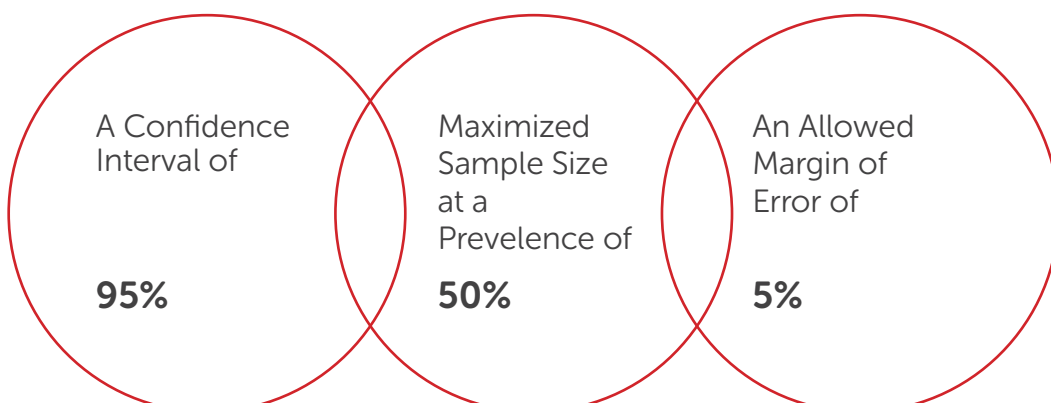
### QUESTIONNAIRE AND DATA COLLECTION TOOLS:

The structured survey was comprised of six sections, namely:

- Basic information: i.e. socio-economic and demographic characteristics of participants
- General assessment of public perceptions of women's engagement in politics including their readiness and ability
- Public perceptions of women's tenure in various political positions
- People's attitude towards women's ability to handle national issues
- Public perception of women's leadership characters and gendered traits
- Gender gap in political ambitions

### SURVEY SAMPLING STRATEGY

The survey was designed in English and translated to Arabic for data collection. Its target population consisted of all Lebanese citizens aged 18 years and above. A sample of 805 respondents was calculated using the following assumptions:





To select the sample, stratification took place on two levels:

### 1. Population distribution in each of the five regions:

- a. North Lebanon (20%),
- b. South Lebanon (21%),
- c. Bekaa (13%)
- d. Beirut (10%),
- e. Mount Lebanon (36%) and within the corresponding Cazas.

This stratification was used to account for regional effect on public perceptions of women participation in politics.

### 2. Sample size calculated in each area was stratified by age group based on general population distribution within the following age groups: 18-35 (48%), 36-50(38%), and 51-70(14%).

Based on the above, participants were invited to fill the survey, while ensuring 1:1 ratio of male to female respondents. The final sample that participated in the survey included a total of 805 respondents as follows:

- 156 from North Lebanon
- 152 from South Lebanon (South governorate and Nabatieh)
- 101 from Bekaa (Bekaa governorate and Baalbek and Hermel)
- 87 from Beirut
- 309 from Mount Lebanon (Chouf, Aley, Baabda, Metn, Byblos and Keserouan districts)

## DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Fourteen enumerators and one field supervisor participated in data collection to cover the five regions. A half-day training was delivered by the research team on data collection tool administration and familiarization with the questionnaire. Data collection started on April 1, 2018, and was completed after 45 days, on May 15, 2018.

### QUALITY ASSURANCE:

To ensure highest quality of responses, the research team:

- Conducted half day training for enumerators and the supervisor on the use of the tools
- Pilot tested the survey with several respondents prior to implementation
- Refined the survey based on feedback received from the pilot surveys
- Communicated daily with the field supervisor and data collectors during the data collection phase

## DATA ANALYSIS

- Excel datasets downloaded from Kobo Toolbox were imported to SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for further cleaning and analysis.
- Descriptive statistics were performed for all analyses, globally and stratified by gender, age, region and other socio-demographic variables. Whenever applicable, a level of significance alpha was used for statistical tests.
- Moreover, logistic regression analysis was performed based on results from the descriptive analysis.

## LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES

### ACCURACY OF POPULATION REPRESENTATION AMONGST THE SAMPLE

Given the difficulty (logistic and financial) of specifying the sample of individuals/households in advance, the research team resorted to a non-probability quota sampling technique. This means data collectors did not use random selection processes, but relied on the availability of respondents in convenient areas in each region and on respondents' characteristics (age, gender).

## GLOSSARY

This section defines the meaning of several technical terms used in the survey in order to help clarify questions and answers in the survey. The definitions used reflect their use within the Lebanese context and were developed based on the understanding of the Lebanese culture and what these terms mean in the Lebanese context. Survey responses were filled in by a group of enumerators who provided technical support and definition clarifications (whenever necessary) to the respondents.

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION IN THE SURVEY CONTEXT</b>
ACCOUNTABLE	An accountable person is someone responsible for his or her decisions and able to provide a valid reason for them.
AGGRESSIVE	The attitude or approach of a person who tends to be violent or angry with other people.
AMBITIOUS	An ambitious person is someone who will do everything to achieve his or her goals. Progress is their aim .
ARTICULATE	An articulate person is someone able to express easily in a clear and compelling way.
ASSERTIVE	An assertive person pushes for their decisions with confidence, as opposed to arrogance.
CARING	A caring person is someone who demonstrates concern and gives emotional support and kindness to others.
CREATIVE	A creative person is someone who involves the use of imagination to create new ideas or things.
EMOTIONAL	An emotional person who has feelings and shares them easily with others.
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	In its original stipulation, article 17 of the Lebanese Constitution vested the executive branch in the President of the Republic with the assistance of the ministers. The ministers are not members of Parliament, but members of Parliament can serve as ministers. <sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) *Lebanon: Constitutional Law and the Political Rights of Religious Communities, The Library of Congress*

<b>GENDER ROLES</b>	The roles assigned to genders at birth; for women, these roles include: childbearing, taking care of the family, emotional labor, household labor, taking care of the elderly, etc.
<b>HARDWORKING</b>	A hardworking person is someone who will put a lot of effort and energy into their daily tasks.
<b>HONEST</b>	An honest person is someone who says the truth, is trustworthy and sincere.
<b>HUMBLE</b>	A humble person is modest relating to their situation. It may imply a feeling of insignificance or inferiority.
<b>INFORMAL MOVEMENTS</b>	These are movements that have time-specific objectives. Informal movements are not registered in the Lebanese government as an NGO, a CSO, a political party or a formal group.
<b>INTELLIGENT</b>	An intelligent person has a high degree of mental capacity or the ability to understand and learn quickly.
<b>JUDICIARY</b>	The Constitution addresses the judiciary in one single article. Article 20 stipulates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Judicial power is exercised by the courts of all levels and jurisdictions within the framework prescribed by law that shall provide the necessary guarantees to both judges and litigants.</li> <li>● The conditions and limits of judicial guarantees shall be determined by law. Judges are independent in the exercise of their duties and their decisions and judgments shall be rendered in the name of the Lebanese people.</li> </ul>
<b>LEGISLATURE</b>	Article 16 of the Lebanese Constitution originally vested the legislative power in a Parliament composed of two separate bodies—a Senate and a House of Deputies. Article 22 provided that the Senate shall consist of sixteen members, seven of whom are appointed by the President of the Republic in consultation with the ministers, and the remaining nine of whom are elected. <sup>(2)</sup> In March 1943 a constitutional amendment issued by the French High Commissioner abolished the appointed category and required all members of the House of Deputies to be elected. <sup>(3)</sup> At present, the House of Deputies consists of 128 members <sup>(4)</sup> who represent the whole nation, and their mandate cannot be restricted by those who elect them. <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>STUBBORN</b>	A stubborn person is not willing to change their ideas and adopt new ones.

(2) *Lebanon: Constitutional Law and the Political Rights of Religious Communities, The Library of Congress*

(3) *Decree No. 129 of March 18, 1943*

(4) *Law No. 25 of 2008 art. 1*

(5) *Lebanon: Constitutional Law and the Political Rights of Religious Communities, The Library of Congress*

# CHAPTER ONE

## SURVEY FINDINGS

This chapter explores and describes the frequency of, and trends in, answers to the questions of the survey. This chapter comprises nine sections that explore all survey results, including those related to: general perceptions of women's participation in politics in Lebanon; perceptions of female politicians; perceptions of the challenges women face in politics and political parties; perceptions of women's ability to participate in politics; and respondents' self-perceptions of their ability to participate in politics in general and in electoral campaigns specifically.

### PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS IN LEBANON

#### OVERALL, WOMEN AND MEN CONSIDERED WOMEN TO BE UNDERREPRESENTED IN THE LEBANESE POLITICAL SPHERE

The vast majority (81.5%) of survey respondents agreed that women are underrepresented in Lebanese politics (79.7% of males and 83.1% of females). Additionally, in response to the question 'I know women who are active in political parties', 65.5% of male respondents and 63.1% of female respondents said they knew women active in political parties.

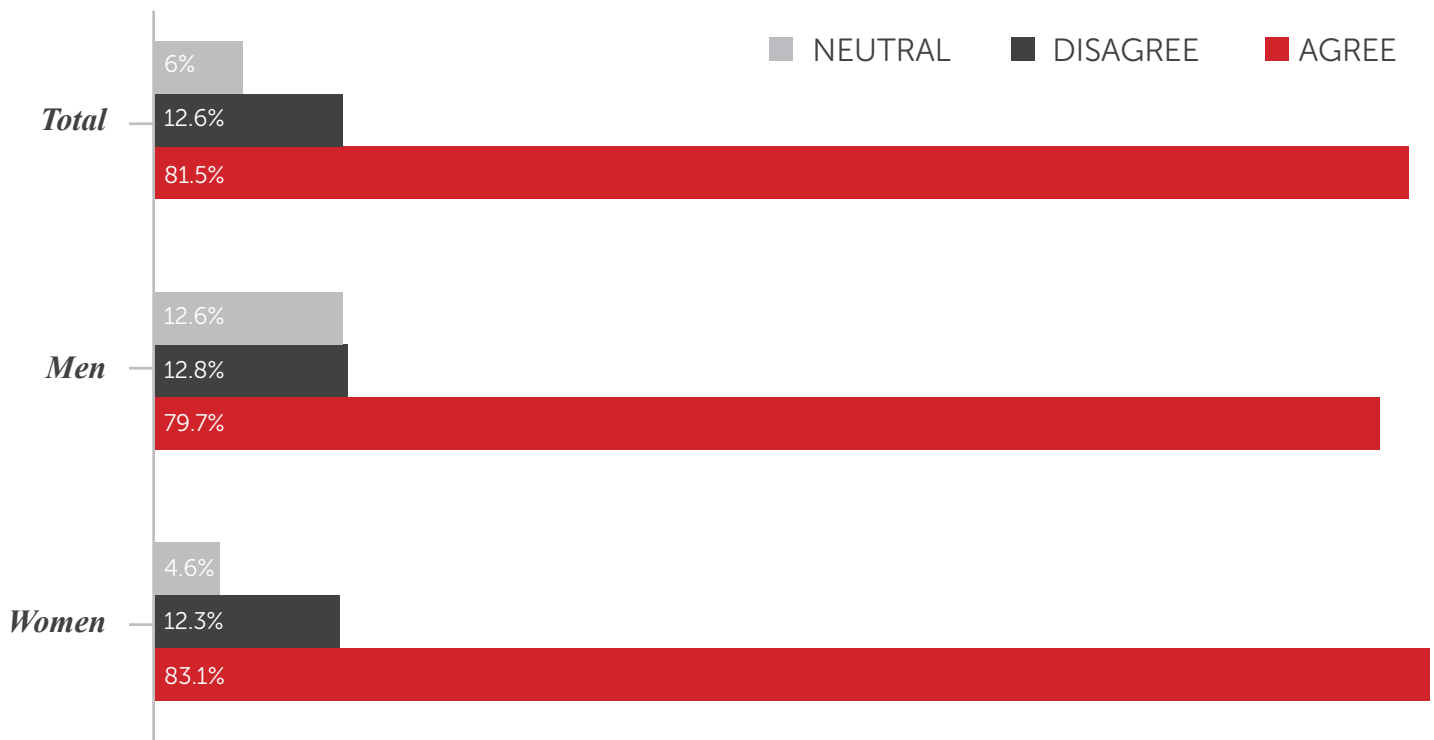


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 1 - 'Women are underrepresented in the political sphere in Lebanon'

When asked about the number of seats that should be allocated for women in the cabinet, 34.4% of survey respondents specified that there shouldn't be any allocated seats for women, whereas 22.3% of respondents specified the need for 64 allocated seats for women (50% of all seats). Additionally, 7.1% of respondents specified the need to allocate four (3.1%) seats for women in the Parliament, 9.4% chose 10 (7.8%) seats, 15.4% chose 25 (19.5%) seats, and 11.5% chose 38 (29.6%) seats. Survey data showed that higher income

correlated positively with higher rates of agreement on the statement 'women are underrepresented in the political sphere in Lebanon'. This correlation was similar to percentages for both male and female respondents, where 92.5% of males and 89.5% of females with monthly salaries above \$2000 agreed that women are underrepresented in politics in Lebanon. This is compared to 78.4% of males and 77.7% of females with monthly salaries of \$500 and below.

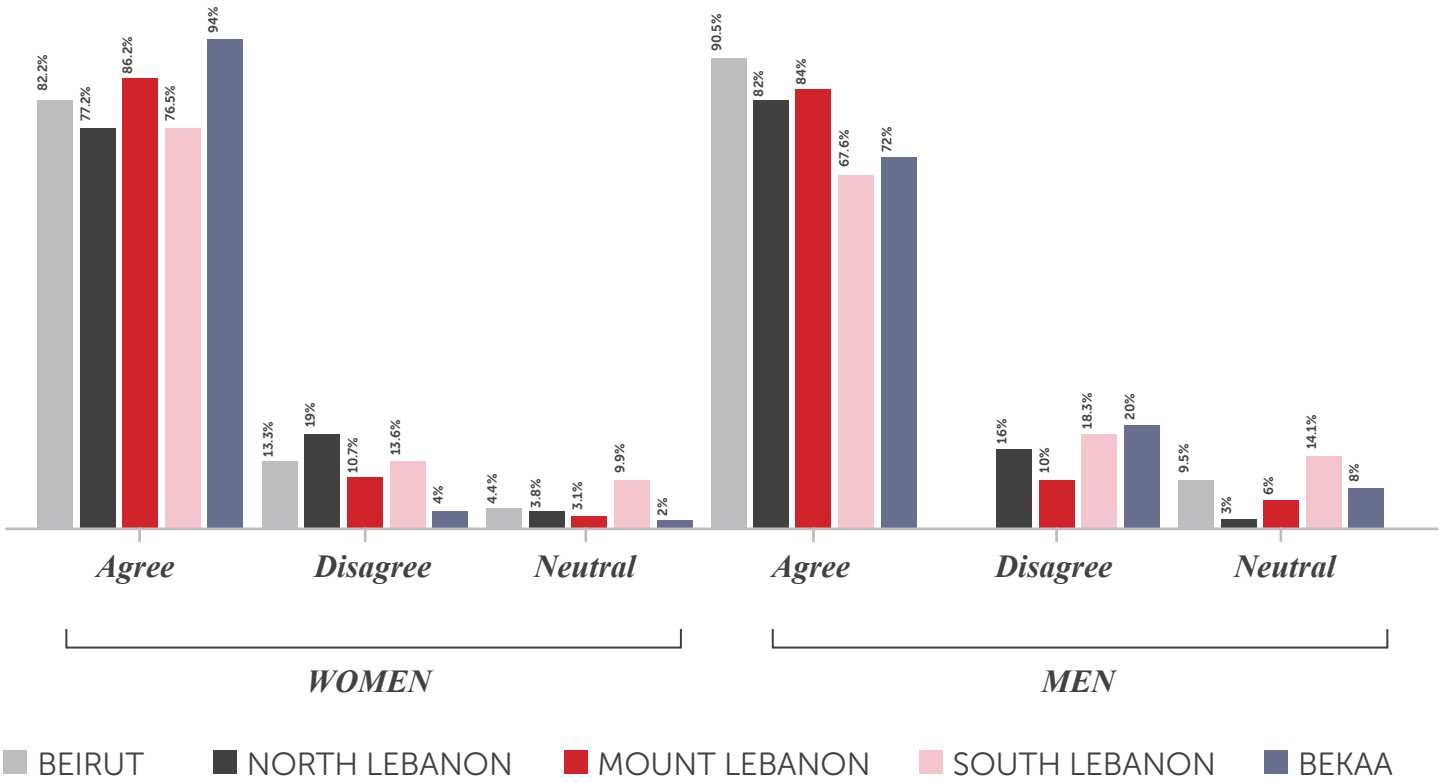


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 2 - % of responses to 'Women are underrepresented in the political sphere' by monthly income by gender

The highest rates of agreement to the statement that women are underrepresented in the Lebanese political sphere among males was from those living in Beirut (90%), with the lowest from those in the Bekaa region (72%). Fewer female respondents from Beirut (82.2%)

agreed with the same statement than women in the Bekaa (94%). Female respondents from the Bekaa had the highest percentage of agreement, and women from North Lebanon governorate agreed the least (77.2%).

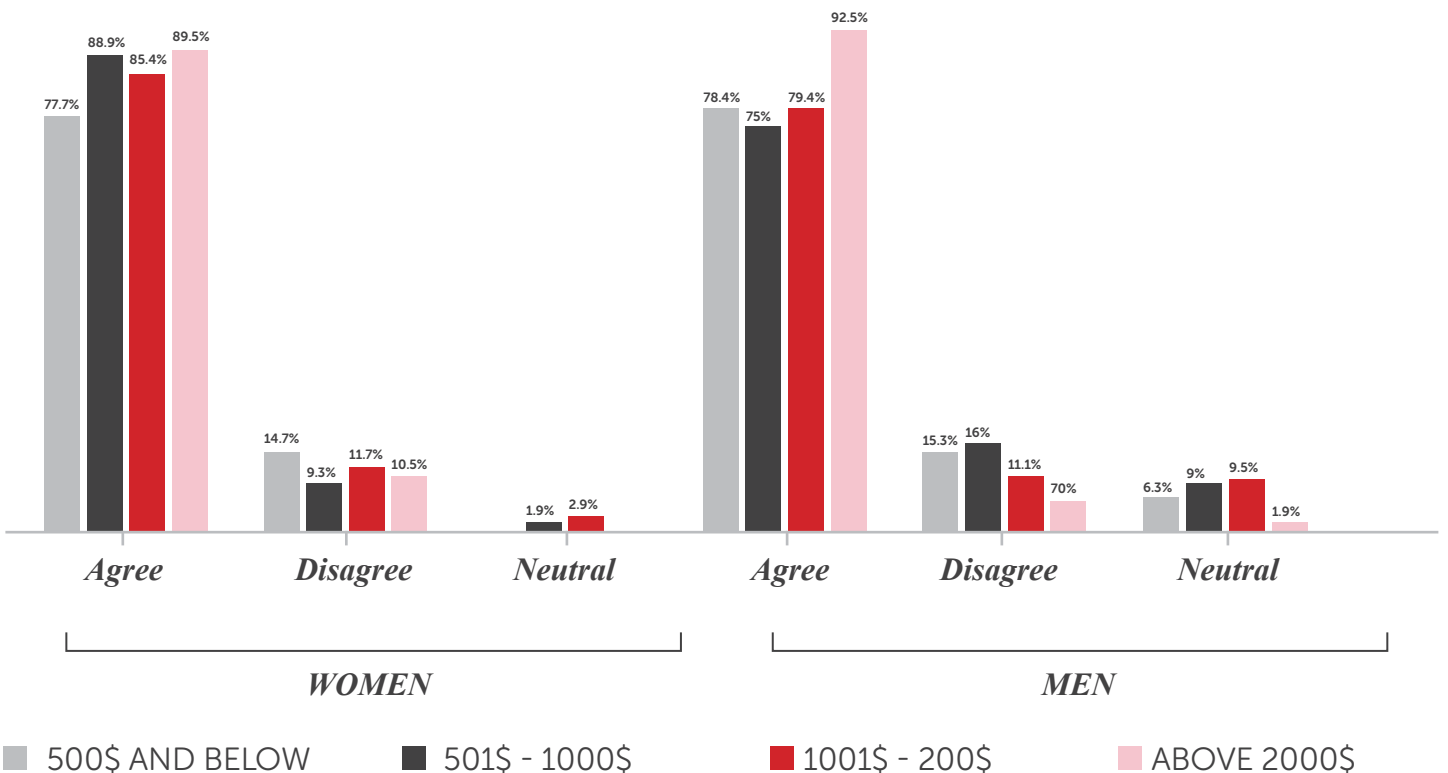


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 3 - % of responses to 'Women are underrepresented in the political sphere' by area of residence, by gender

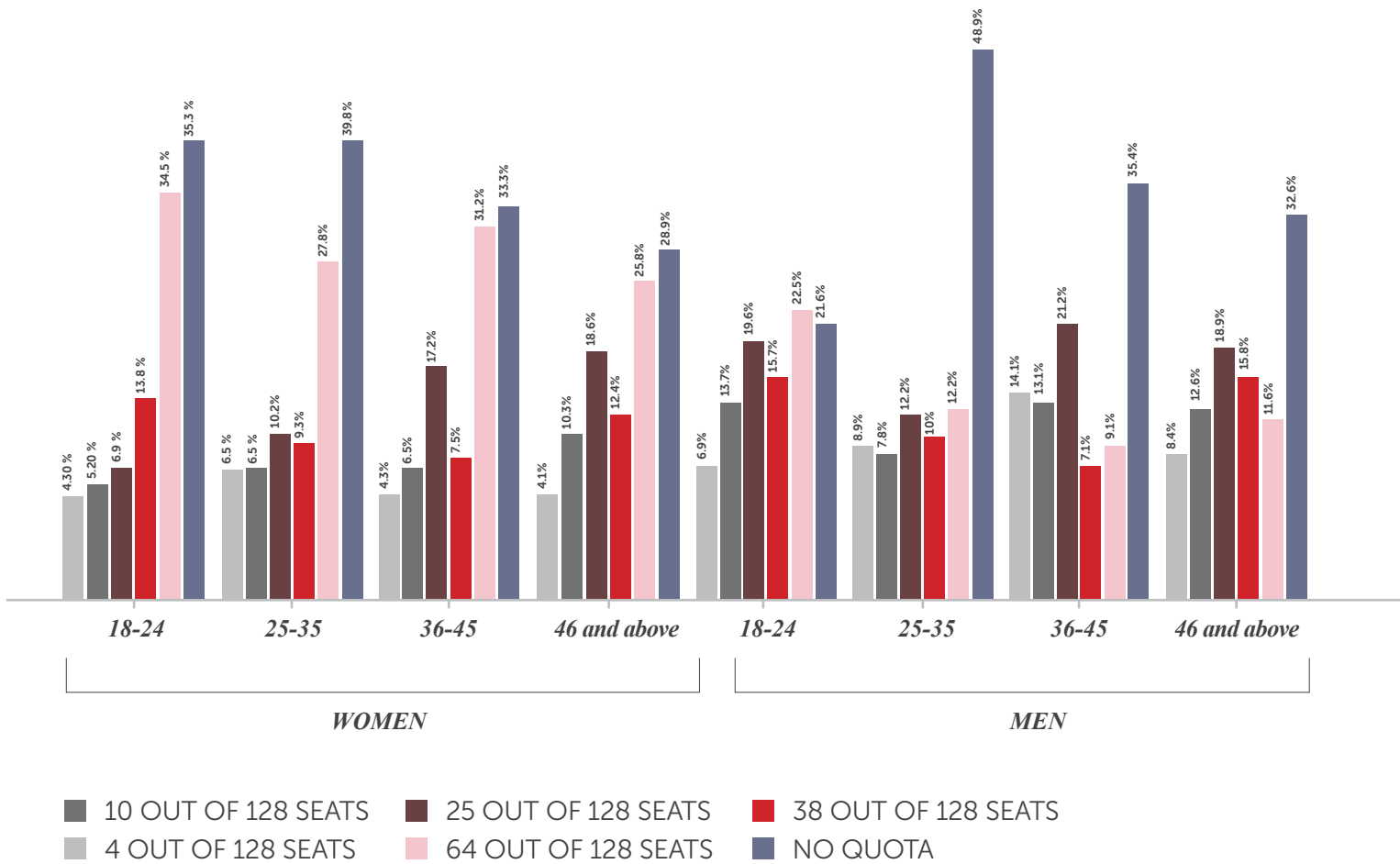


Figure 4 - % of responses on 'how many seats should be allocated to women in the parliament' by gender and age group

In general, 34.4% of all respondents preferred not to specify a quota for the number of seats for women in Parliament. The least chosen option was 'four out of 128 seats', or 3.1% of the total seats – chosen by less than 8% of respondents.

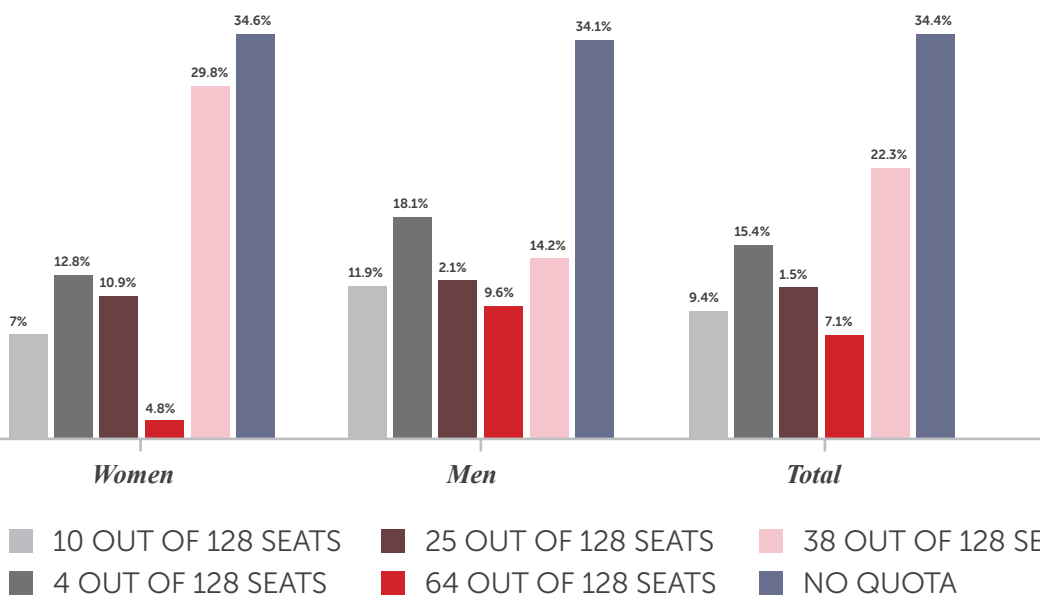


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 5 -% of responses to the 'Number of seats that should be allocated to women in the Parliament' by gender



## THE HIGHER THE INCOME OF RESPONDENTS, THE LESS SUPPORTIVE THEY WERE FOR FEMALE SEAT QUOTAS IN PARLIAMENT

From the 34.4% of responses that indicated that there should not be a specific number of seats allocated to women in the Parliament, 50% were from individuals with a monthly income above \$2000. The second highest percentage was for the option of '64 out of 128 seats' – this chosen most by respondents with a monthly income of less than \$500, 26.5% of whom supported equal allocation of seats.

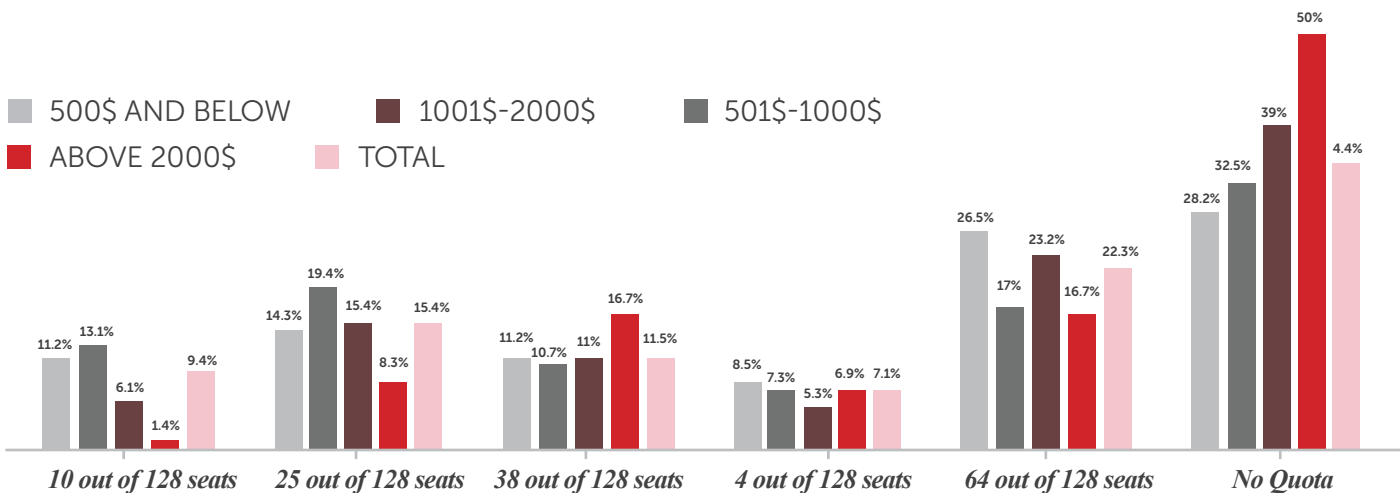


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 6 - % of responses to the 'Number of seats that should be allocated to women in the Parliament' by monthly income

## RESPONDENTS FROM MOUNT LEBANON WERE THE MOST SUPPORTIVE OF A 50% QUOTA FOR FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT

Of respondents living in Mount Lebanon, 27.3% specified that there should be a 50% quota for women in the Parliament (64 seats out of 128 seats.) Respondents from the Bekaa were the least supportive of a 50% quota, with only 16.8% choosing that option. However, respondents from the Bekaa were the most supportive for allocating 10 (7.8%) seats to women with 14.90% of respondents – compared to 1.2% of respondents from Beirut. Of all respondents from Beirut, 51.8% saw no need for a specific quota, compared to 1.2% who chose an allocation of 10 seats to women in the Parliament. After 'no need for a specific quota', the second highest choice in Beirut was for a 50% quota, selected by 23.5% of respondents. In the North however, the highest response (23.1%) was for the 'no need to specify a quota' option, while the lowest was for a four-seat (3.1%) quota, selected by 10.3% of respondents. Interestingly, the 'no quota' option was the highest across all areas, with 51.8% from Beirut, 23.1% from the North, 40.6% from Mount Lebanon, 34% from the South and 18.8% from the Bekaa.

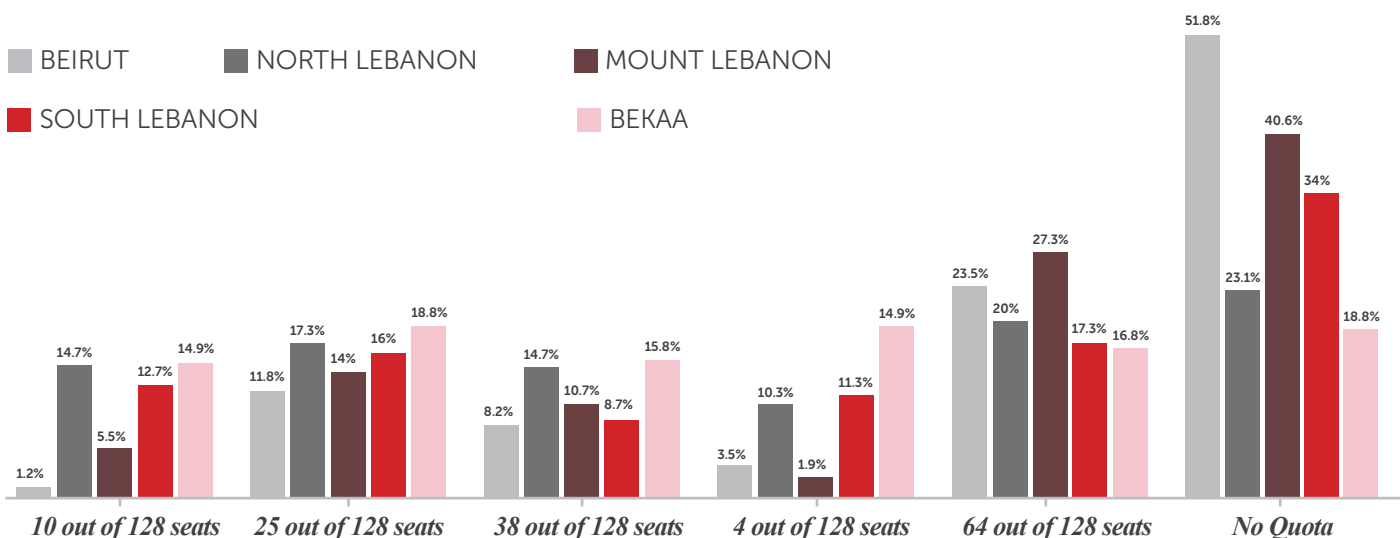


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 7 - % of responses to the 'Number of seats that should be allocated to women in the Parliament' by area of residence

## THE HIGHER THE EDUCATION LEVEL, THE HIGHER THE PREFERENCE FOR THE 'NO QUOTA' OPTION

'No quota' was highest (41.2%) among respondents with a university-level education, while respondents with a school-level education were most supportive (21.8%) of an equal division of seats and least supportive (13.6%) of a four-seat quota. Respondents with a university-level education were also the least supportive (3.4%) of allocating a four-seats quota.

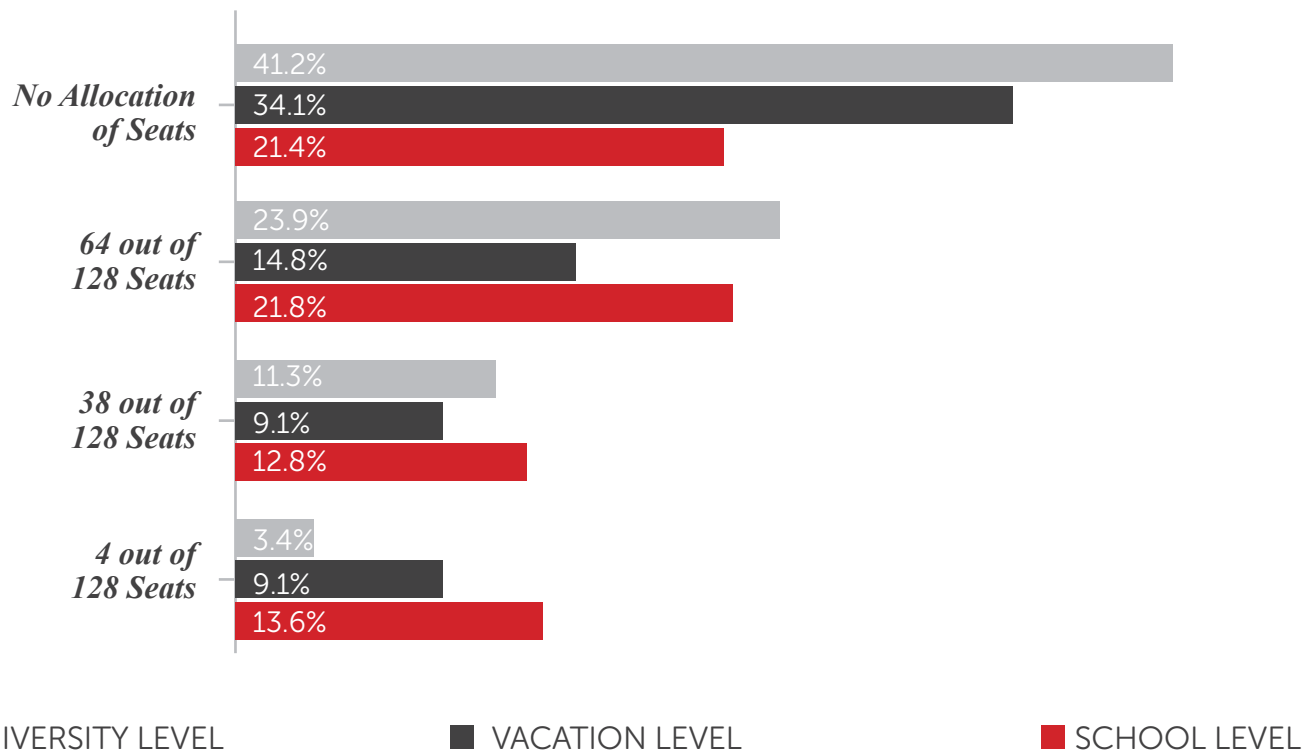


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 8 % of responses to the 'Number of seats that should be allocated to women in the Parliament' by education level

## RESPONDENTS FROM THE SOUTH WERE THE LEAST SUPPORTIVE OF WOMEN'S EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN ALL THREE STATE BRANCHES

Survey respondents were asked to specify whether they believed that women should be equally represented in all three state branches – legislative, executive and judiciary. Of all survey responses, individuals from the South Lebanon governorate were the least supportive of women having equal representation in all three powers, displaying high disparities from individuals in other areas. The lowest percentage of support for equal representation in the legislature came from respondents from the South (66.2%) whereas the highest percentage of support was from respondents from Mount Lebanon (89%). The highest level of support for women's equal representation in the judicial and executive branches was among respondents from Beirut, 90.6% of whom supported equal representation in the executive branch, while 89.4% supported equal representation in the judiciary.

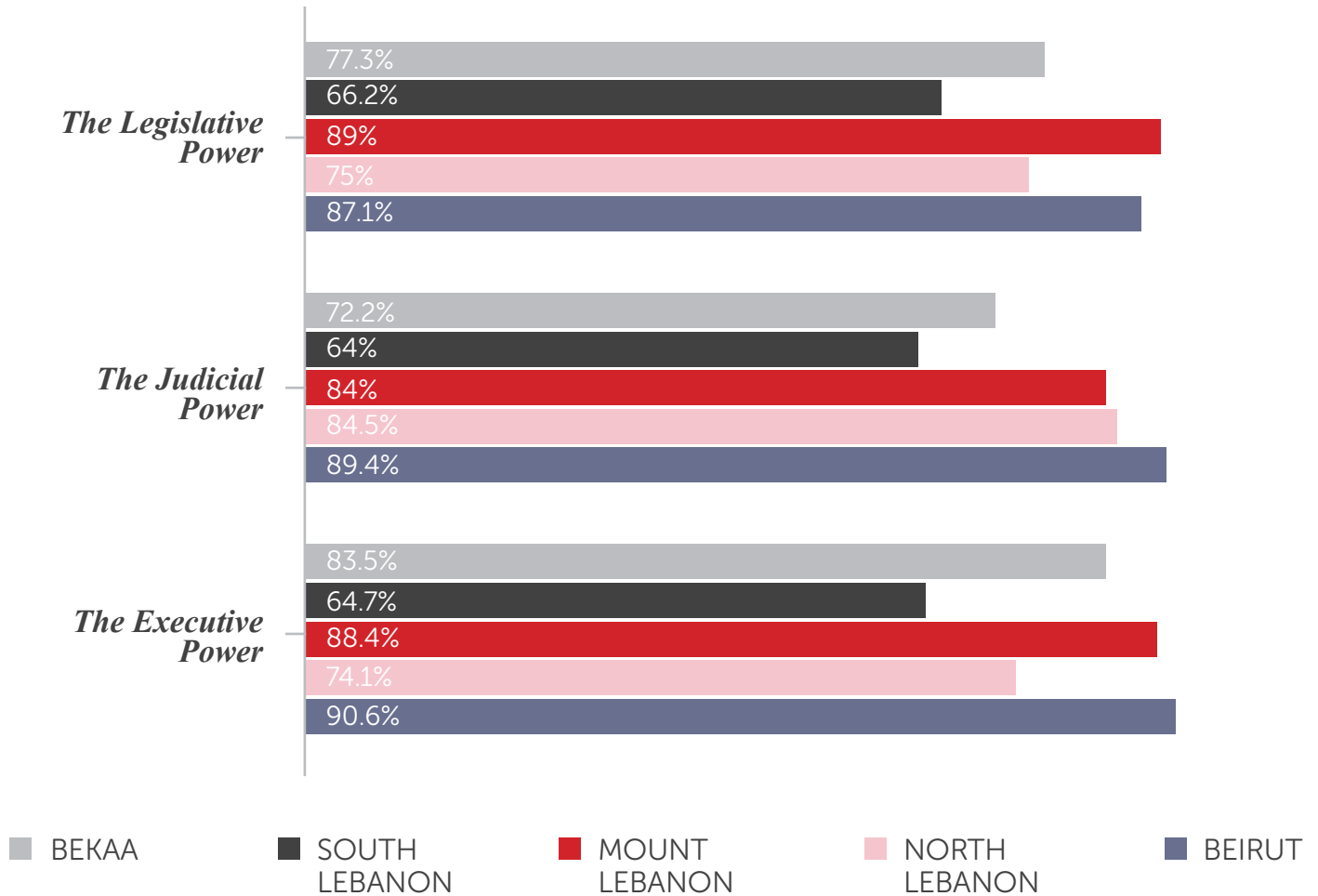


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 9 - % of responses to 'Women should be equally represented in all three powers' by area of residence

### MALE RESPONDENTS AGED 46 AND ABOVE WERE THE LEAST SUPPORTIVE OF WOMEN'S EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN THE JUDICIARY

Compared to respondents from other age groups, males aged 46 and above showed the least support for women's equal representation in the judiciary with less than 69% agreeing to equal representation. This contrasted with nearly 82% of males of the same age supporting women's equal representation in the executive branch and 78.3% in the legislature.

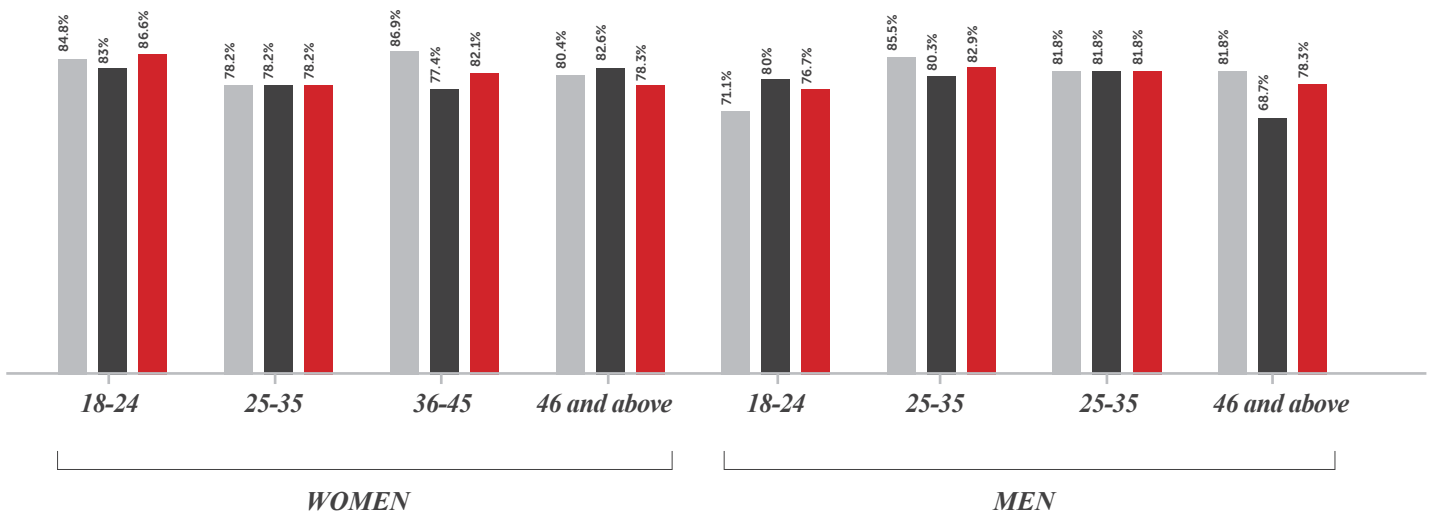


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 10 - % of responses supporting women's equal representation in all three powers, by age

The percentage of support for women’s equal representation in all three state branches is high among respondents from all areas in Lebanon but was lowest for equal representation in the judiciary, particularly from both males (69.4%) and females (59.5%) from the South. Additionally, respondents from the South Lebanon governorate also showed the least support for equal representation in the executive branch at 61.3% of males and 67.6% of females. This compared to almost 90% and 91.1% of female respondents from Beirut supporting equal representation in the executive branch and judiciary respectively.

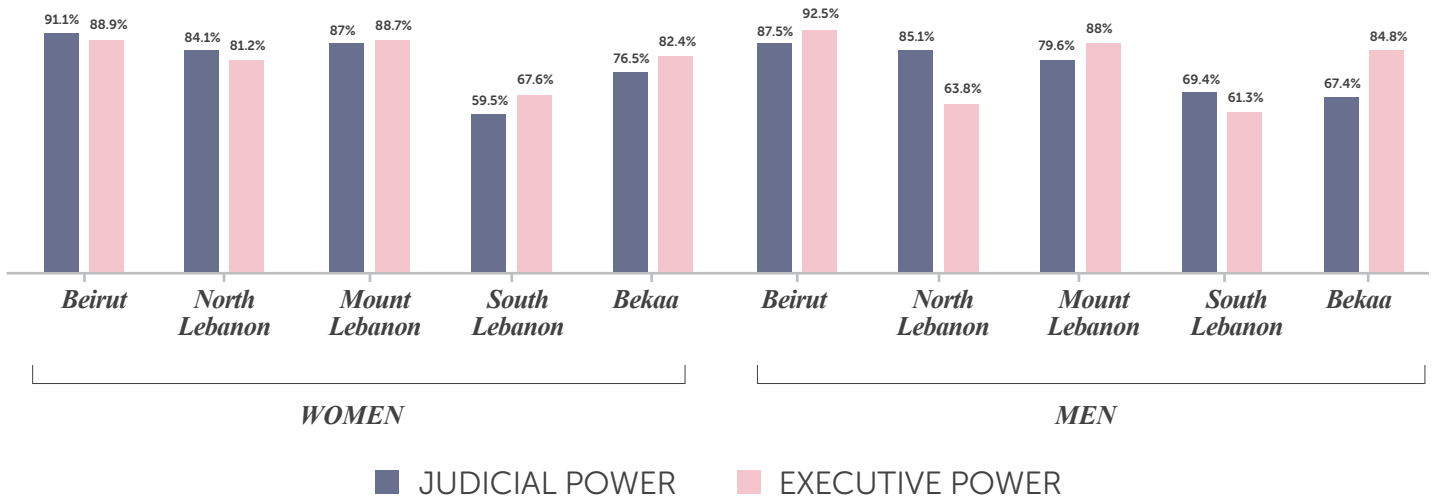


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 11- % of responses supporting women’s equal representation in the judiciary and executive branch, by gender and area of residence

### MOST RESPONDENTS SUPPORTED HAVING A FEMALE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WOMEN’S AFFAIRS

Almost 70% of survey respondents supported having a female minister of state for women’s affairs in Lebanon, with almost 30% disagreeing. Female respondents showed a slightly higher percentage of support, with 69.6% of female respondents and 63.9% of male respondents agreeing to the same. The larger difference was between respondents from Beirut and those from South Lebanon, with Beirut respondents showing the least support for a female minister (25.3%) and respondents from the South showing the most support (56.6%). The highest support was from male and female respondents aged between 25 and 35 years of age (67% and 74.3% respectively). The lowest percentage of support in men was among those aged between 18 and 24 (59.8%). For females, the lowest percentage of support came from those aged between 36 and 45.

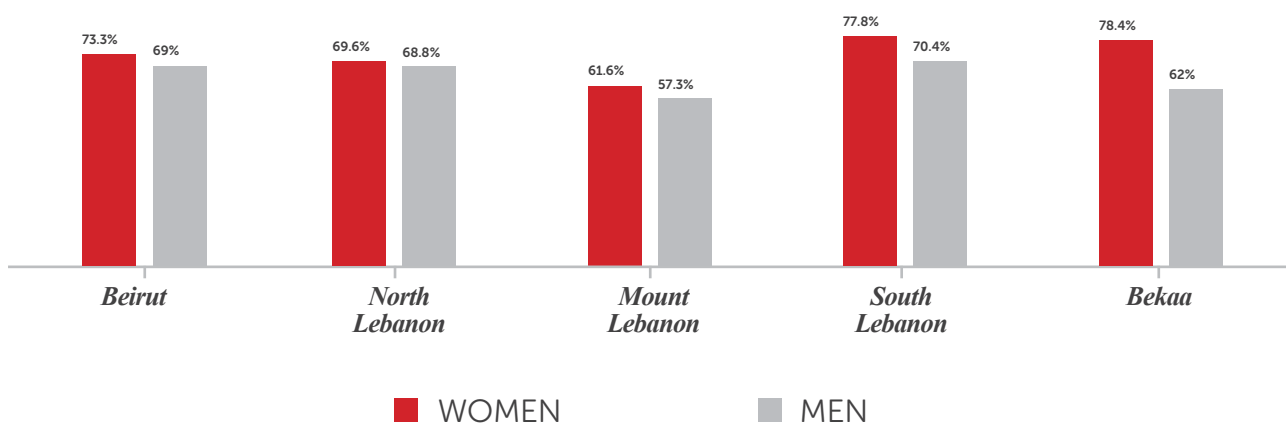


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 12 % Of responses supporting a female minister of state for women’s affairs in Lebanon, by gender and area of residence

## FEMALE RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO VOTE FOR WOMEN THAN FOR MEN

Survey respondents were asked to choose who they would vote for if two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, were running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon. While 43.7% of women would chose a female, only 9.7% of men would choose a female. However, 64.4% of men responded that gender did not matter, as opposed to 46.6% of women.

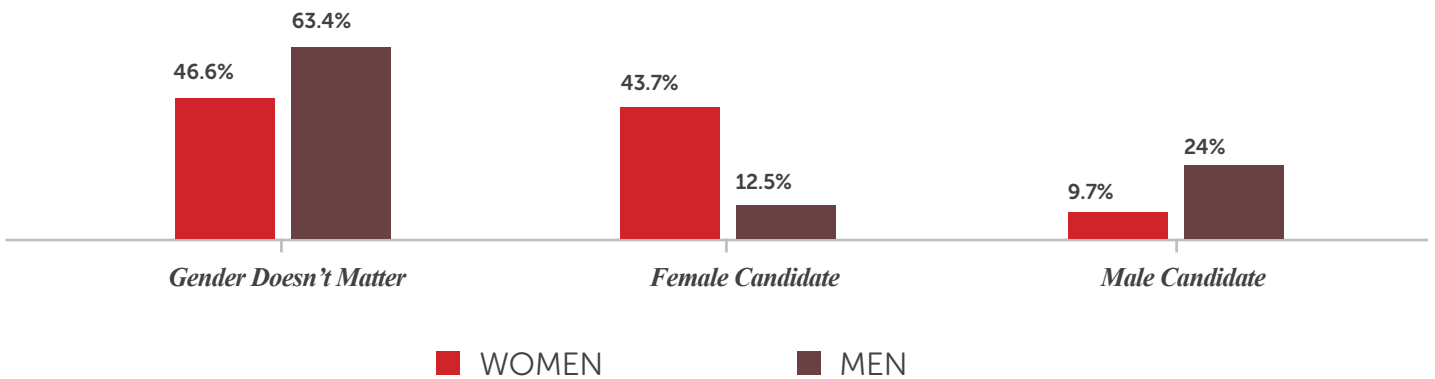


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 13 - % of responses to the options of 'If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon, who would you vote for?' by gender

Looking at the age variable, men above 46 were least likely to vote for an equally qualified woman, with 16.7% saying they would choose the female, compared to women aged 46 and above who were the most likely to choose a female at 51.5%.

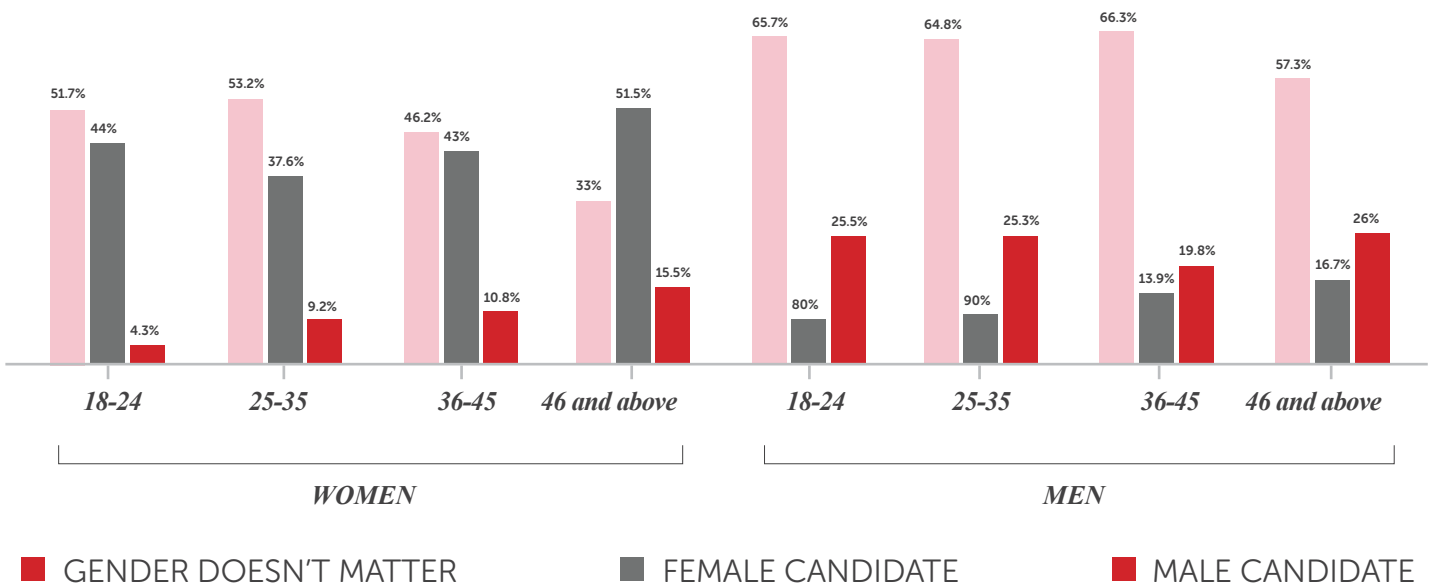


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 14 % of responses to the options of 'If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon, who would you vote for? By gender and age

An individual's education level also influenced their answers. The higher a respondent's education, the more they considered gender irrelevant. This was the response from 75.1% of men and 54% of women with university level education.

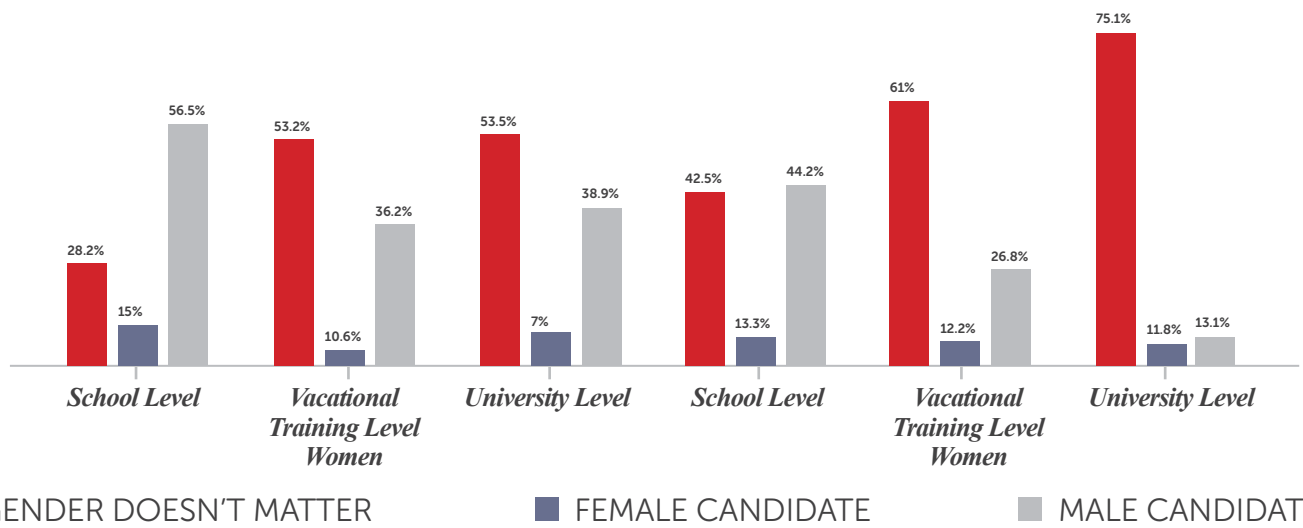


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 15 % - of responses to the options of 'If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon, who would you vote for? By gender and education level

The geographic distribution of respondents showed that Beirut residents are most likely (77%) to vote for an equally qualified female candidate, with respondents in the North being the least likely (26.9%) to vote for equally qualified women.

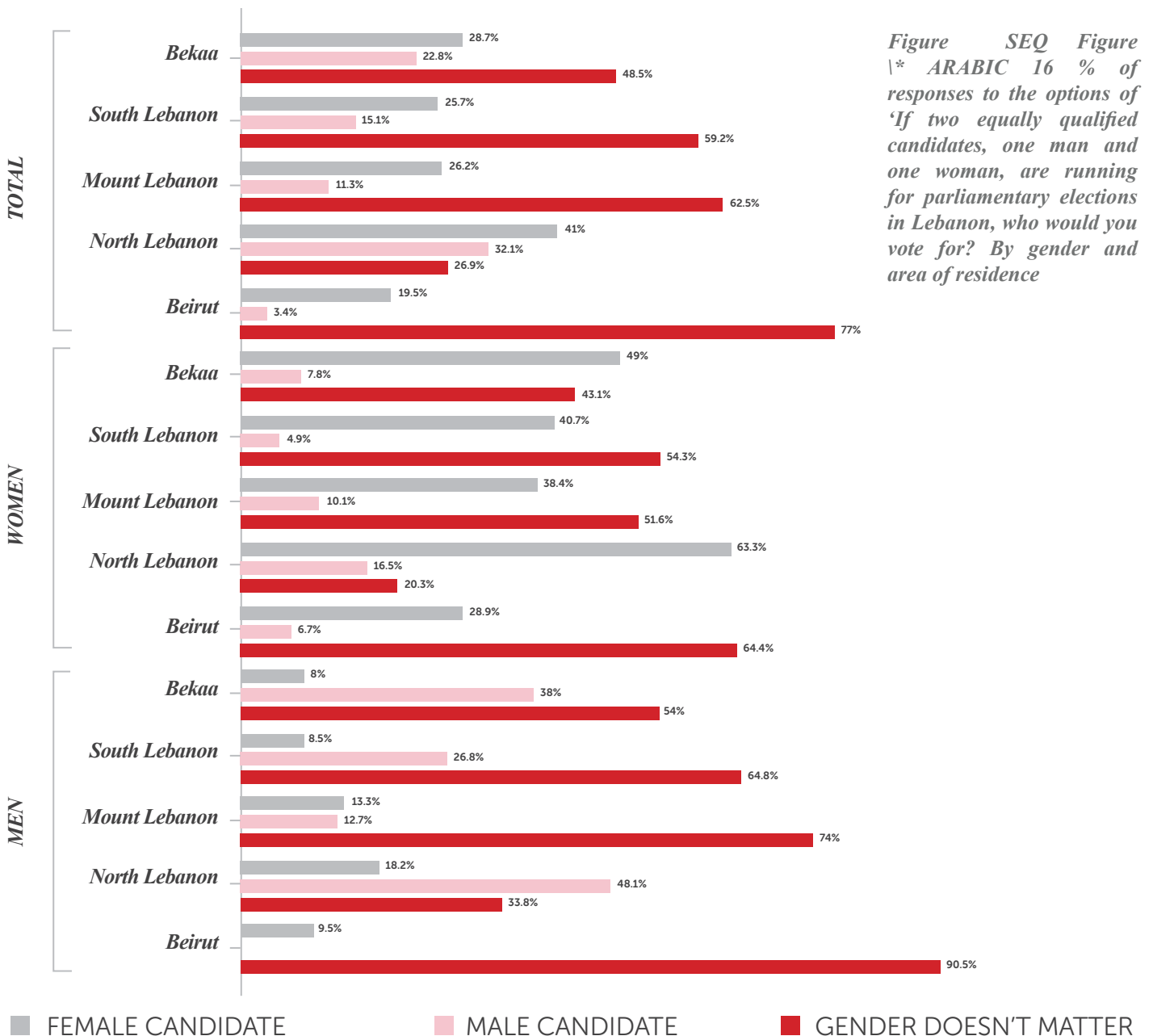


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 16 % of responses to the options of 'If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon, who would you vote for? By gender and area of residence



Interestingly, 46.5% of respondents with the lowest income (below \$500 per month) were more likely to vote for a female candidate than respondents with income above \$2000 per month, at 26.3%.

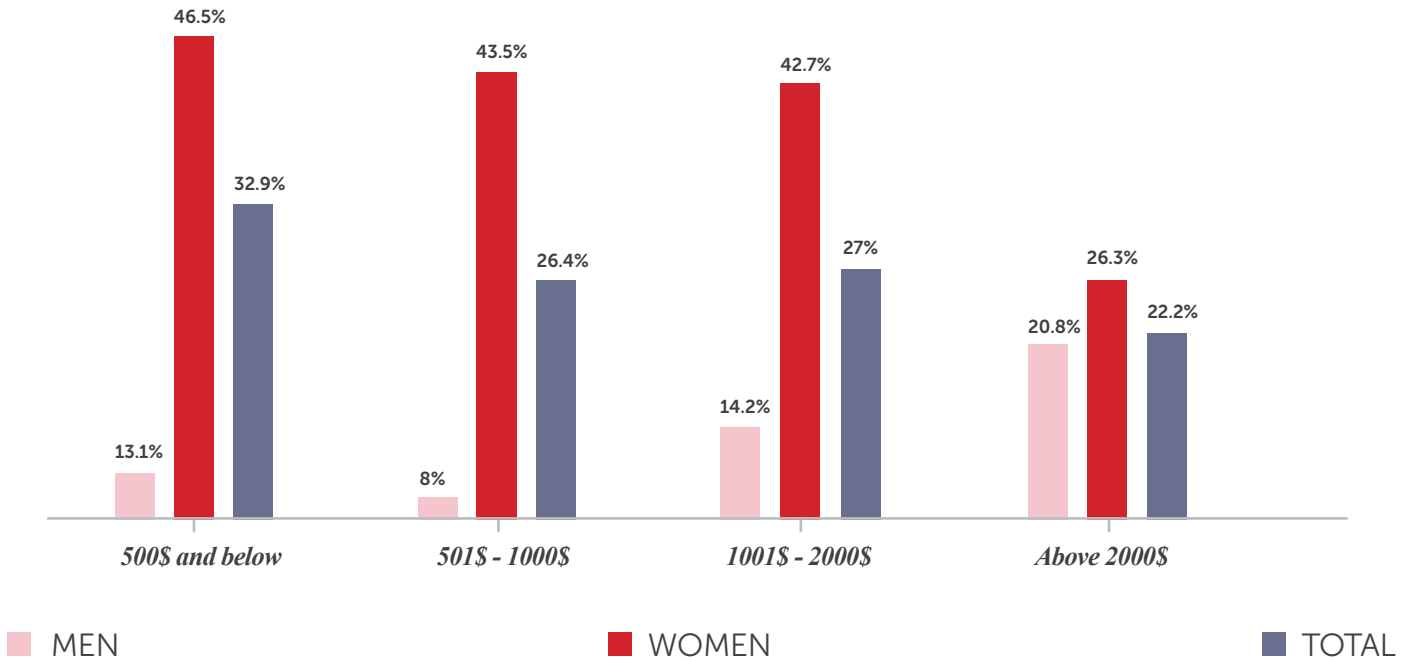


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 17 - % of selection of Option: 'Female candidate' to the question 'If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections in Lebanon, who would you vote for?' by gender and monthly income

## PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN IN GENERAL

GENERALLY, RESPONDENTS FOUND WOMEN TO BE MORE EMOTIONAL AND STUBBORN THAN MEN

Generally, the adjective most attributed to women by all respondents was 'emotional', with 61.9% agreement that it is truer for women than for men. While 'emotional' and 'stubborn' were highly attributed to women (61.9% and 39.4% respectively), aggressiveness and assertiveness were the least attributed to women (11.70% and 16.10% respectively). Generally, respondents indicated that 'aggressive' and 'assertive' are adjectives representative of both women and men (49.40% and 49.70% respectively).

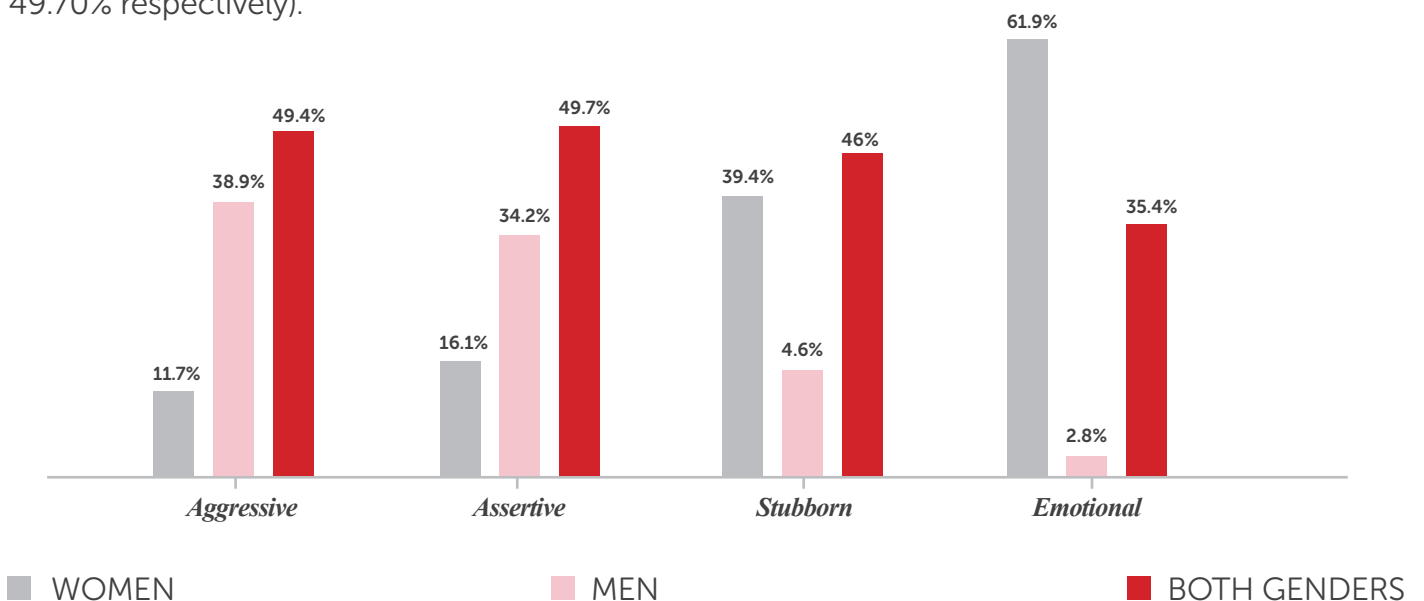


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 18 - % of responses to 'Which of these adjectives are truer to men than to women'

## RESPONDENTS FROM THE NORTH WERE MOST LIKELY TO ATTRIBUTE 'EMOTIONAL' TO WOMEN

Generally, respondents indicated that women were more emotional than men, with 61.9% indicating this. Only 2.8% considered men to be the more emotional, while 35.4% consider both men and women to be emotional. The region that most primarily considers women as emotional is North Lebanon (88.5%), while the region where this was felt the least is Beirut (40.2%). For both men and women, more than half perceived women as more emotional, at 58.4% and 65.2% respectively.

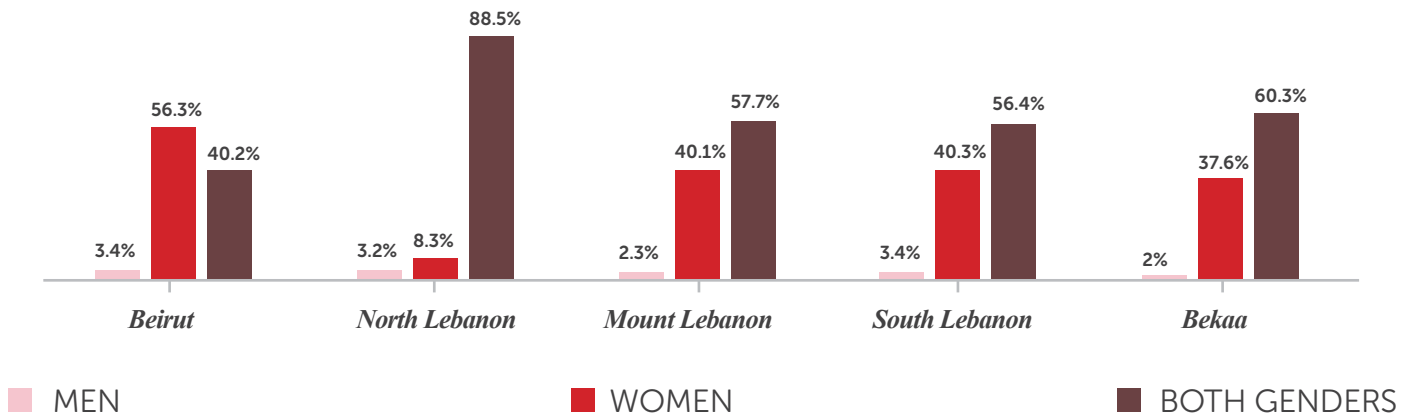


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 19 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being emotional, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' by area of residence

## THE HIGHER THE EDUCATION LEVEL THE LESS LIKELY RESPONDENTS WERE TO ATTRIBUTE 'EMOTIONAL' TO WOMEN

Of respondents with a university-level education, 43.2% indicated that 'emotional' could be attributed to both men and women. However, 54.7% of respondents with a university-level education consider women to be more emotional than men. Those with vocational training and school-level education felt the same at 70.1% and 73% respectively.

## GENERALLY, RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT WOMEN ARE LESS AGGRESSIVE AND LESS ASSERTIVE THAN MEN

While 49.8% of respondents indicated that 'aggressiveness' could be attributed to both genders, 38.9% attributed the adjective primarily to men. Similarly, 49.6% of respondents indicated that 'assertiveness' can be attributed to both genders, while 34.2% attributed

the adjective primarily to men. Only 11.7% and 16.2% attributed 'aggressiveness' and 'assertiveness' to women, respectively. More men than women consider men to be more assertive (43.4% and 25.4% respectively). At a lower discrepancy, 20.5% of women and 11.6% of men, consider women to be more assertive. Additionally, 54% of female respondents consider both men and women to be decisive, contrasted with 45% of men.

Regarding age groups, it's notable that 40.6% of respondents 46 and above consider men to be more assertive – compared to between 30% and 35% among other age groups. Additionally, this sentiment is highest (40%) among those with an income between \$501 and \$1000 per month. More respondents (46.3%) with school-level education consider men more assertive than respondents with university-level education and vocational training, at 27.5% and 36.8% respectively.

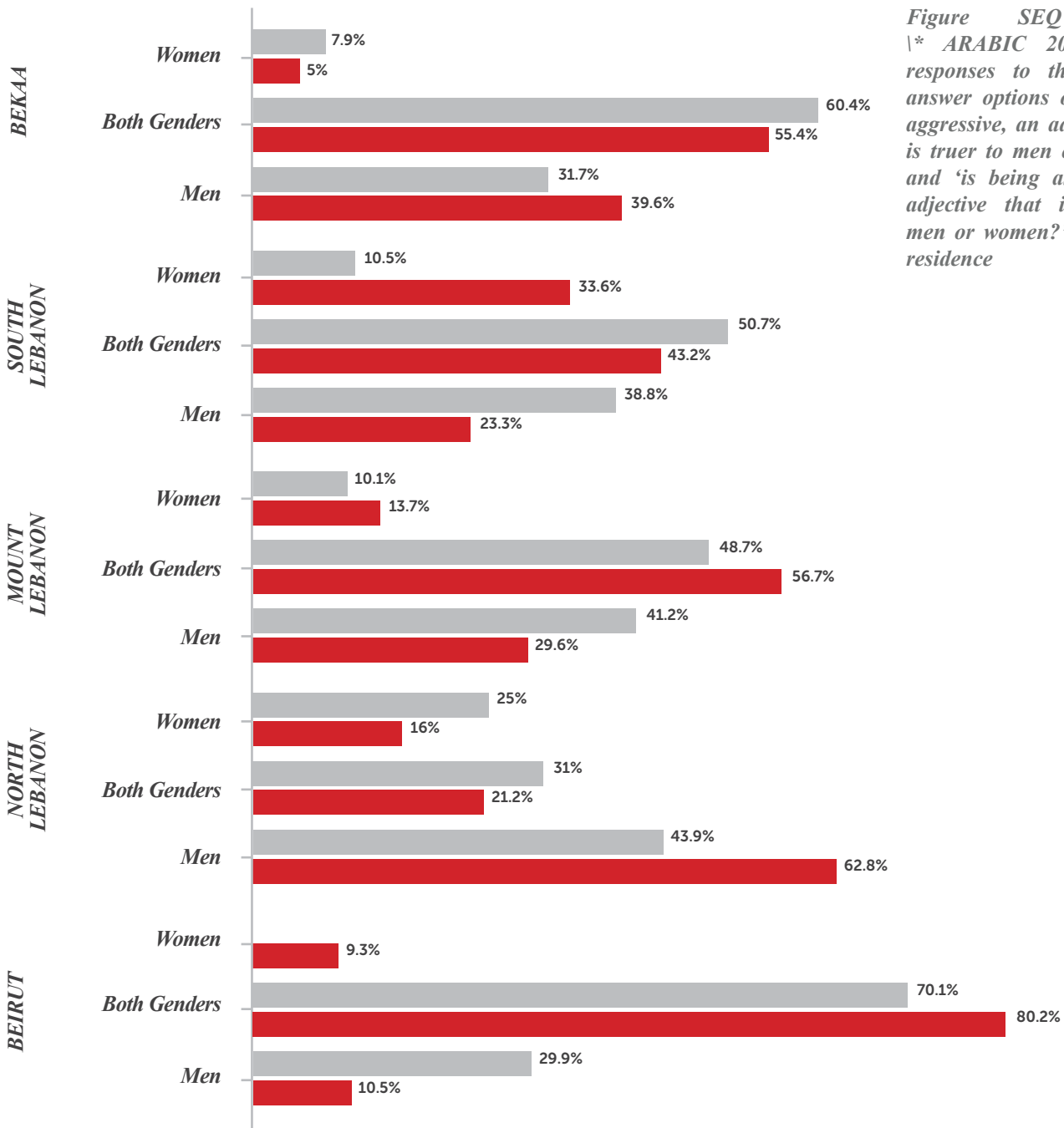


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 20 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being aggressive, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' and 'is being assertive, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' by area of residence

Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 20 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being aggressive, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' and 'is being assertive, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' by area of residence

## UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS AND STUDENTS ATTRIBUTED 'AGGRESSIVENESS' TO MEN THE MOST

Of all responses, respondents who were unemployed had the highest percentage (52.8%) of attributing 'aggressiveness' to men rather than to women or both genders. Compared to other professional statuses, students were the second most likely to attribute 'aggressiveness' to men at 45.1%. Among employers, 40.4% found men to be more aggressive than women. Overall however, the majority of respondents indicated that aggressiveness can be attributed to both genders.

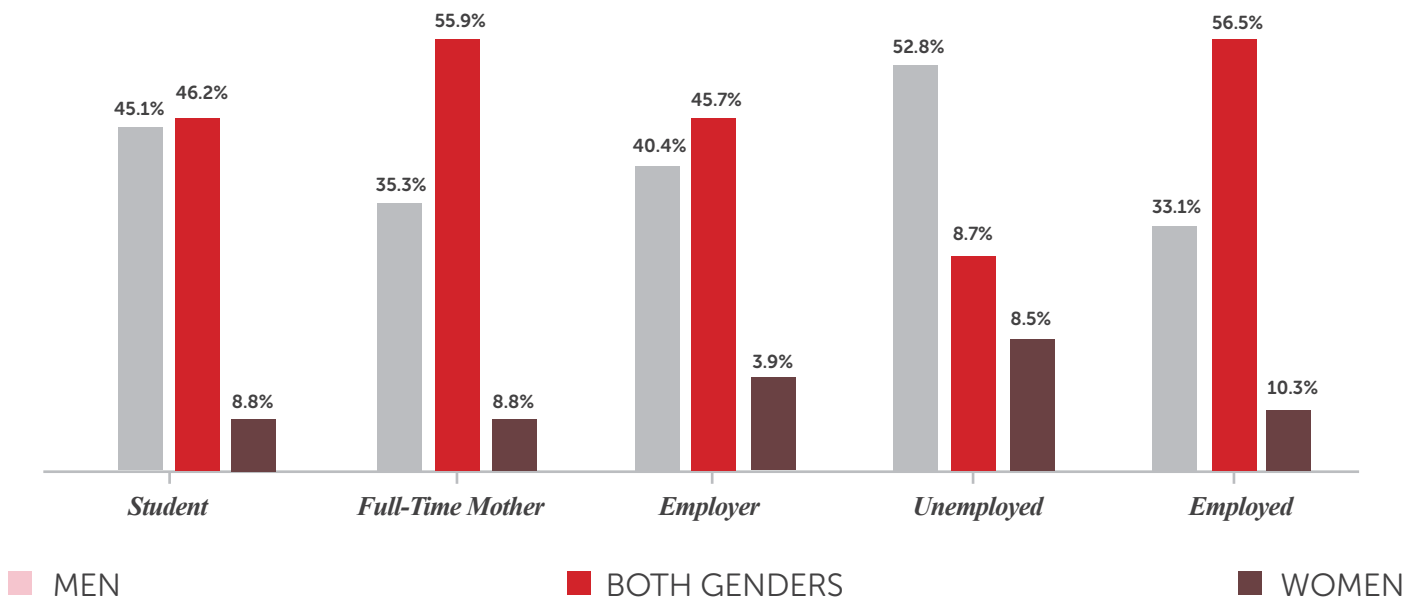


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 21 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being aggressive an adjective that is truer to men or women?', by professional status

### RESPONDENTS FROM THE NORTH FOUND WOMEN MORE CARING AND MORE HARDWORKING THAN MEN

Overall, 66% of respondents attributed 'hardworking' to both genders, while 13.1% attributed it primarily to men, and 20.9% attributed it primarily to women. Similarly, 41.6% of respondents attributed 'caring' primarily to women, while 53.1% attributed it to both genders. Respondents from the North have the highest percentage of attributing 'hardworking' to women with at 31.6%, compared to 5.7% of respondents from Beirut who felt the same. Additionally, 66.7% of respondents from the North attributed 'caring' primarily to women.

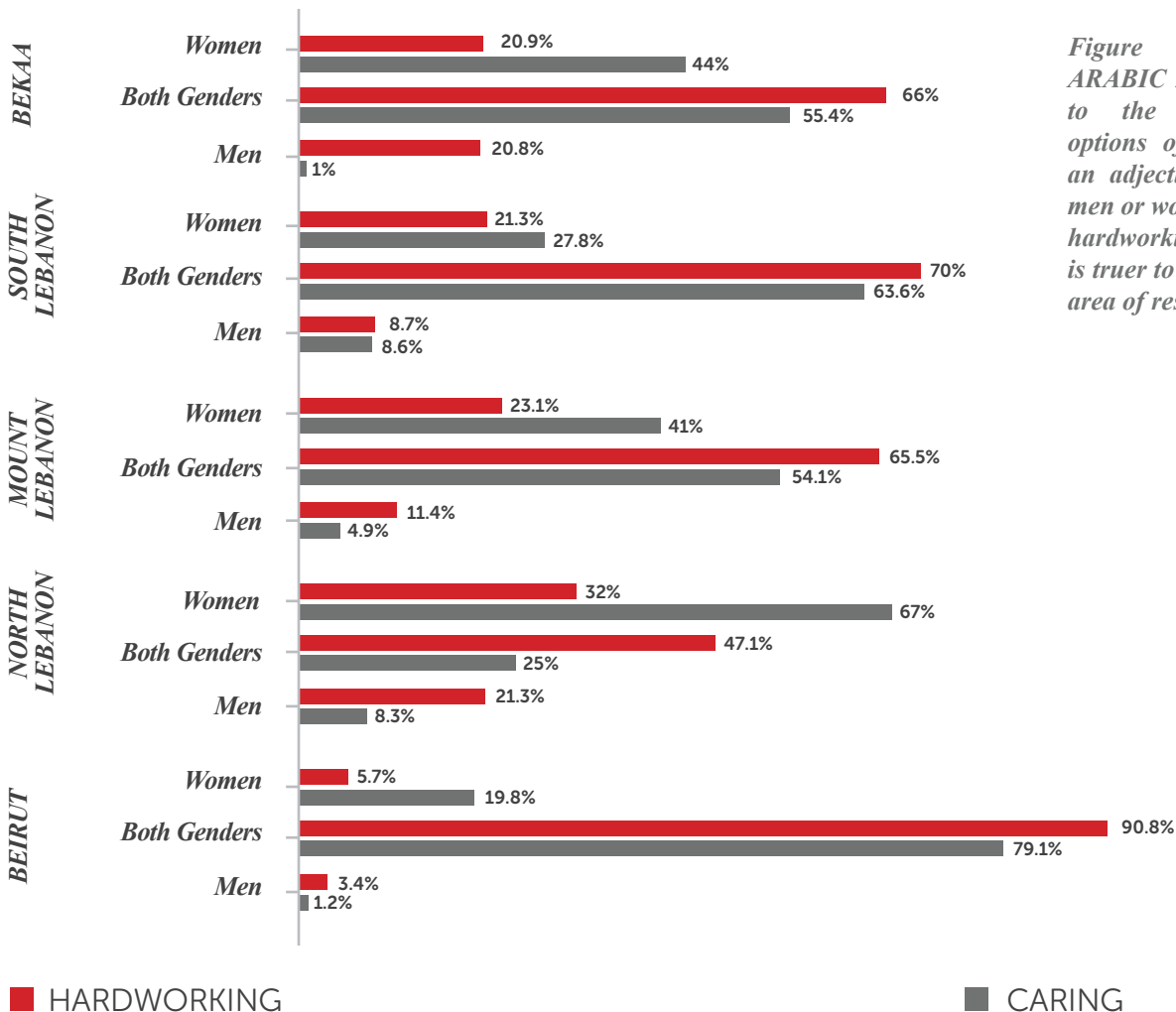


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 22 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being caring, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' and 'is being hardworking, an adjective that is truer to men or women?' by area of residence

## MARRIED RESPONDENTS FOUND WOMEN MORE HARDWORKING THAN MEN

More than half (66%) of respondents considered both men and women hardworking, but when choosing one or the other, more respondents associated women (20.9%) with being hardworking than men (13.1%). In Beirut 90.8% of respondents considered both men and women hardworking, in contrast with only 47.1% of North Lebanon respondents. Seen through the employment variable the highest sentiment was among full-time mothers (32.4%) compared to 25% among unemployed and 20.6% among employees.

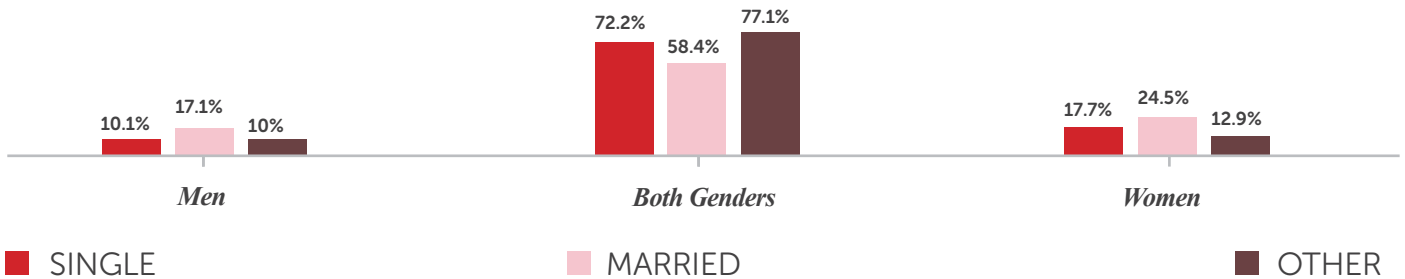


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 23 - % of responses to the different answer options of 'is being hardworking an adjective that is truer to men or women?', by social status

### RESPONDENTS ATTRIBUTED 'STUBBORNESS' MORE TO WOMEN THAN TO MEN

Almost half of survey respondents consider both men and women to be stubborn (46%), but there was a high tendency (39.4%) to associate stubbornness primarily with women more than with men (14.6%). North Lebanon showed the largest association of stubbornness to one gender as opposed to associating for both (51.9% toward women and 26.9% toward men). Interestingly, the youngest age group were most likely to consider women to be more stubborn, at 49.3%.

### FULL-TIME MOTHERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO

### ATTRIBUTE 'HUMBLENESS' TO WOMEN THAN TO MEN

Humbleness was predominantly attributed to both men and women across all regions (61.5% of all respondents), with the highest attribution to both genders in Beirut (86%). The area with the highest attribution of humbleness primarily to women was in North Lebanon (34.2%). Of total respondents, 15.3% perceived men to be more humble, while 23.3% of all respondents consider women to be more humble.

## PERCEPTIONS OF THE CHALLENGES TO WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

### GENERALLY, RESPONDENTS THINK THAT POLITICAL PARTIES ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGE TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Survey respondents were given six options to choose from to answer a question about the main challenges to women's participation in politics in Lebanon. From the six options, respondents mostly (37.1%) chose 'political parties' hesitation to nominate women on their lists'.

Female responses agreed, with 36.5% identifying political parties as the main challenge, followed by the challenge of 'women's social roles (time, childcare, etc.)' at 23.2%. Male respondents agreed mostly with 37.9% selecting 'political parties' hesitation to nominate women on their lists' (37.9%) and 'women's social gender roles' (21.5%) as the top two challenges. The least selected challenge by men and women is that 'political work is not suitable for women' at 3.7%, followed by 5.2% for 'women's lack of knowledge\competency'.

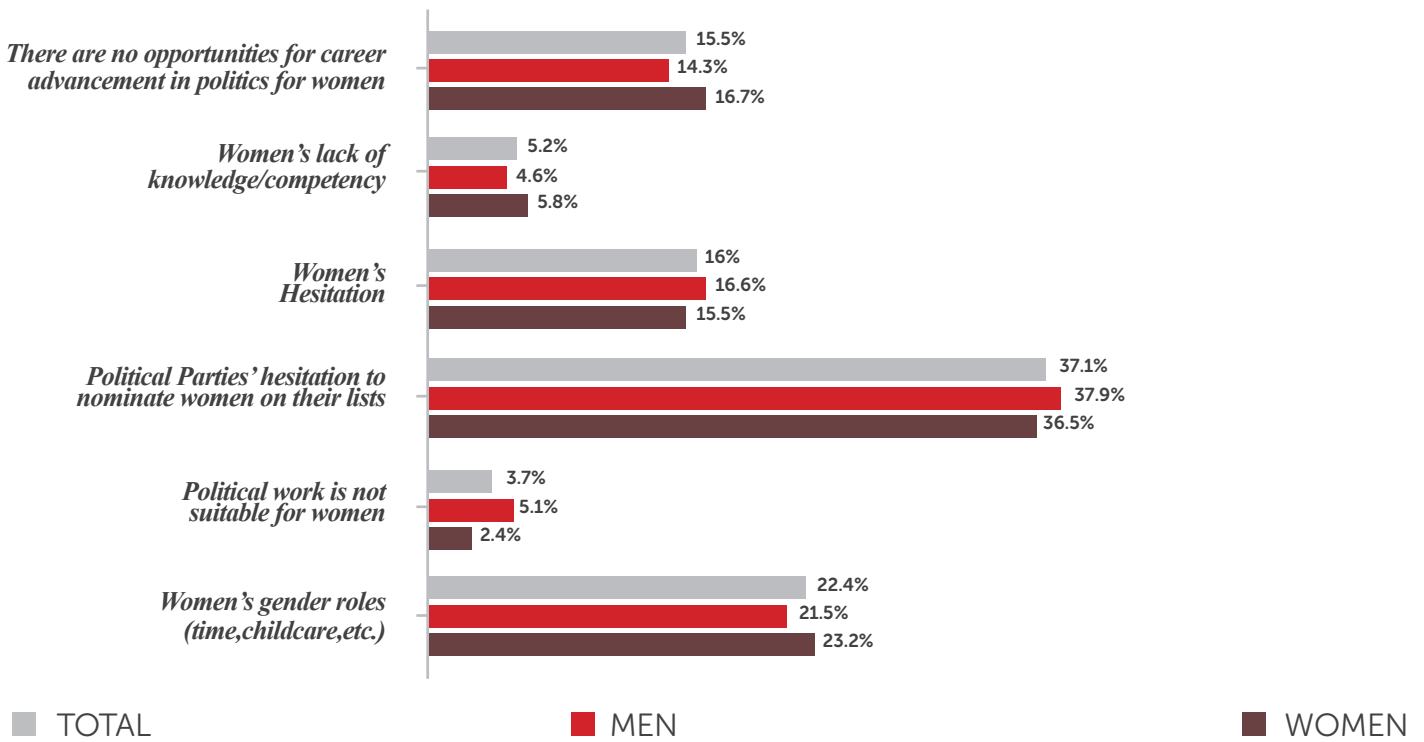


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 24 - % of responses to 'In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge that hinders women's participation in political life in Lebanon?' by gender

### FEMALE RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN FOUND GENDER ROLES TO BE THE MAIN CHALLENGE TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

The two most chosen challenges by female respondents with children were 'women's social roles (time, childcare, etc.)' at 27.7% and 'Political Parties' hesitation to nominate women on their lists' at 33.5%. Female respondents without children agreed but with ratios of 19.2% and 39.3% respectively. Full-time mothers chose 'women's social roles (time, childcare, etc.)' as the biggest challenge at 37.6%, followed by 'political Parties' hesitation to nominate women on their lists' at 29.7%.

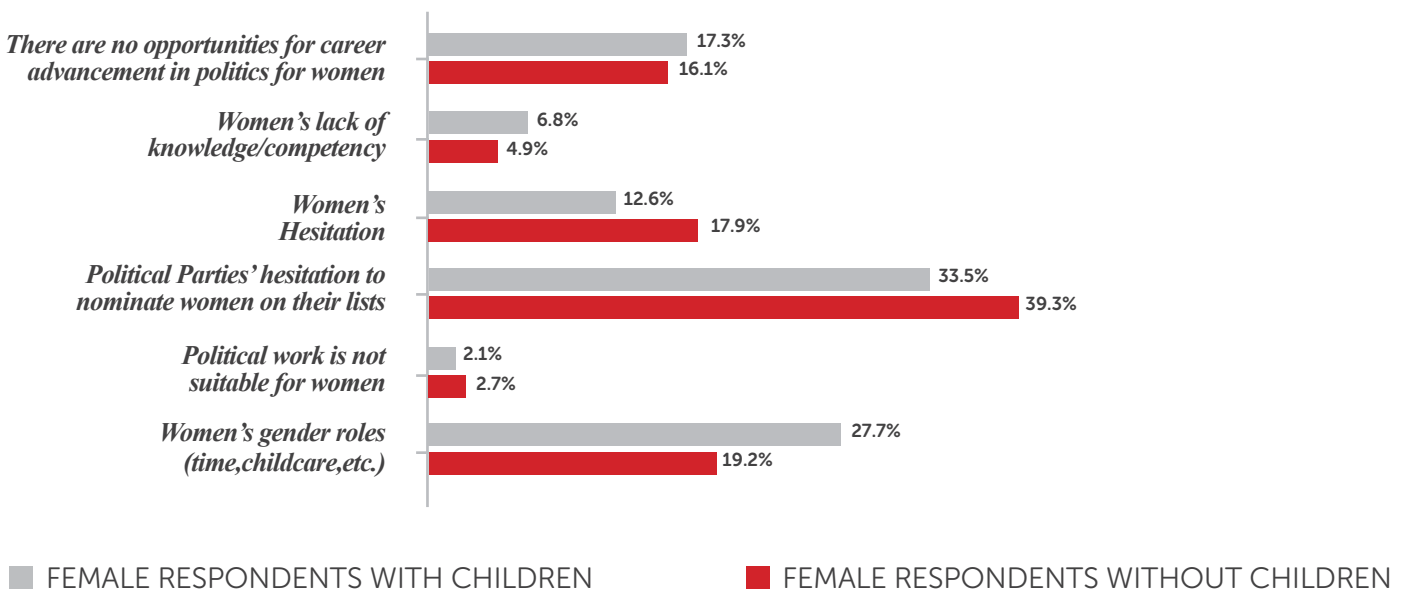


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 25 - % of female respondents' responses to 'In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge that hinders women's participation in political life in Lebanon?' by whether they have children or not



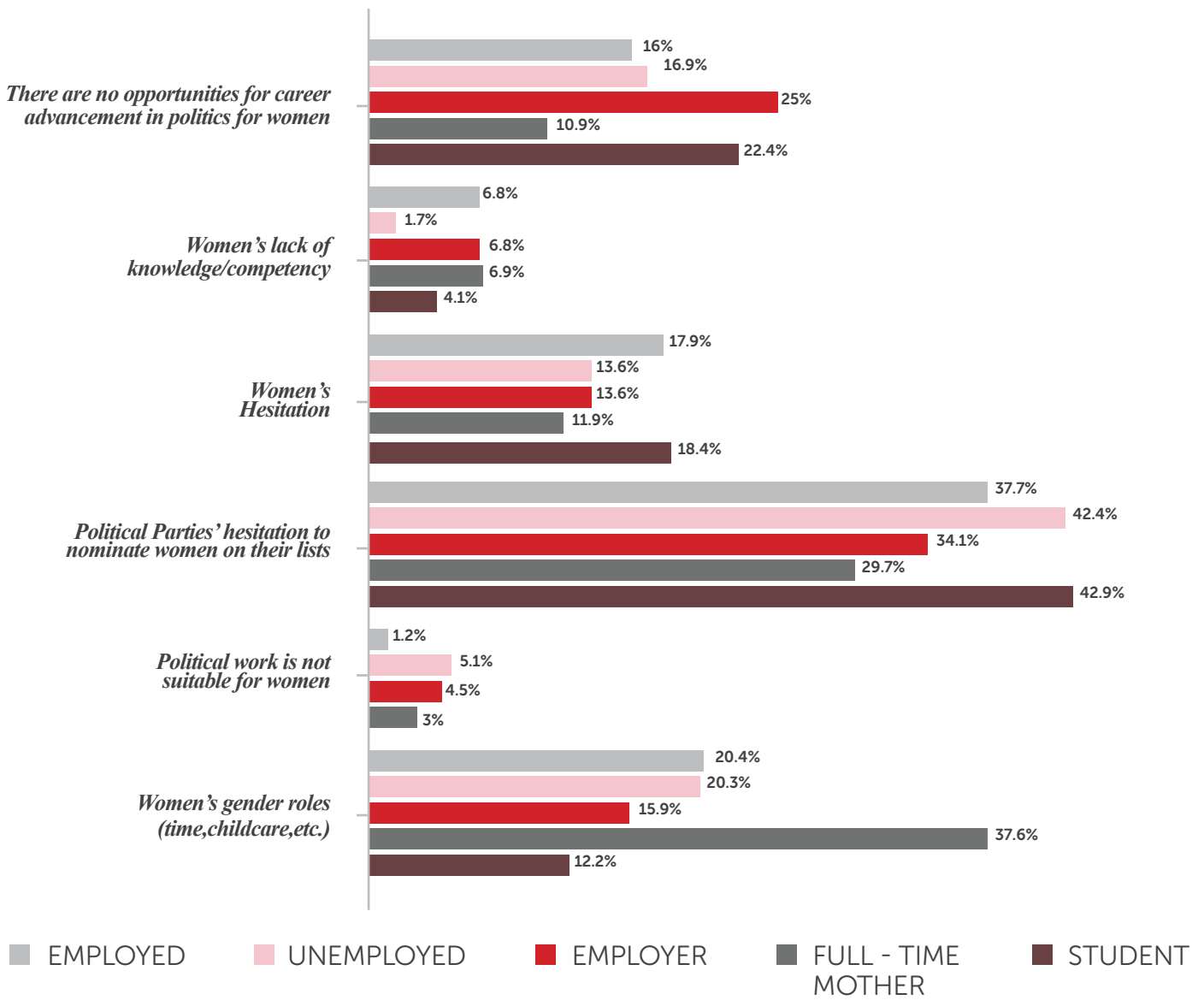


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 26 - % of female respondent's responses to 'In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge that hinders women's participation in political life in Lebanon?' by employment status

**GENERALLY, RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT MEN WERE MORE CAPABLE OF BEING ELECTED TO PUBLIC OFFICE WHILE ALSO ENJOYING A HEALTHY FAMILY LIFE**

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought men and women could be elected to public office while managing to have a healthy family life. While most answers agreed to both men and women being able to do so, the highest percentage identified men as primarily being able to do so (83%), with a slightly smaller percentage for women's ability to do so (80%). Respondents from the North of Lebanon agreed the least with women's ability to be elected and manage a healthy family life, with 65.4% of respondents from the North indicating that women could, compared to 71.8% indicating that men could.

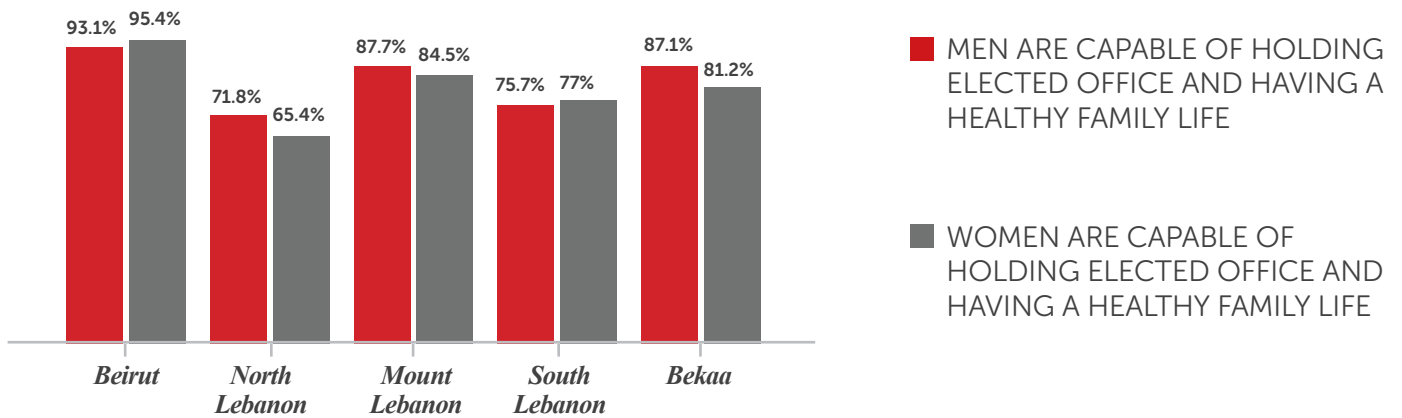


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 27 % of responses to both questions that ‘Men and women are capable of holding elected office and having a healthy family life’ by area of residence

Monthly income also influenced response rates, as the higher the income the more respondents agreed to both men and women’s ability to handle such responsibilities, as well as manage a healthy family life. For example, respondents with a monthly income of \$500 and below agreed that men (77.9%) and women (78.3%) can hold public office and manage a healthy family life, respectively. However, 95.8% and 91.7% of respondents with a monthly income above \$2000 agreed to the same.

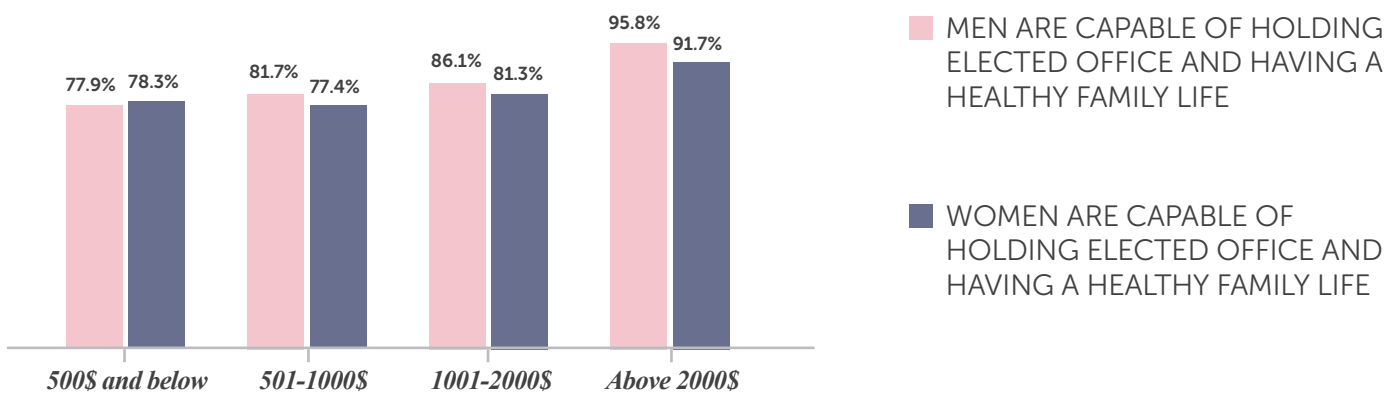


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 28 - % of responses to both questions that ‘Men and women are capable of holding elected office and having a healthy family life’ by monthly income

### MEN FELT THAT A WOMAN’S POSITION IN POLITICS WOULD INTERFERE WITH HER FAMILIAL DUTIES

The majority of overall survey respondents (nearly 57%) disagreed with the statement that ‘if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties’. However, gender and the area of residence revealed response discrepancies. Separately, 47.6% of males and 65.2% of females disagreed with the statement. Almost 30% of respondents from the Bekaa agreed to the statement, similar to respondents from the North, at 36.5%.

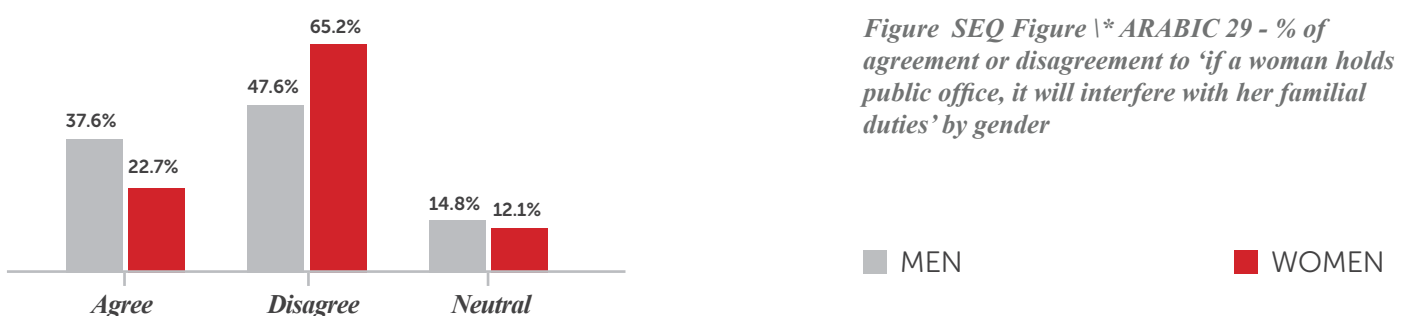


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 29 - % of agreement or disagreement to ‘if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties’ by gender

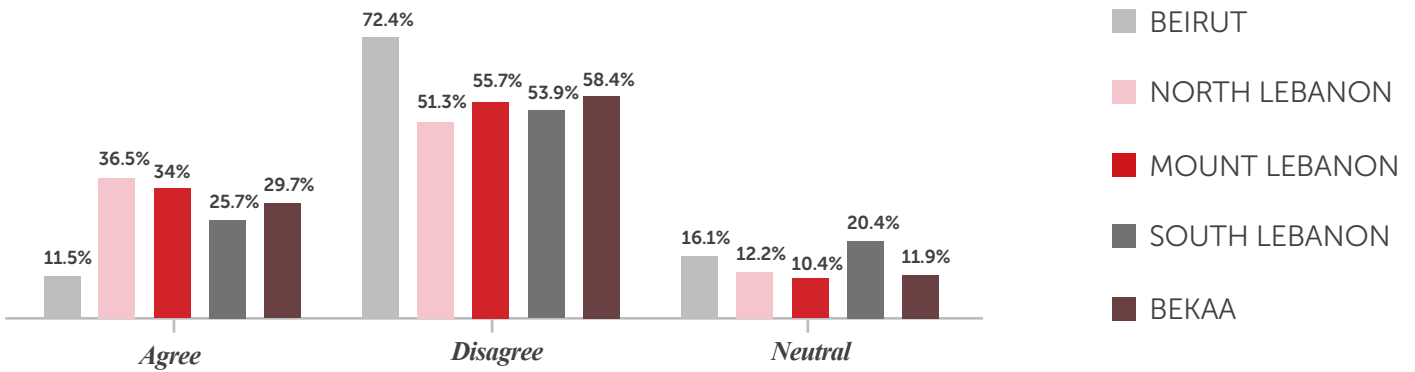


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 30 % Of agreement or disagreement to 'if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties' by area of residence

### MALE RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN AGREED MORE TO THE STATEMENT THAT HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE WOULD INTERFERE WITH A WOMAN'S FAMILIAL DUTIES

More men with children (45%), than women with children (32.5%) agreed to the statement that 'if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties'. Amongst women and men without children, the ratios were 14.3% and 32% in agreement respectively. Generally, of all respondents with children, almost 39% agreed to the statement that 'if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties'.

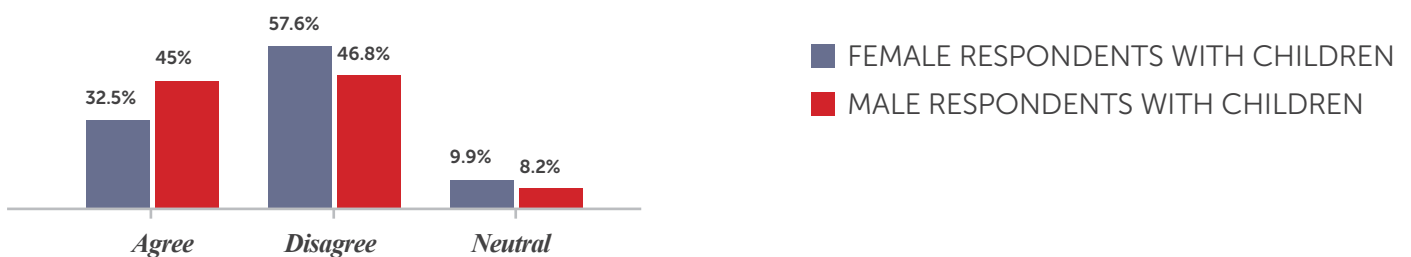


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 31 % Of agreement or disagreement to 'if a woman holds public office, it will interfere with her familial duties' by gender and family demographics

## PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL PARTIES

### MOST SURVEY RESPONDENTS SUPPORTED WOMEN ASSUMING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN POLITICAL PARTIES

Most respondents (79.8%) indicated that they support women being assigned to leadership positions in political parties. Most (71.2%) also found political parties to be biased against assigning important political roles to women. Respondents' answers varied by 10 percentage points based on their gender, with 84.3% of women supporting women assuming leadership positions in political parties, and only 74.9% of men feeling the same.

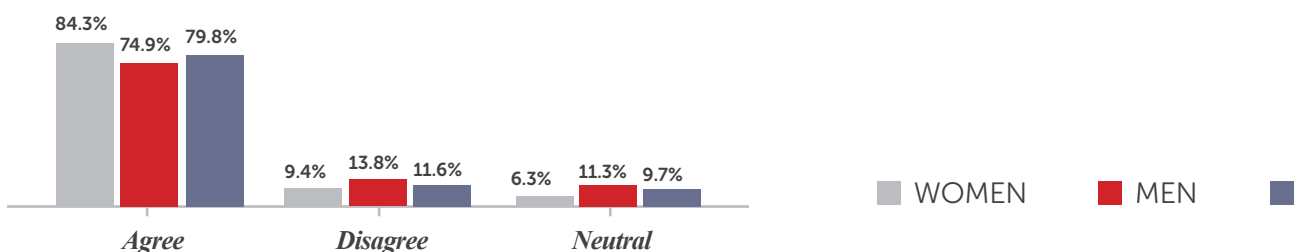


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 32 - % of responses to 'I support women being assigned to leadership roles in political parties' by gender

Respondents in Beirut (90.8%) and Mount Lebanon (85.8%) were more likely to express support for women being leaders of political parties, while respondents in North Lebanon (67.3%) showed the least support. Similarly, 81.6% of respondents in Beirut and 77.7% of respondents in Mount Lebanon found political parties to be biased against appointing women to important positions, versus only 38.6% of respondents in the Bekaa holding the same opinion. This contrasted with 80.2% of respondents from the Bekaa supporting women being assigned to leadership roles in political parties.

Additionally, older respondents were notably less likely to express support for women in leadership positions, with 16.1% of respondents aged 46 and above stating that they did not support women as leaders in political parties.

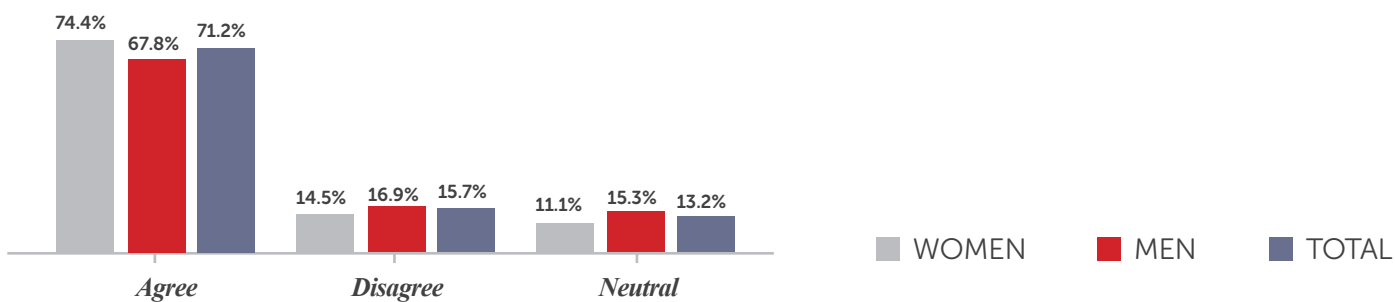


Figure 33 % of responses to 'I find political parties gender-biased in assigning important political roles in Lebanon' by gender

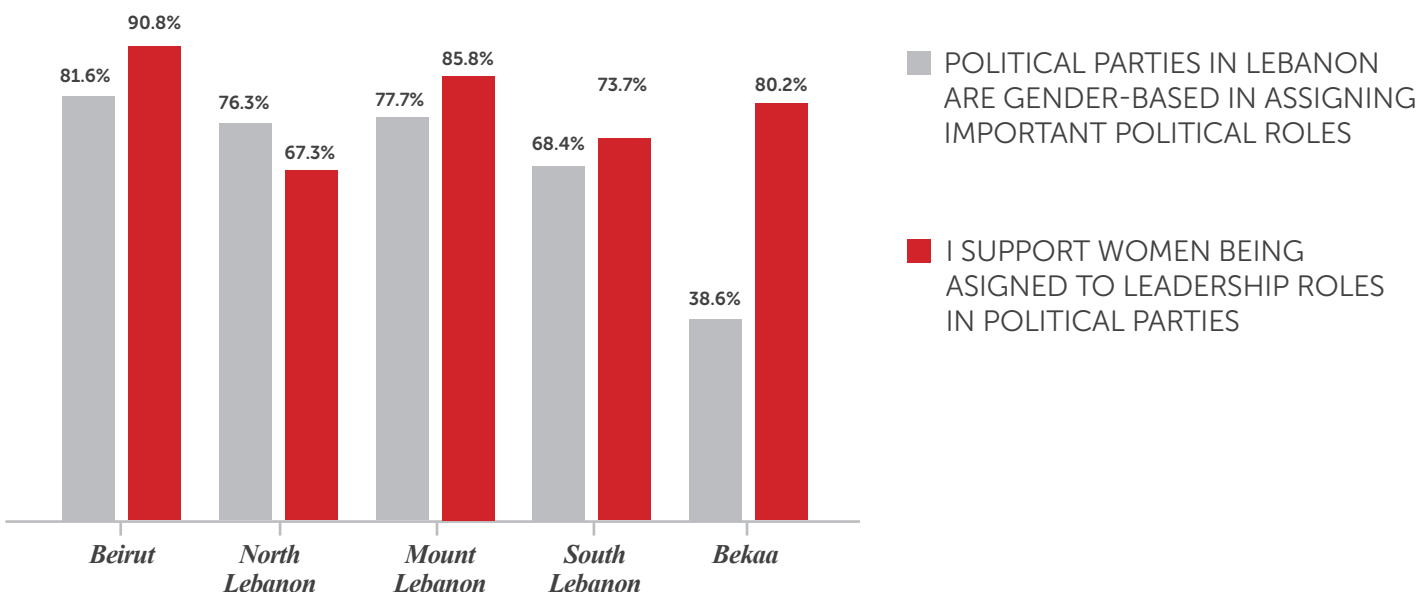


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 34 % of respondents who indicated that political parties are gender-biased in assigning roles and that women should be assigned to leadership roles in political parties, by area of residence

### THE HIGHER THE EDUCATION LEVEL, THE MORE RESPONDENTS SUPPORTED WOMEN BEING ASSIGNED TO LEADERSHIP ROLES IN POLITICAL PARTIES

Respondents' support also depended on their education and income levels. For instance, university graduates (7.2%) and those earning more than \$2000 per month (2.8%) were less likely than average (11.6%) to not support women assuming leadership positions in political parties. They were also less likely than the average (15.7%) to indicate that political parties were unbiased in assigning women to important political roles, with only 12.1% of those having university degrees and 9.7% of those earning more than \$2000 per month agreeing with that statement.

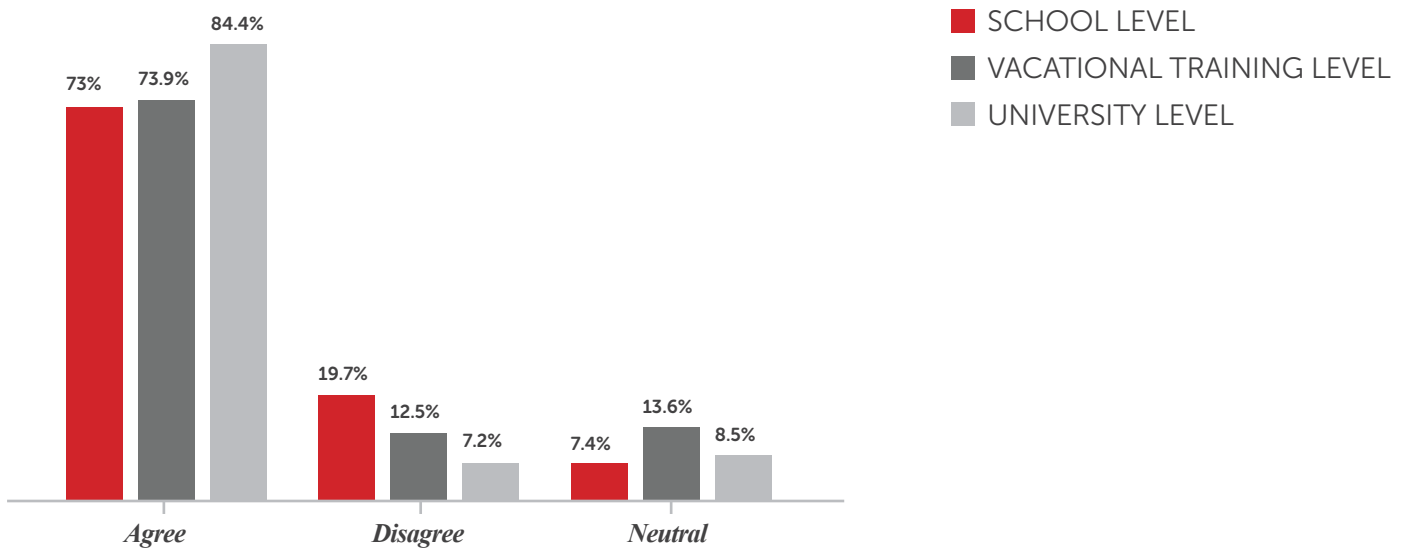


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 35 % of responses to 'I support women being assigned to leadership roles in political parties' by education level

### SURVEY RESPONDENTS FELT THAT POLITICAL PARTIES ONLY ASSIGN WOMEN TO LEADERSHIP POSITIONS TO INCREASE THEIR OWN PARTY'S POPULARITY

Slightly more women than men (47.1% and 42.2% respectively) thought that political parties only assigned women to leadership positions to gain popularity. Additionally, older respondents were more likely than younger ones to hold the same view. Moreover, married respondents were also more likely to think that the main motivation for assigning women to leadership positions is popularity, with 49.4% of married respondents holding that view, versus 41.3% of non-married

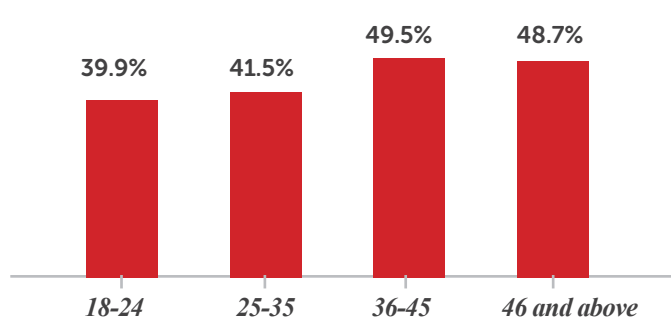


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 36- % of respondents who indicated that 'political parties only assign women to leadership positions to increase their popularity' by age

Except for respondents from the Bekaa, respondents from all other regions showed high response rates, feeling that political parties assign women to leadership positions to gain popularity. This meant 34.5% of respondents from Beirut, 57.1% of respondents from North Lebanon, 48.5% of respondents from Mount Lebanon, 44.7% of respondents from the South and 22.8% of respondents from the Bekaa.

### MORE THAN HALF OF RESPONDENTS FROM THE SOUTH INDICATED THAT ONLY WOMEN SHOULD WORK ON 'WOMEN-RELATED ISSUES' IN POLITICAL PARTIES

Overall, 41.2% of respondents indicated that only women should be assigned for matters that concern women within political parties. This was highest in South Lebanon at 51.3% and in lowest in Beirut at 31%. Older respondents

were also more likely to think that only women should be assigned to women-related issues in political parties, with only 33.9% of those between 18 and 24 agreeing to the statement, versus 46.1% of those older than 46 years. Additionally, married respondents (47.1%) and those who have children (47.2%) were more likely than average (41.8%) to think that political parties should not assign men to work on women-related issues.

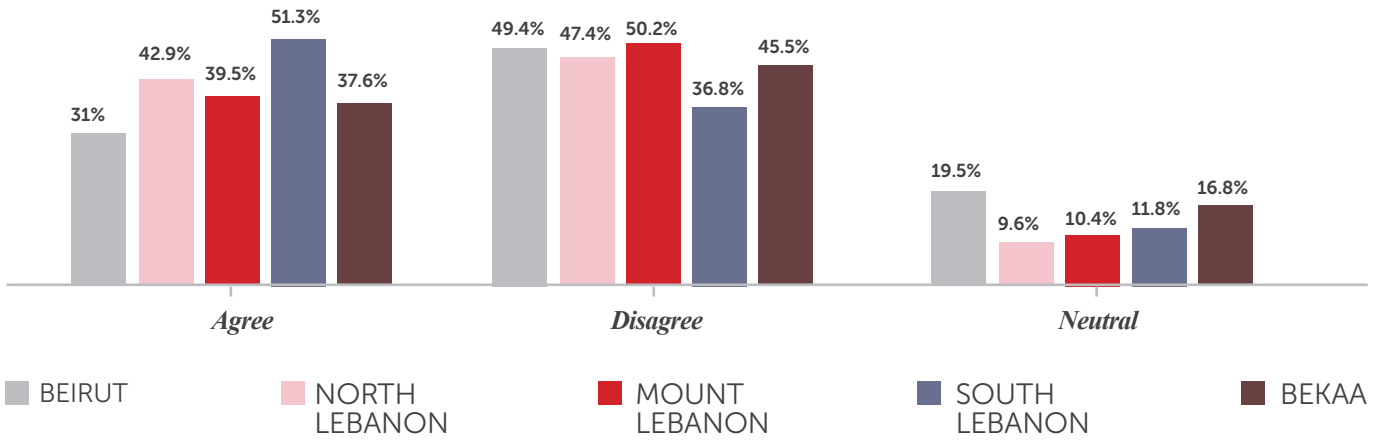


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 37 % of responses to 'Only women should be assigned to matters that concern women within political parties' by area of residence

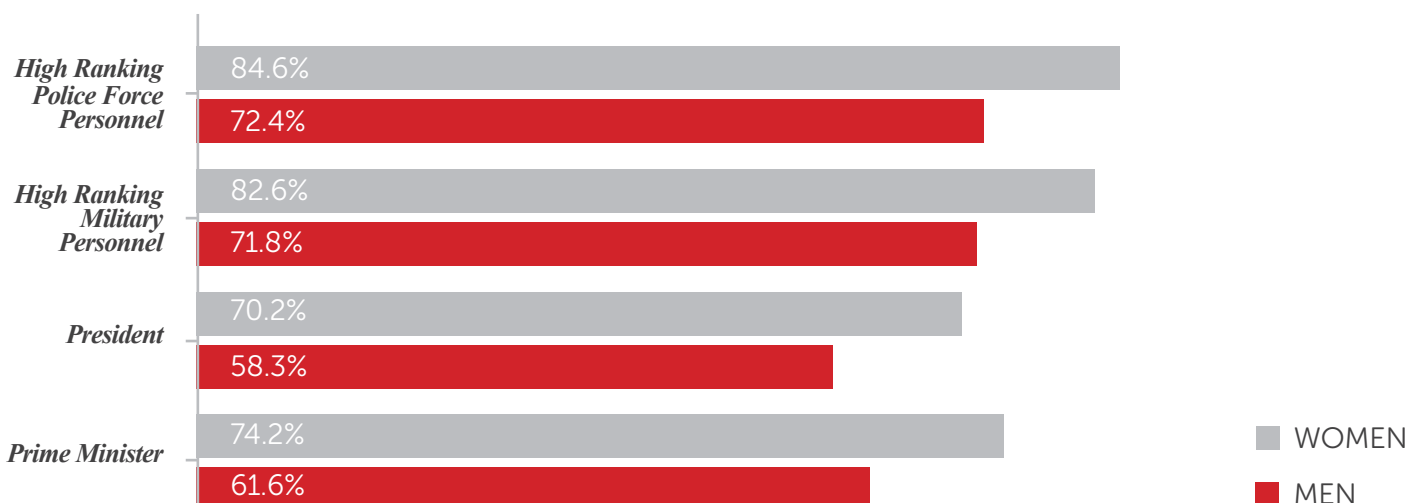
Respondents' views also depended on their education and income levels; the higher the respondents' education and income levels, the less they thought that only women should be working on women's issues in political parties. For instance, 36.6% of those with university-level education agreed with the statement, while 48.8% of those with a school-level education agreed to the same. Similarly, 33.3% of those earning more than \$2000 per month agreed with the statement, compared to the overall average of 41.2%.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SUPPORT WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

### FEMALES WERE MORE SUPPORTIVE OF WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE THAN MALES

Female respondents expressed more support than their male counterparts for women occupying various leadership positions in the political, judicial and security sectors, with an average difference of 10.95%. While respondents exhibited high rates of support for

women occupying positions associated with low levels of power, such as civil society leader (88.8%), municipal member (87.9%) or member of parliament (91.2%), their level of support decreased for higher positions. For instance, only 65.1% of respondents would support a woman as a political party leader, 64.9% as president and 68% as prime minister.



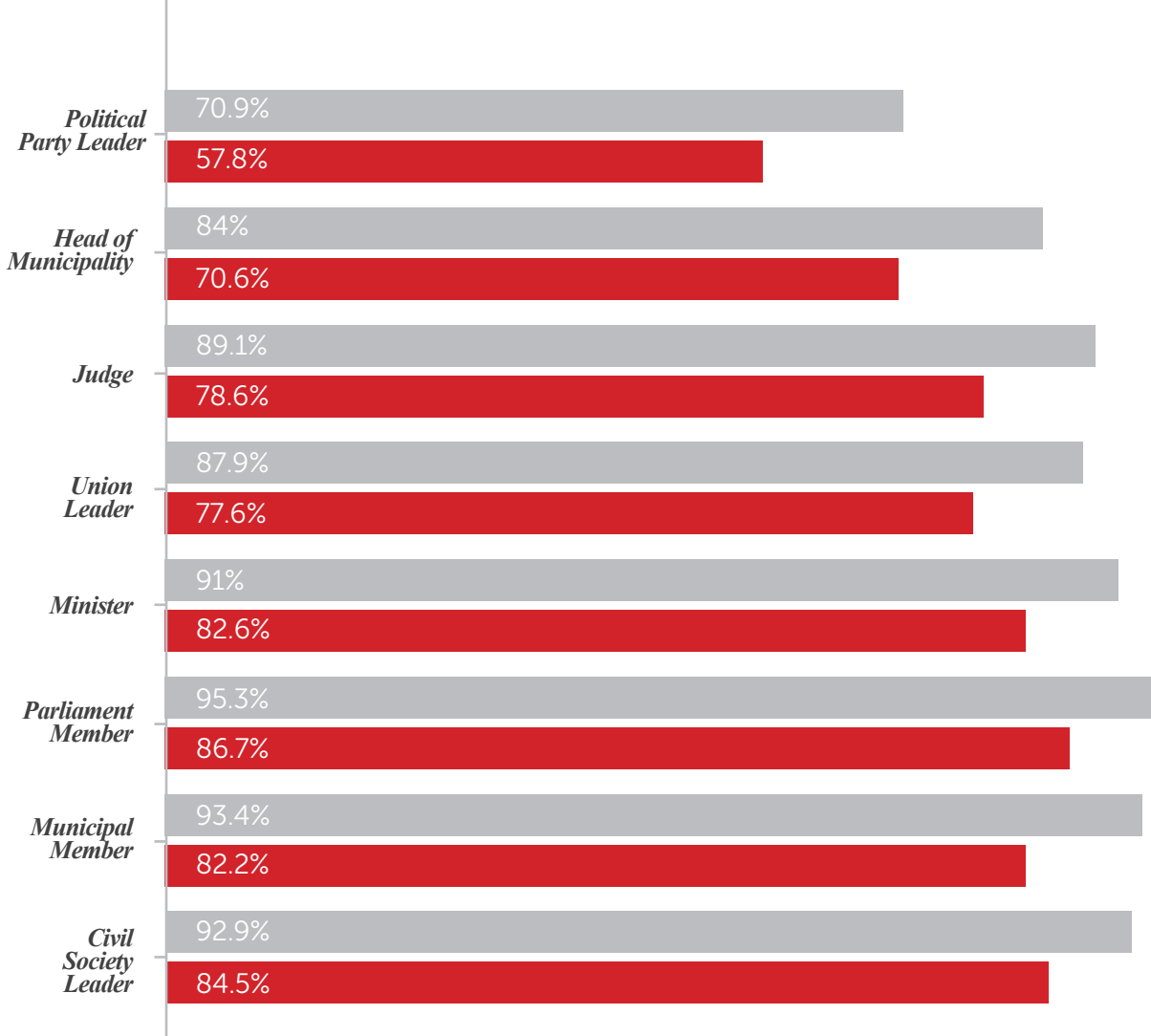
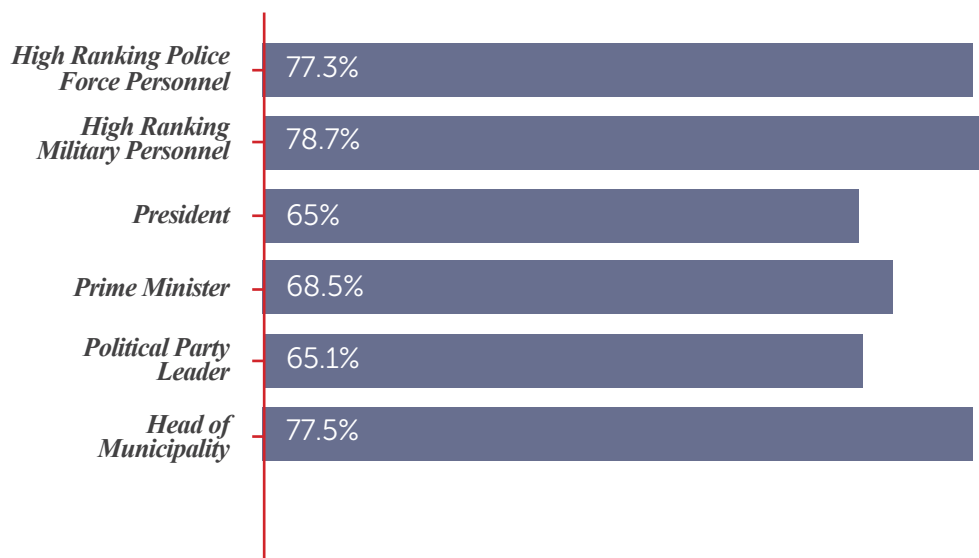


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 38 - % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere, by gender

### SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS DECREASED AS THE POSITION'S LEVEL OF POWER INCREASED

Generally, most respondents support women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere in Lebanon. However, while most respondents support women being in Parliament (91.2%), only 77.3% support women being in leadership positions in the army. Additionally, the positions with the least support compared to other positions were: High-ranking military personnel (77.30%), high-ranking police officer (78.7%), president (65%), prime minister (68.5%), and political party leader (65.1%). Interestingly, the most well-supported occupations for women were member of the parliament (91.2%), civil society leader (88.8%), municipal member (87.9%) and judge (84%).





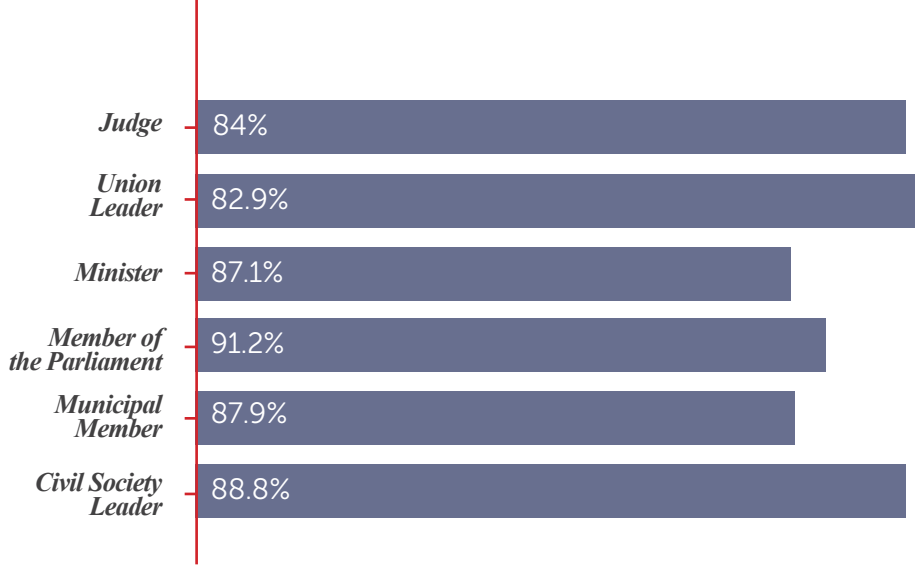


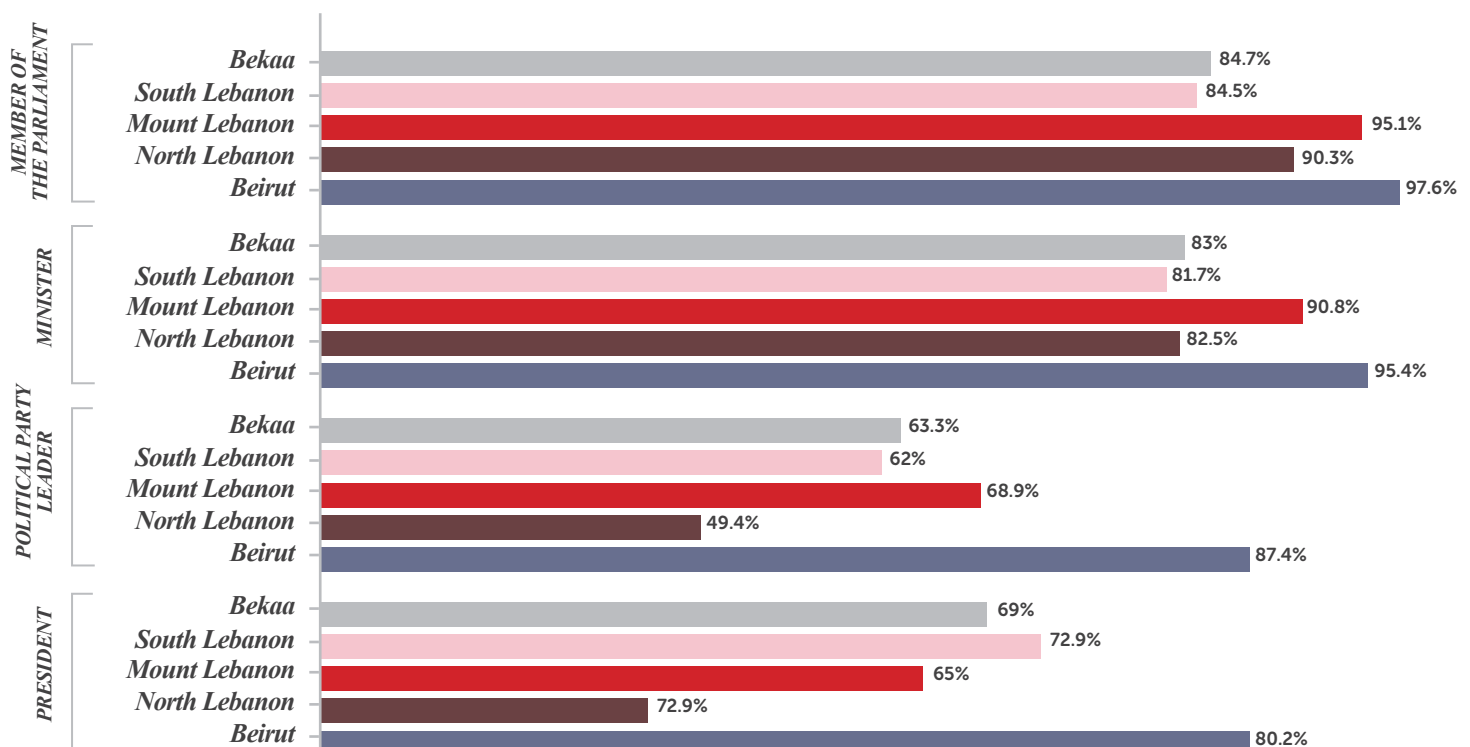
Figure SEQ Figure 1\*  
ARABIC 39 - % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere

### RESPONDENTS FROM THE SOUTH SHOWED THE LEAST SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE AND RESPONDENTS FROM BEIRUT SHOWED THE MOST SUPPORT

Respondents' support for women occupying the above-mentioned positions varied based on their geographical location. Respondents living in Beirut were the most likely to support women occupying positions in the political sphere. They were notably more likely than average to support women in occupying positions associated with high levels of power. For instance, 87.4% support women as leaders of political parties (compared to an average of 65.1%), 86% support women being prime minister (average of 68.5%), and 80.2% support women being president (average of 64.9%). Nonetheless, Beirutis' support for women occupying high-ranking military and police positions was comparable to the average.

Of the 11 suggested leadership positions in the public sphere, the position with the highest percentage of support from all respondents was 'civil society leader', at 88.8%. When divided by geographic location, we find that the most support for women occupying all 11 positions came from respondents from Beirut, whereas the least support for nine out of the 11 positions came from respondents from South Lebanon. Respondents from the North governorate are most supportive of women being municipality members (88.5%) and parliamentarians (90.3%), and least supportive of women being presidents (45.8%), political party leaders (49.4%), and prime ministers (55.5%).

Of the 11 suggested leadership positions in the



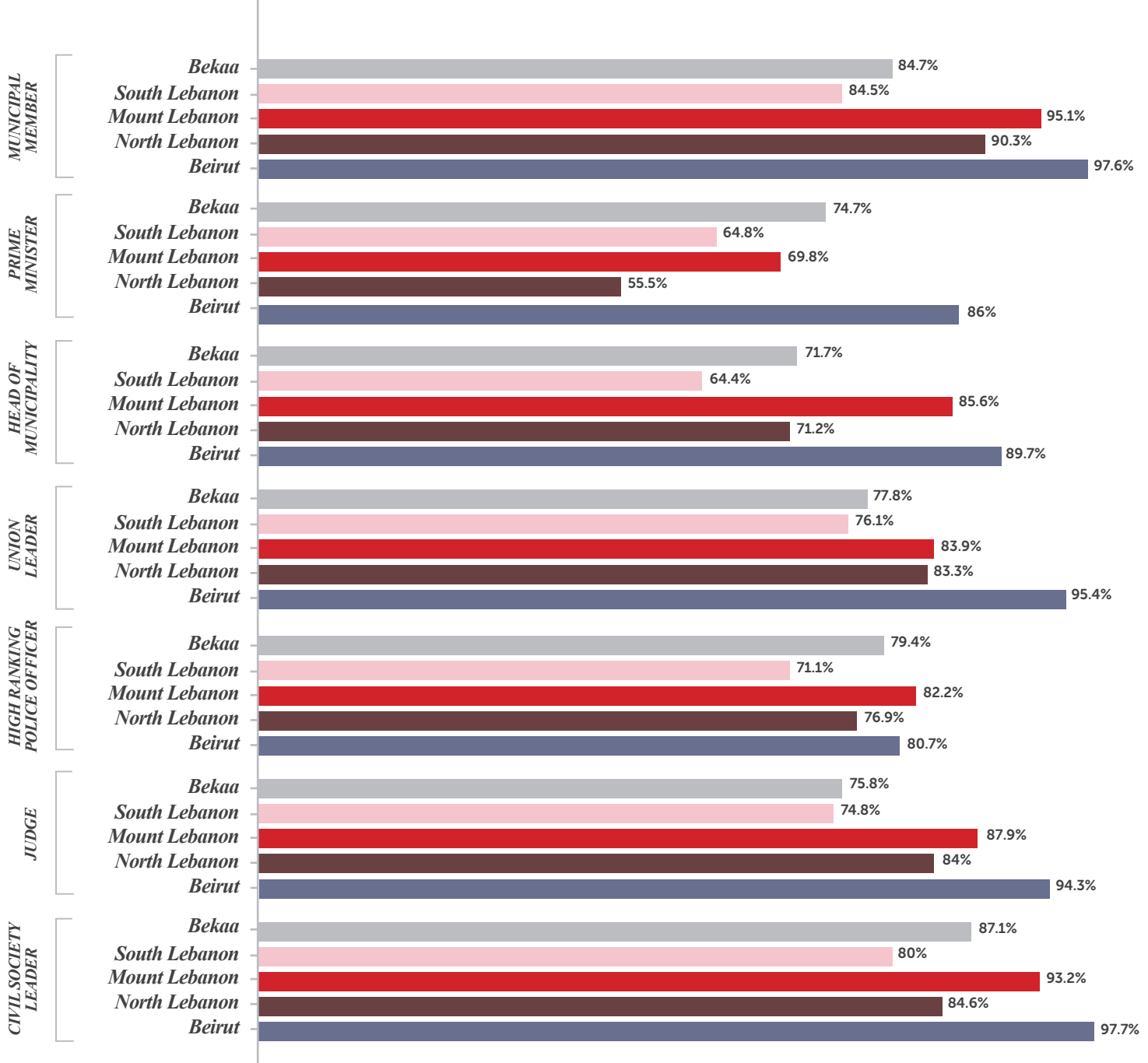


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 40 - % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere by area of residence

Respondents from Mount Lebanon were more likely than those from the South, North and Bekaa to support women occupying positions in the political sphere. At the same time, North Lebanon respondents showed the least support (45.8%) for women as presidents, compared to the most among Beirutis at 80.2%. North Lebanon respondents were also the least likely

to support women becoming prime ministers (55.5%) compared to 86% support in Beirut. Respondents from the North were notably less likely to support women in positions with high levels of power, with only more than half of respondents not supporting women as president nor as leaders of political parties.

**RESPONDENTS' SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OCCUPYING POSITIONS IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE VARIED GREATLY BASED ON EDUCATION. THOSE WITH HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION EXHIBITED MORE SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN SPECIFIC POSITIONS**

University graduates consistently exhibited more support for women occupying the suggested positions than those with school-level or technical and vocational education. For instance, the difference in support between those with university degrees and those with school-level education

averaged at 17.4%. The difference was greater for the positions of president, political party leader, prime minister, head of municipality and ministers, as in the below graph.

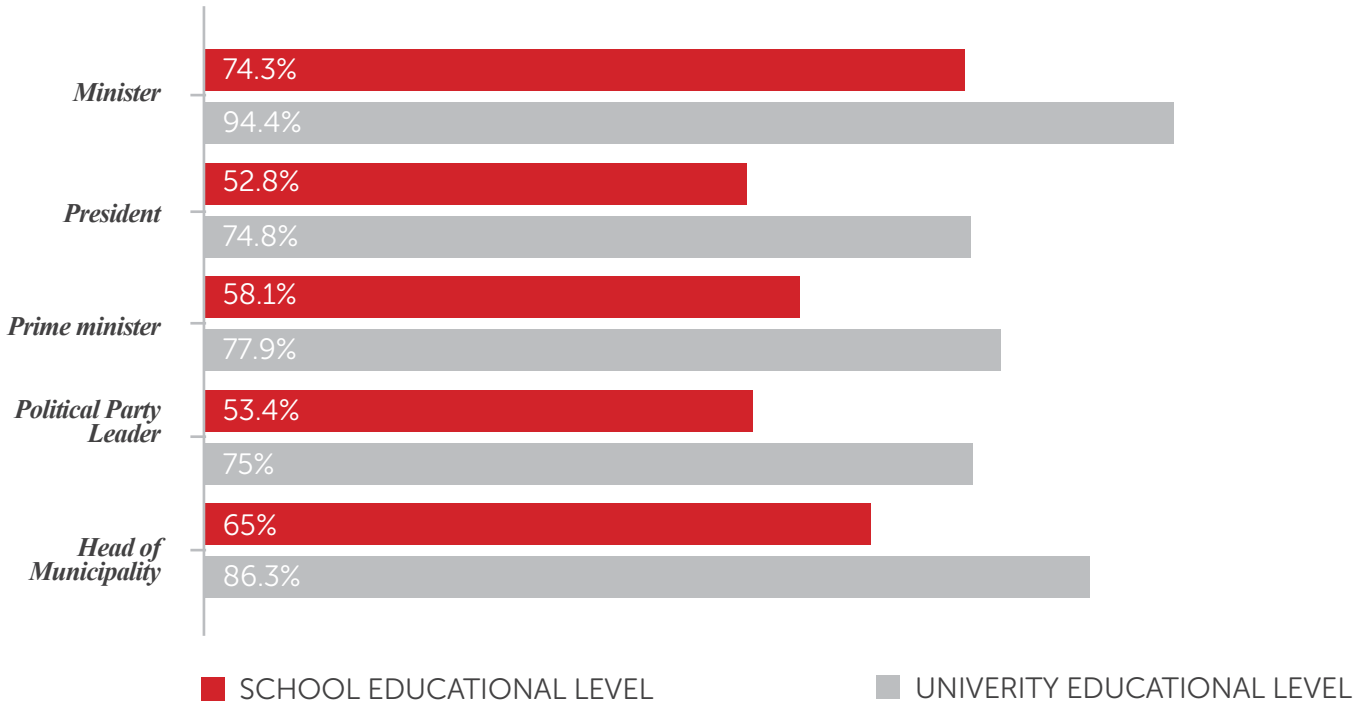


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 41 - % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere, by education level

### RESPONDENTS' SUPPORT ALSO VARIED BASED ON INCOME – THE HIGHER RESPONDENTS' INCOME THE MORE SUPPORTIVE THEY WERE OF WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

Respondents in higher income brackets were around 5% more likely than those in the directly lower bracket to express support for women occupying positions in the public sphere. Excluded from this observation was the lowest income bracket – less than \$500 per month – as this bracket included students who consistently exhibited higher than average levels of support. The variation

based on income bracket was least significant when respondents determined their support for women in high-ranking police and army positions. Higher income resulted in little variation in respondents' level of support for women occupying these positions. The below graph shows the variation in support for women occupying positions in the political sphere across income brackets.



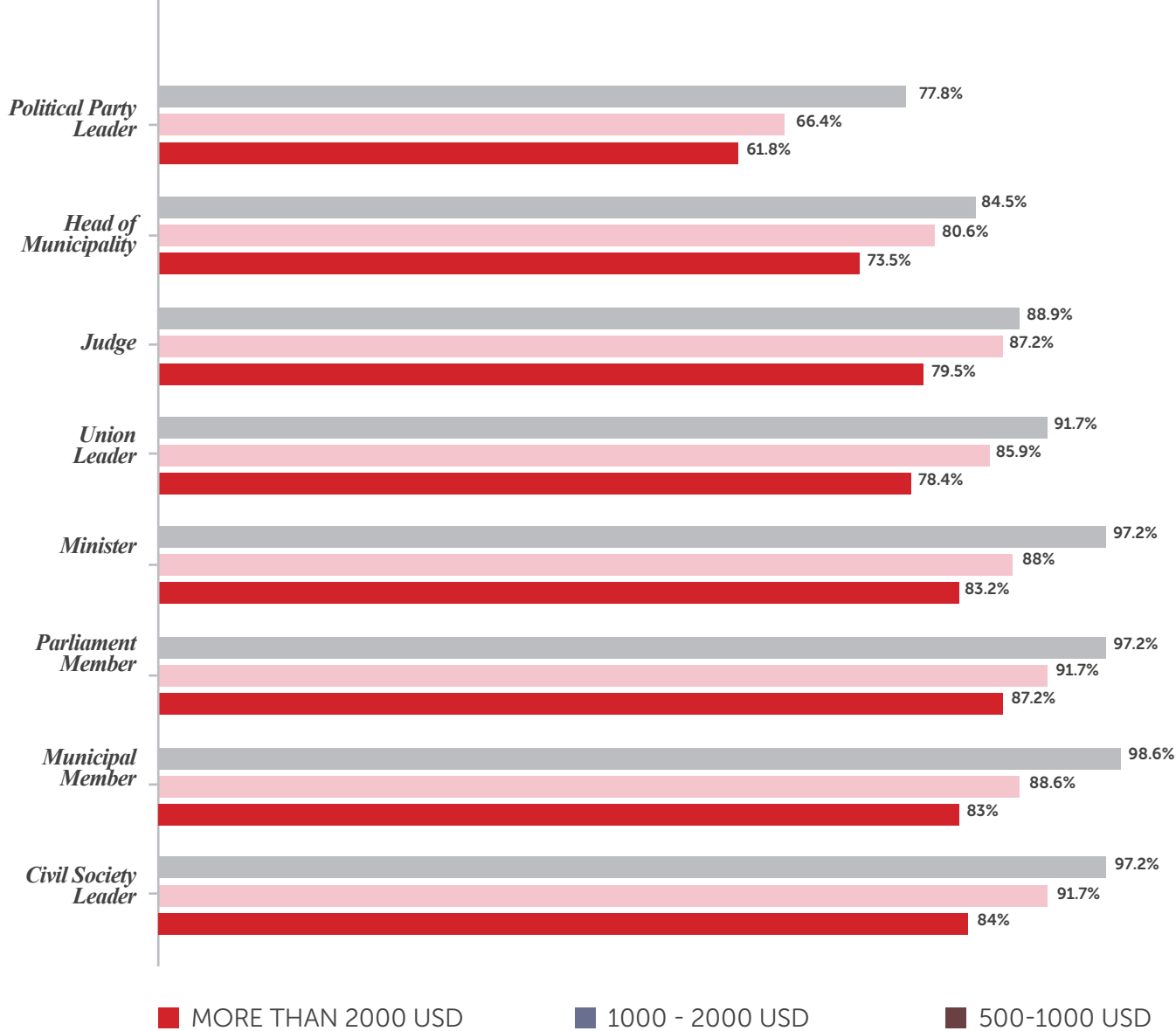


Figure SEQ Figure | \* ARABIC 42 - % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere, by level of income

### MARRIED FEMALE RESPONDENTS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE COMPARED TO SINGLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS

Married respondents, both men and women, showed less support for female public leaders than their single counterparts. Nonetheless, the difference in support was more significant for women, with an average difference of 7.34% between married and single women. For instance, 93.1% of single women supported women being a union leader, while only 81.6% of married women felt the same. Similarly, 93.7% and 88.7% of single women supported women being judges and municipality leaders respectively, versus 83.6% and 78.6% among married women.

For example, nearly 94% of single women supported women being judges, compared to 83.6% of married women. Additionally, 89.2% of single women supported women being high-ranking police officers, compared to 79.5% of married female respondents. The same was true for support for women becoming union leaders, with support among 93.1% of single women and 81.6% of married women.

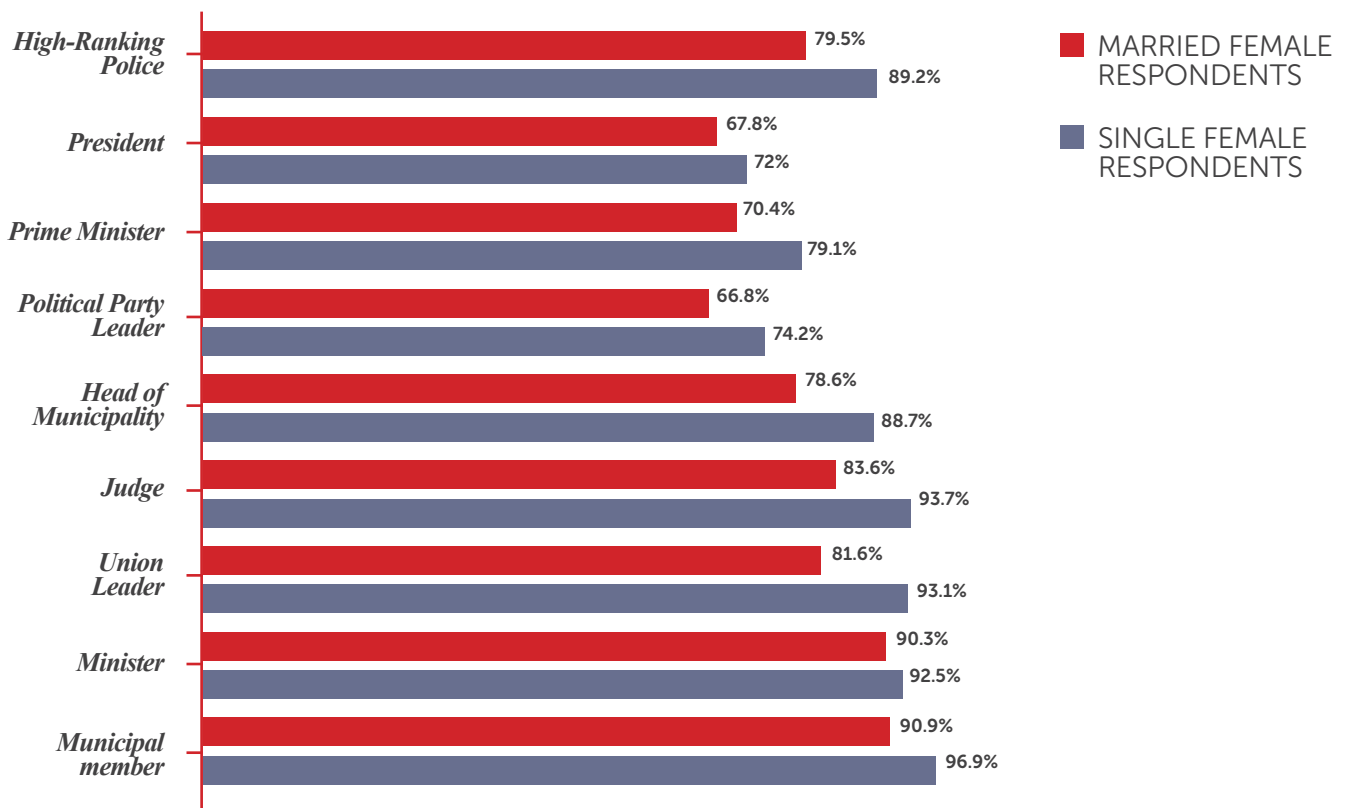


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 43 - % of female respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere, by their marital status

### RESPONDENTS OLDER THAN 46 WERE LESS LIKELY THAN AVERAGE TO SUPPORT WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

Older respondents were less likely than their younger counterparts to show support for women in the public sphere. This was most highlighted for positions with more power,

such as political party leader, prime minister, president as well as high-ranking military and police personnel, as shown in the below graph.

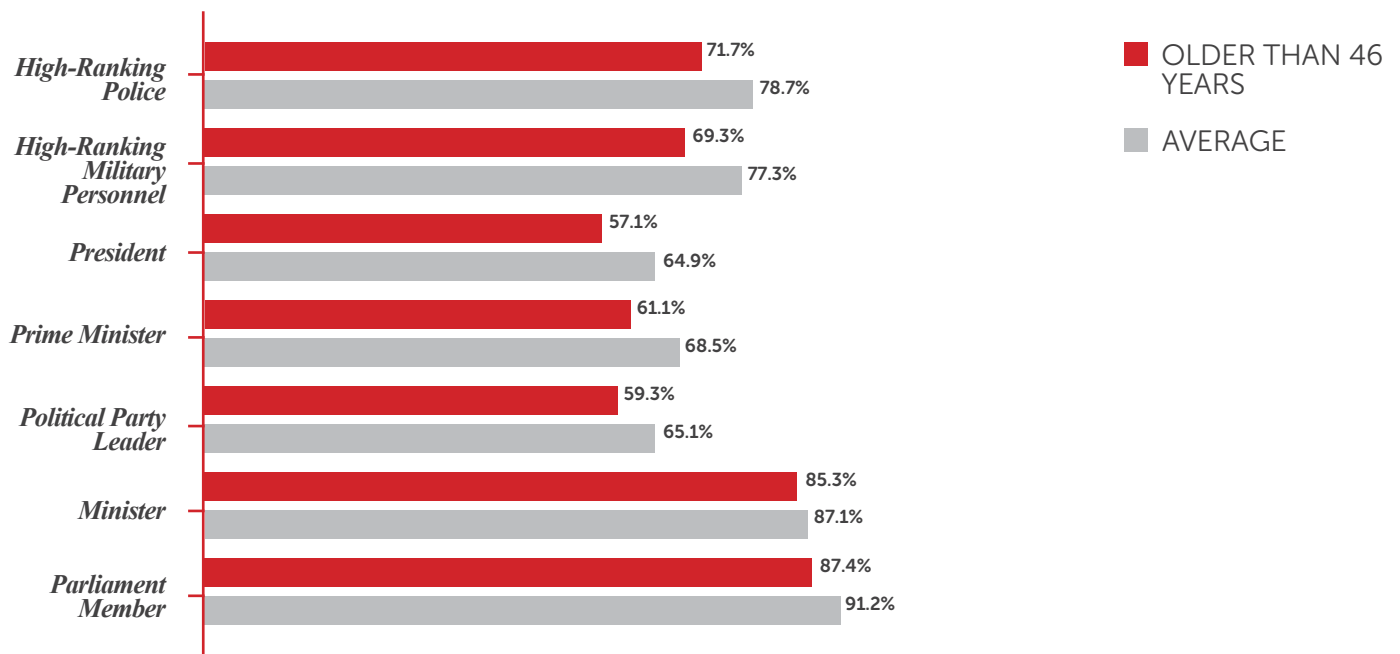


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 44 % of respondents supporting women occupying leadership positions in the public sphere, by age

## PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S ABILITY TO ENGAGE IN POLITICS

AROUND ONE FIFTH OF ALL RESPONDENTS HAD NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ABOUT WOMEN THAT WOULD IMPEDE THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS, WITH MEN TWICE AS LIKELY ON AVERAGE TO HOLD SUCH STEREOTYPES THAN WOMEN

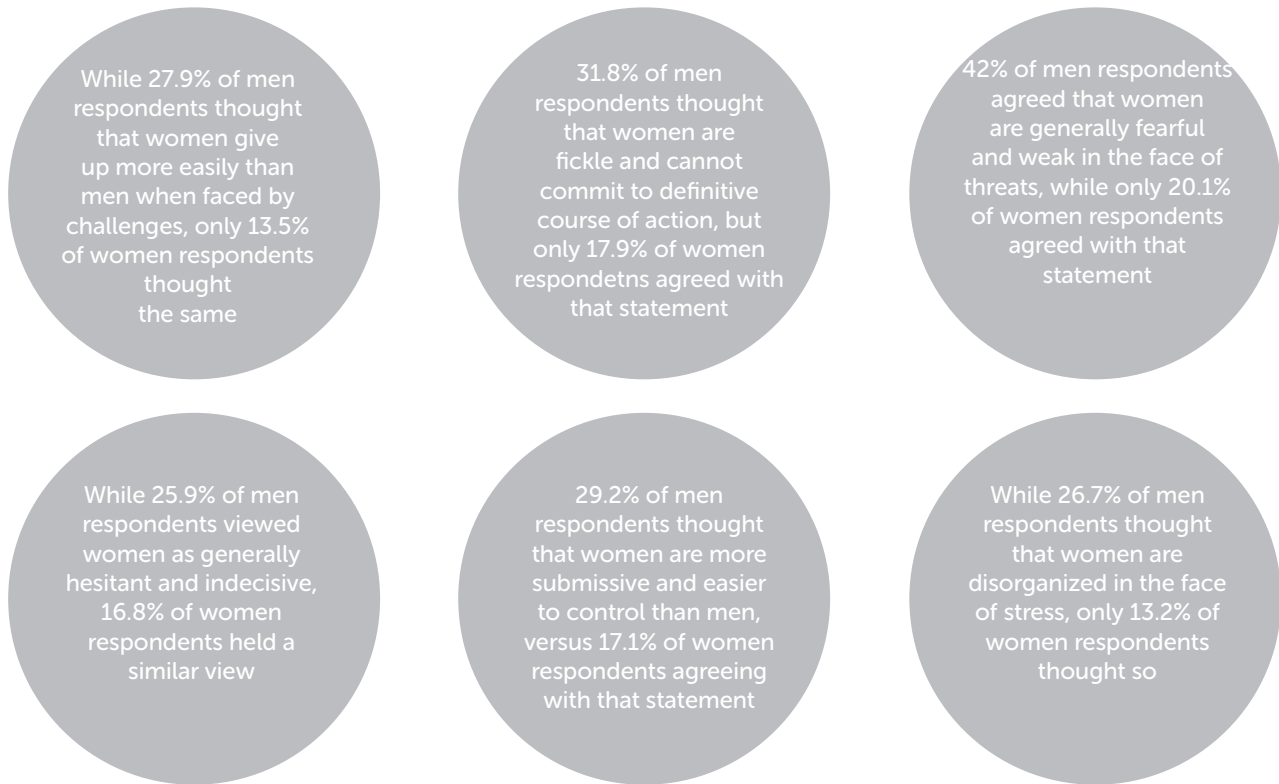


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 45 % of respondents having negative stereotypes towards women's capacities to engage in the public sphere

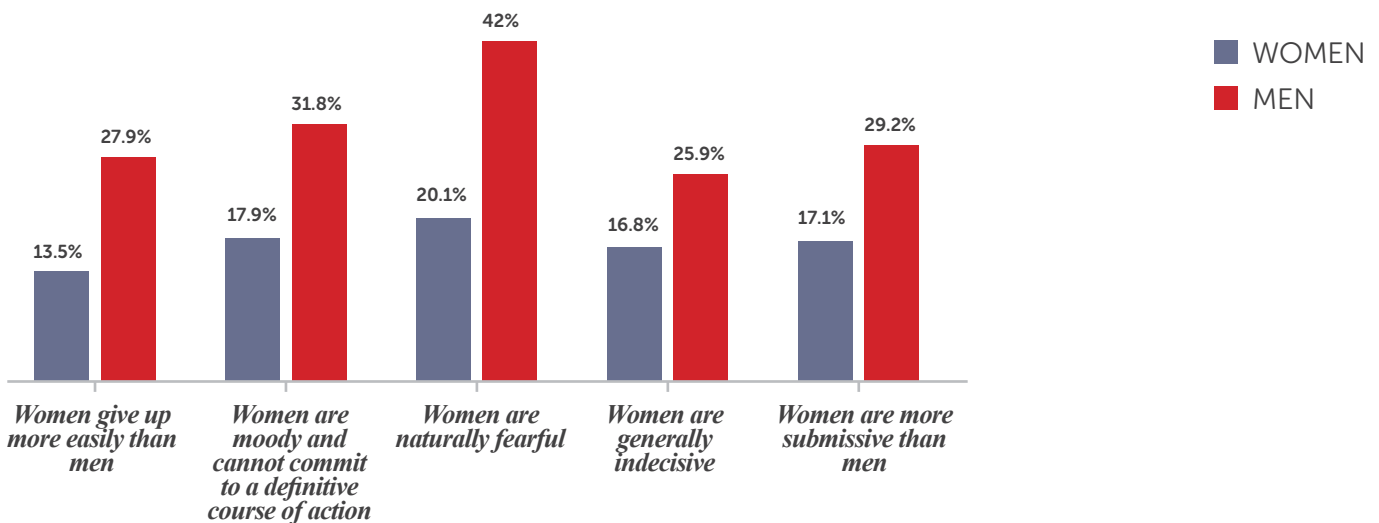


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 46 - % of respondents having negative stereotypes towards women's capacities to engage in the public sphere by gender

## RESPONDENTS IN BEIRUT WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY THAN OTHERS TO HAVE NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES TOWARDS WOMEN'S CAPACITIES, WHILE THOSE IN THE NORTH SHOWED THE HIGHEST AGREEMENT WITH NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES TOWARDS WOMEN

While only 4.6% of the respondents in Beirut thought that women are submissive, 41.7% of respondents in the North and 26.7% of respondents in the Bekaa thought so. Similarly, only 5.7% of respondents in Beirut viewed women as unable to commit to a definitive course of action, compared to 45.5% of those from the North. Additionally, the difference of perceptions amongst the genders was most visible in the South. There, 42.9% of men thought that women were fearful and weak in the face of threats, while only 8.6% of women thought so. Whether respondents knew women in the military – perceived as 'riskier' than the other jobs – was irrelevant to their responses as to whether or not they perceived women being fearful and weak in the face of threats.

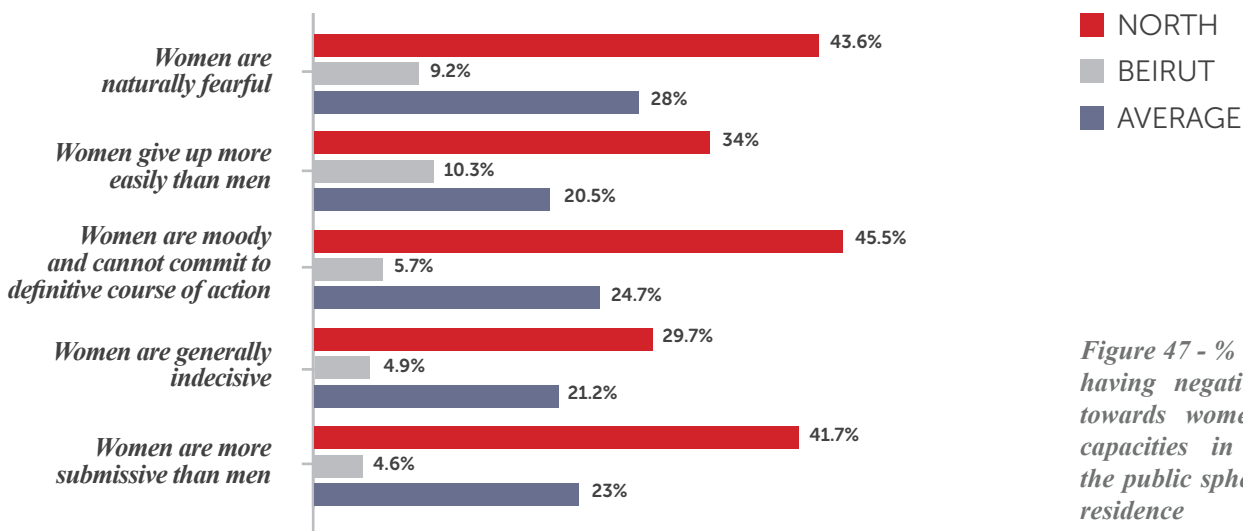


Figure 47 - % of respondents having negative stereotypes towards women's perceived capacities in engaging in the public sphere, by area of residence

## RESPONDENTS WITH A UNIVERSITY-LEVEL EDUCATION WERE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES OF WOMEN

Respondents holding a university degree were half as likely to hold negative stereotypes against women than respondents who with a school-level education. For example, 31% of respondents with school-level education felt that women were hesitant and indecisive, only 15.3% of respondents with a university degree agreed with the same statement. Similarly, 34% of those with a school-level education thought that women were easier to control than men, versus 16.1% of those with a university degree. This difference across the education variable, was even stronger among men, but less so for women.

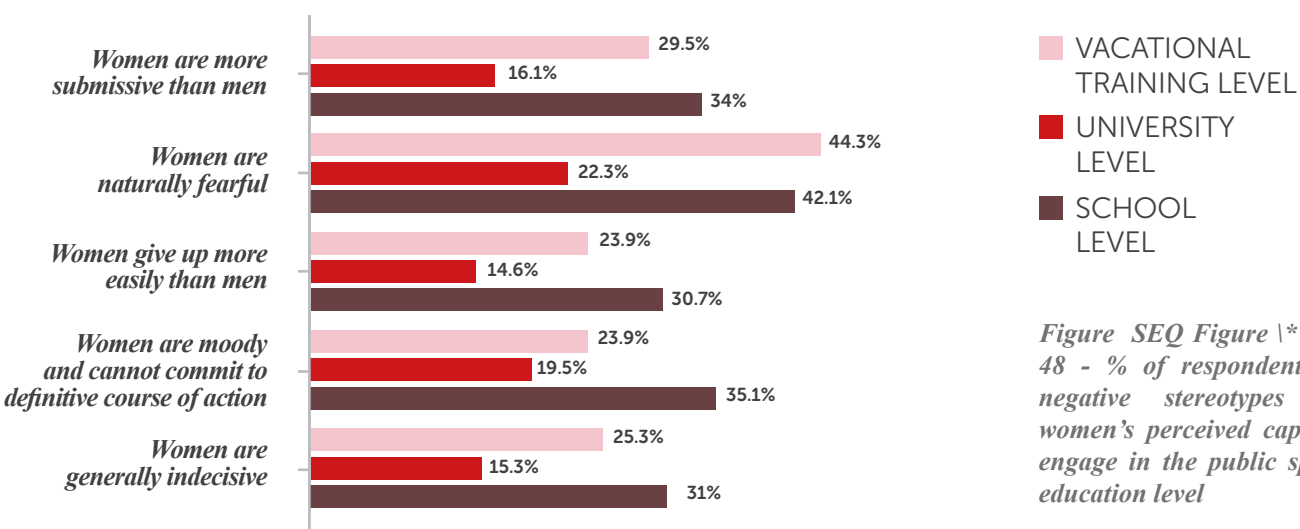


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 48 - % of respondents having negative stereotypes towards women's perceived capacities to engage in the public sphere, by education level



**MALE RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW WOMEN ACTIVE IN POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE MORE POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN IN POLITICS THAN FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW WOMEN ACTIVE IN POLITICAL PARTIES**

Male respondents who know women active in political parties were more likely (73.2%) to disagree with the statement that women give up more easily, but this was not the same for female respondents (58.2%). Amongst both men and women, this trend was not replicated for respondents who know women active in student movements.

**THE HIGHER THE MONTHLY INCOME THE LOWER THE TENDENCY FOR NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ABOUT WOMEN THAN AVERAGE**

Respondents in the highest income brackets agreed less with statements perpetuating negative stereotypes about women's capacity to engage in politics. For instance, only 11.1% of respondents in this income bracket agreed that women are more submissive and easier to control than men, versus the average of 23%. Similarly, only 11.3% of respondents earning more than \$2000 per month agreed that women are generally hesitant and indecisive, compared to an average of 21.2% across all income brackets.

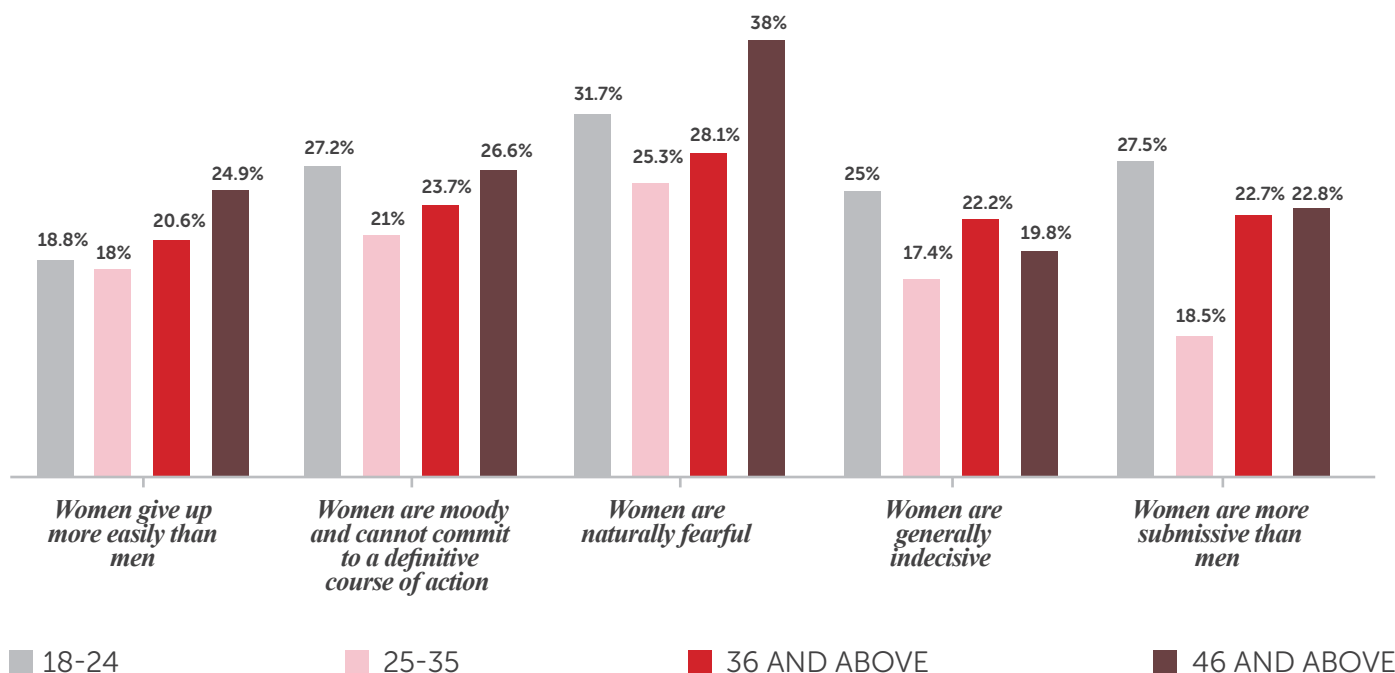


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 49 - % of respondents having negative stereotypes towards women's perceived capacities to engage in the public sphere, by age

**PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE POLITICIANS**

GENERALLY, THE LARGE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS DID NOT AGREE WITH THE STATEMENTS THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE MORE TRUSTWORTHY THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS, NOR THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE MORE POLITICALLY SAVVY THAN WOMEN

Most respondents (64.2%) disagreed to the statement that male politicians are more politically savvy than female politicians, while 24.7% agreed. Also, 69.3% of respondents disagreed to the statement that male politicians are more trustworthy than female politicians. However, 45.7% of respondents agreed to the statement that women are more serious about their work than men, and 28.2% agreed to the statement that women are more likely to be interrupted than men.

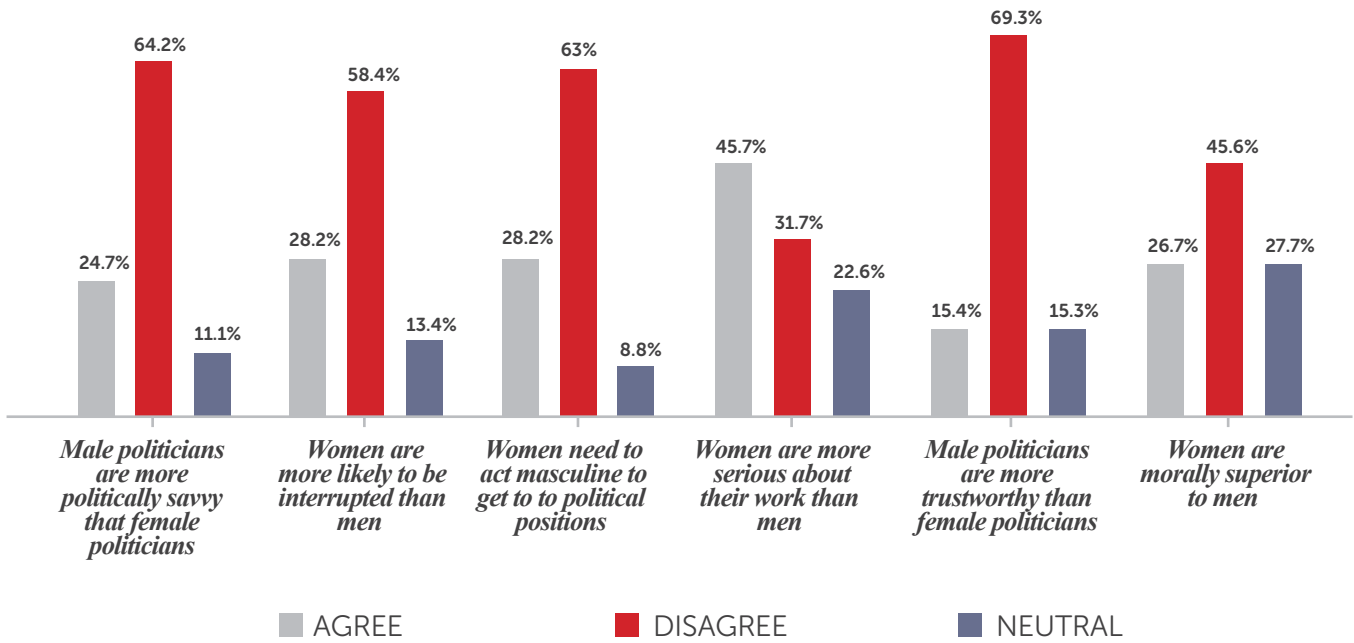


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 50 % of responses to statements on perceptions of female politicians

### ONE QUARTER OF RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT MEN ARE BETTER THAN WOMEN AT DEBATING AND AT BEING CONFRONTATIONAL, WITH SIGNIFICANTLY MORE MEN THAN WOMEN THINKING SO

While 31.7% of male respondents thought that men are better than women at debating and being confrontational, only 17.4% of women thought so. While male opinions were consistent across all ages, older women were more likely to think that men are better at debating than younger women. Nonetheless, when asked if women were more likely to be interrupted than men, similar rates of men and women agreed, at around 28%.

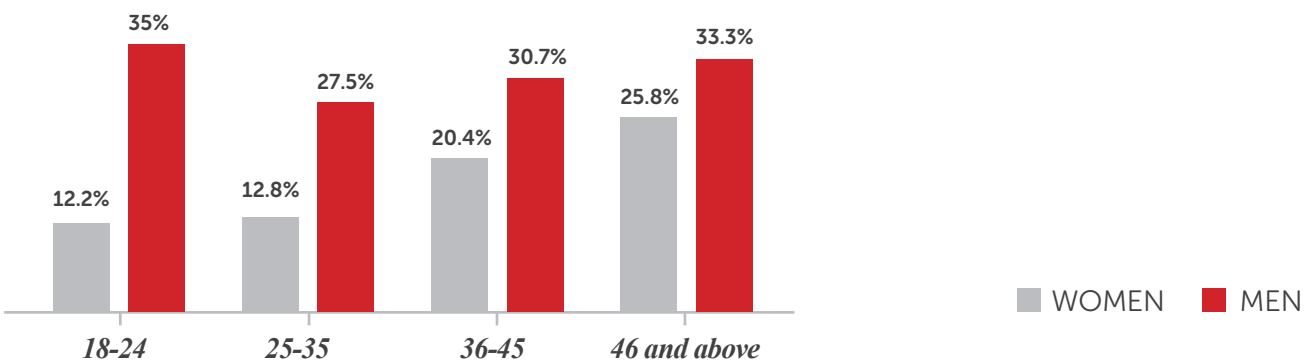
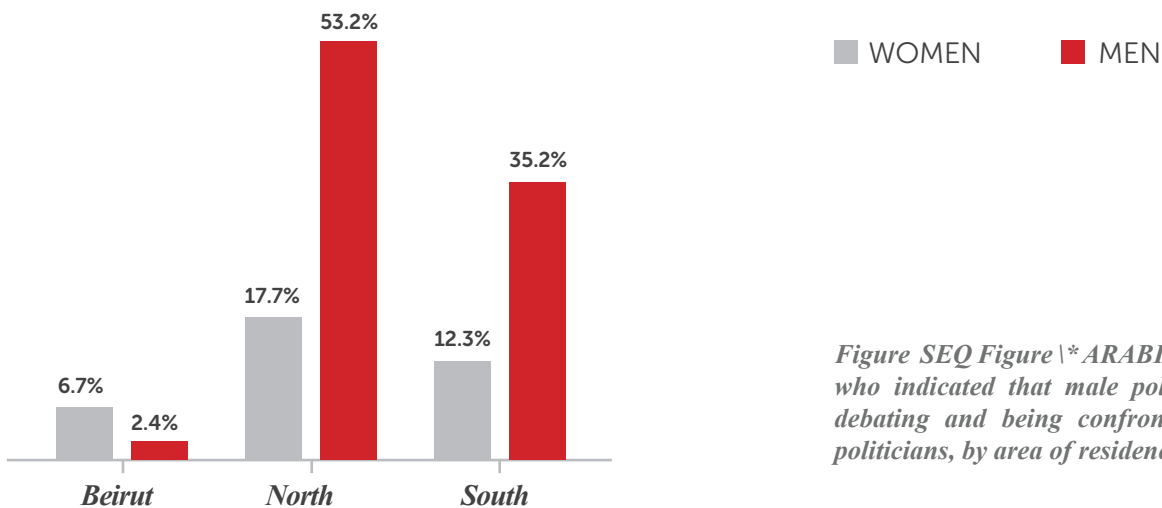


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 51 - % of respondents indicating that male politicians are better than female politicians at debating and being confrontational, by gender and age

## ONE QUARTER OF RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT MEN ARE BETTER THAN WOMEN AT DEBATING AND AT BEING CONFRONTATIONAL, WITH SIGNIFICANTLY MORE MEN THAN WOMEN THINKING SO

Only 4.6% of respondents in Beirut thought that men were better at debating than women, versus 35.3% in the North and 30.7% in the Bekaa. Comparing respondents' answers from both genders in each region shows a significant disparity in opinions between men and women in Beirut, North Lebanon and South Lebanon. While more women than men thought that men are better at debating and being confrontational than women in Beirut (6.7% for women, 2.4% for men), in North Lebanon thrice as many men than women held the opposite view (17.7% agreement for women versus 53.2% for men). Lastly, the higher the education level the more likely respondents were to disagree with this, for both genders.



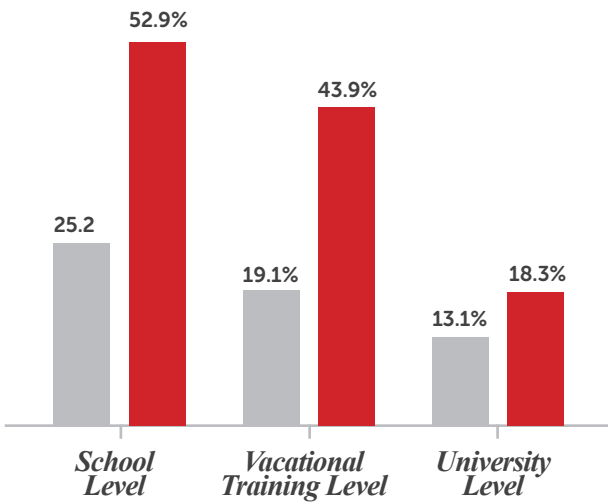
*Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 52 % of respondents who indicated that male politicians are better at debating and being confrontational than female politicians, by area of residence*

### MALE RESPONDENTS FROM NORTH LEBANON WERE MOST LIKELY TO PERCEIVE WOMEN AS THE MOST LIKELY TO BE INTERRUPTED

Respondents in North Lebanon agreed the most (44.2%) that women are more likely to be interrupted than men, against a country-wide average of 28.2%, and 34.5% agreement in Beirut. Agreeing that women are more likely to be interrupted can either stem from the acknowledgment of challenges that women face while expressing their opinions, or from a confirmation of the stereotype that women do not have good debating skills or the ability to be assertive and stand their ground when required.

### RESPONDENTS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION LEVELS WERE LESS LIKELY TO THINK THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE BETTER AT DEBATING THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS

While 38.9% of respondents with a school-level education and 30.7% of those with vocational training thought that men were better at debating than women, only 15.6% of those with a university degree held the same view. The difference of opinion based on educational attainment was more noticeable among men than women. For instance, while 52.9% of men with school-level education agreed with the statement, only 18.3% of men with a university degree did the same. Among women, 25.2% of those with a school-level education agreed with the statement as opposed to 19.1% among those with vocational education and 13.1% of those with a university degree.



■ WOMEN ■ MEN

Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 53 - % of respondents who indicated that male politicians are better at debating and being confrontational than female politicians, by education level

### MARRIED RESPONDENTS AND THOSE WITH CHILDREN WERE MORE LIKELY TO THINK THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE BETTER AT DEBATING THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS

Among married respondents, 28.4% thought that male politicians were better at debating and being confrontational than female politicians, compared to 22.1% of single respondents. Moreover, 29% of respondents with children agreed with the statement versus 20.5% of those without children.

■ ACTIVE IN A POLITICAL PARTY  
■ NOT ACTIVE IN A POLITICAL PARTY

### POLITICALLY ACTIVE WOMEN WERE LESS LIKELY THAN POLITICALLY ACTIVE MEN TO THINK MALE POLITICIANS ARE BETTER DEBATERS THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS

Only 15.4% of female respondents who were active in a political party indicated that male politicians are better at debating and being confrontational than female politicians, compared to 31.1% of politically active men. Generally, 25.9% of politically active respondents indicated the same. Additionally, 73.10% of female respondents who are active in a political party disagreed to the sentiment, compared to 55.70% of men who are active in a political party.

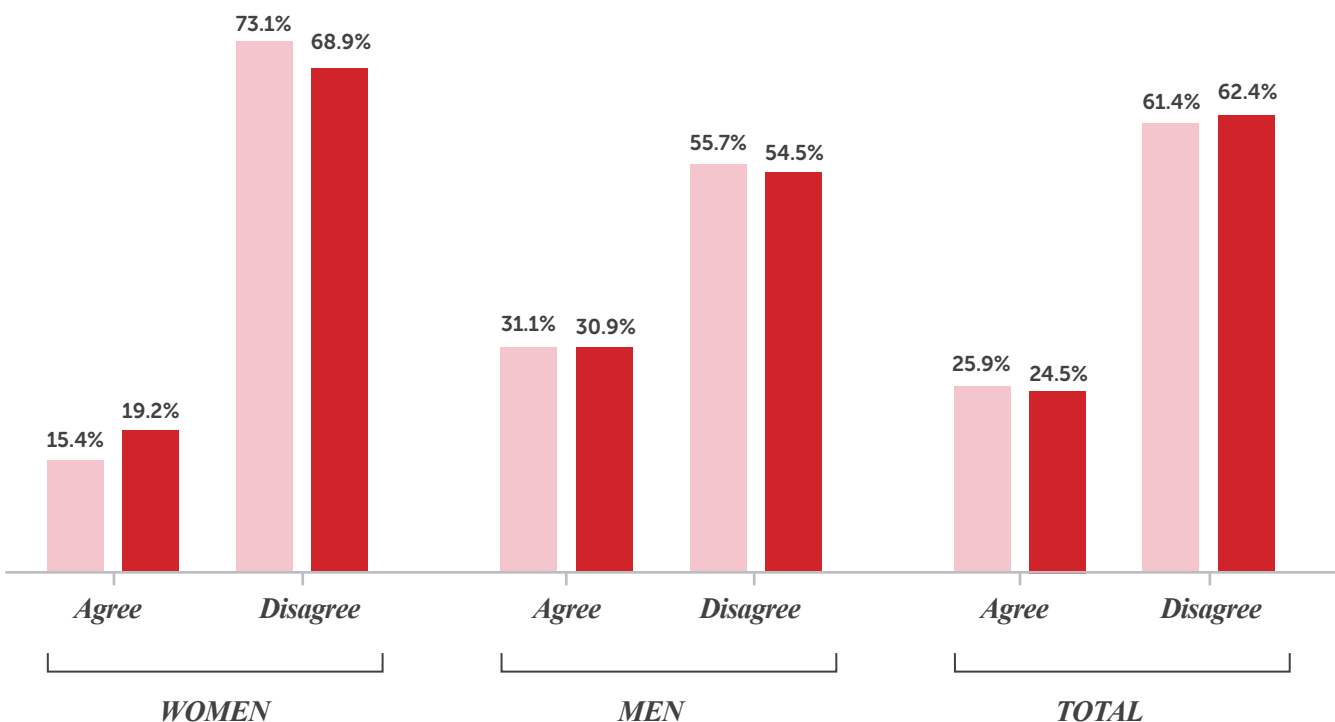


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 54 - % of responses to the statement that 'male politicians are better at debating and being confrontational than female politicians' by gender and level of engagement in a political party

## ALMOST HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT WOMEN ARE MORE SERIOUS ABOUT THEIR JOBS THAN MEN, AND A QUARTER THOUGHT THAT WOMEN ARE MORALLY SUPERIOR TO MEN

While 56% of female respondents thought that women were more serious about their jobs than men, only 34.8% of men thought the same. A quarter of all respondents were neutral about the statement, and 31.7% of them disagreed. More men disagreed with the statement than those who agreed or felt neutral about it. This does not necessarily work in women's favor given politics is viewed as "corrupt" and "dirty" work which "does not fit in for the morally superior woman". It may suggest that respondents think that women "do not have what it takes to be good at the political game", with female moral superiority pushing for them to change the rules.

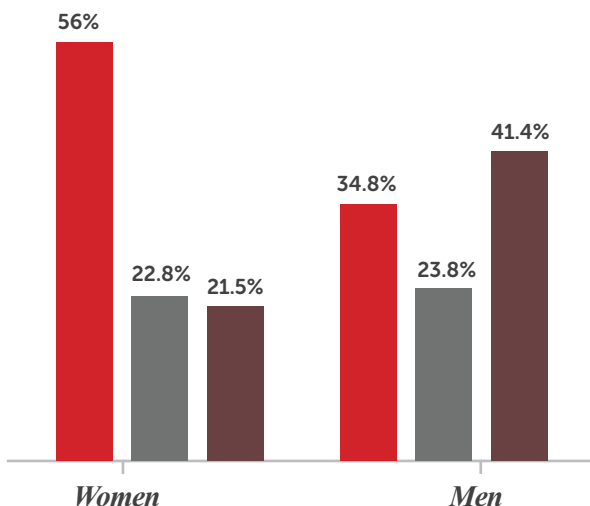


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 55 % of responses to the statement 'Women are more serious about their work than men are' by gender

More women (32.6%) than men (20.5%) agreed that women were morally superior to men. Higher education levels increased agreement with the statement. Nonetheless, the most common response to the statement for both genders was neutrality.

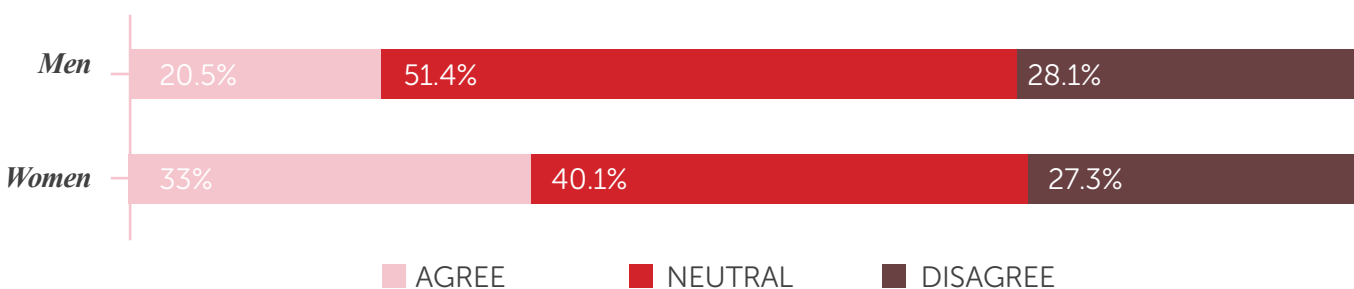


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 56 - % of responses to the statement 'Women are morally superior to men' by gender

## RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE MORE POLITICALLY SAVVY THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS.

While 29.7% of male respondents thought that male politicians were more politically savvy than female politicians, 20% of female respondents also thought so. The difference in the percentage of agreement between women and men varied across geographical locations. In Beirut, more women (13.3%) than men (4.8%) agreed with the statement. Conversely, in the North significantly less women (34.2%) than men (49.4%) agreed with the statement.

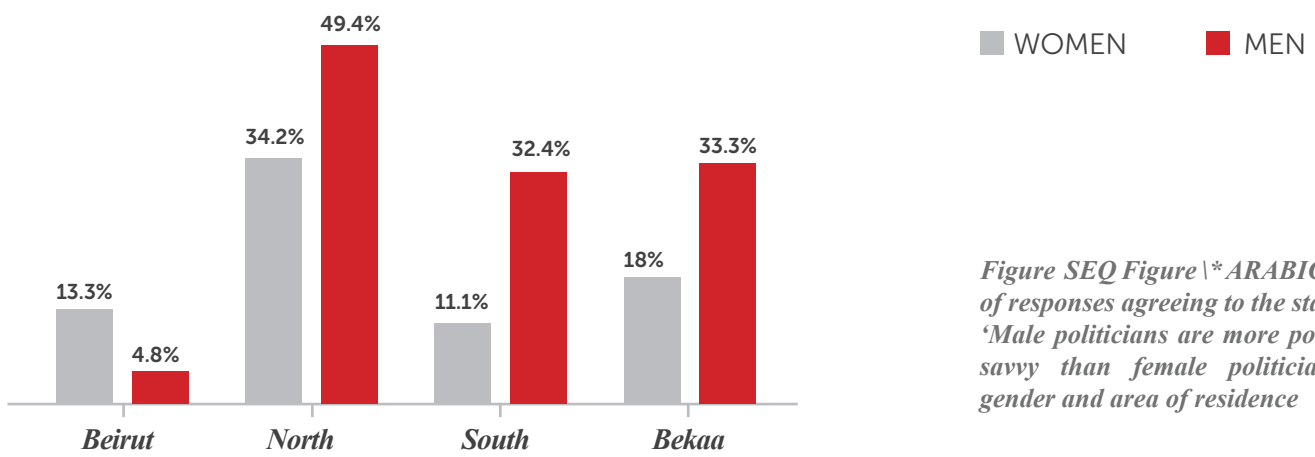


Figure SEQ Figure \\*ARABIC 57 - % of responses agreeing to the statement 'Male politicians are more politically savvy than female politicians' by gender and area of residence

Politically active female respondents (25%) had fewer negative stereotypes of female politicians than those who are not (20.6%). Involvement in political parties had a negligible impact on male respondents' opinion of female politicians.

### THE HIGHER THE INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, THE LESS RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT MALE POLITICIANS WERE MORE POLITICALLY SAVVY THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS

Of those with school-level education, 38.5% agreed that male politicians are more politically savvy than females. This was only 16.1% among those with a university degree. The difference between males with only a school degree (52.9%) and those with a university degree (16.6%) shows that higher educational attainment for men significantly reduced their negative stereotypes of female politicians.

Respondents earning more than \$2000 per month were also significantly less in agreement (11.1%) with the statement than average (24.7%). While female respondents in the highest income bracket agreed slightly less (15.8%) than the female average (20%); men in the highest income bracket (9.4%) agreed significantly less than the male average (29.7%). Interestingly, male respondents in the highest income bracket were less likely than women to think

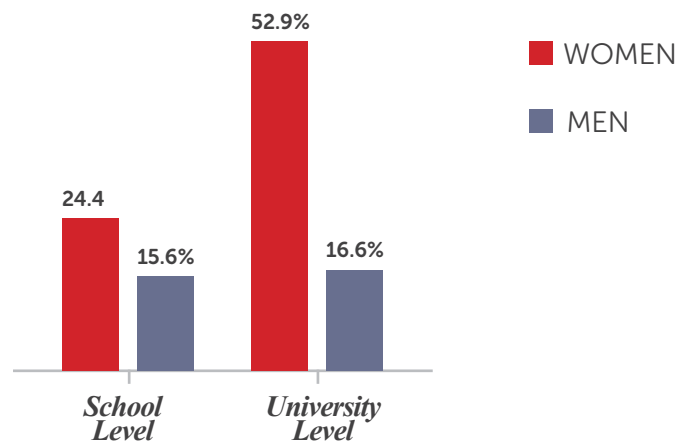
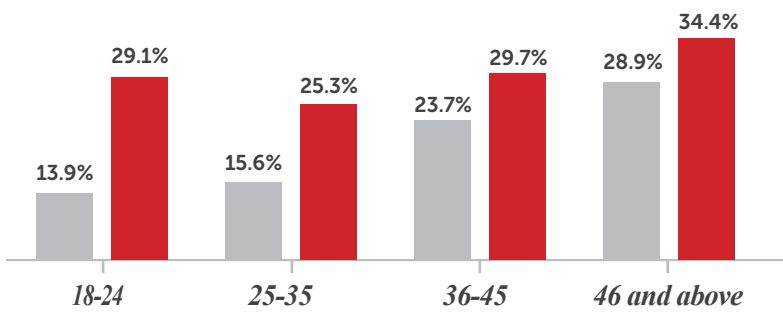


Figure SEQ Figure \\*ARABIC 58 - % of responses agreeing to the statement 'Male politicians are more politically savvy than female politicians' by gender and education level

that female politicians are less politically savvy than their male counterparts.

### OLDER RESPONDENTS FROM BOTH GENDERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES TOWARDS FEMALE POLITICIANS, WHO THEY CONSIDERED LESS POLITICALLY SAVVY THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS

While only around 20% of respondents aged between 18 and 35 agreed with the statement that female politicians are less politically savvy than male politicians, 31.6% of respondents older than 46 agreed. The difference in opinion based on respondents' age was more significant for women than for men, whereby 13.9% of women aged 18 to 24 agreed with the statement, while 28.9% of those older than 46 agreed.



■ WOMEN ■ MEN

Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 59 % of responses agreeing to the statement 'Male politicians are more politically savvy than female politicians' by gender and age

## KNOWING WOMEN IN POLITICAL GROUPS INFLUENCED MALE RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL SAVVINESS

Respondents that know women in any of the political or public groups, including the municipal council and unions, were more likely to disagree that men are more politically savvy. The inverse is also true, respondents who do not know women in those groups are more likely to agree that male politicians are more politically savvy.

## GENERALLY, RESPONDENTS DISAGREED WITH THE STATEMENT THAT WOMEN NEED TO ACT MASCULINE TO GET TO TOP POLITICAL POSITIONS

Respondents from South Lebanon (15.1%) and Beirut (16.1%) were the least likely to think that women in politics needed to act 'masculine', while respondents in North Lebanon (46.2%) and the Bekaa (35.6%) were the most the likely to think so. This was particularly the case among males in North Lebanon. However, the same percentage of male respondents in North Lebanon also disagreed with the statement. Female respondents from Beirut showed the least agreement with the statement (22.2%) while female respondents from North Lebanon showed the highest percentage of agreement (44.3%). The same difference was true for males from Beirut and the North where 9.5% and 48.1% respectively agreed to the same. The highest percentage of disagreement to the statement came from female respondents from South Lebanon (77.8%) and male respondents from Beirut (78.6%). Among those men and women who agreed women should 'act masculine', it was more likely that they knew women active in public or political groups.

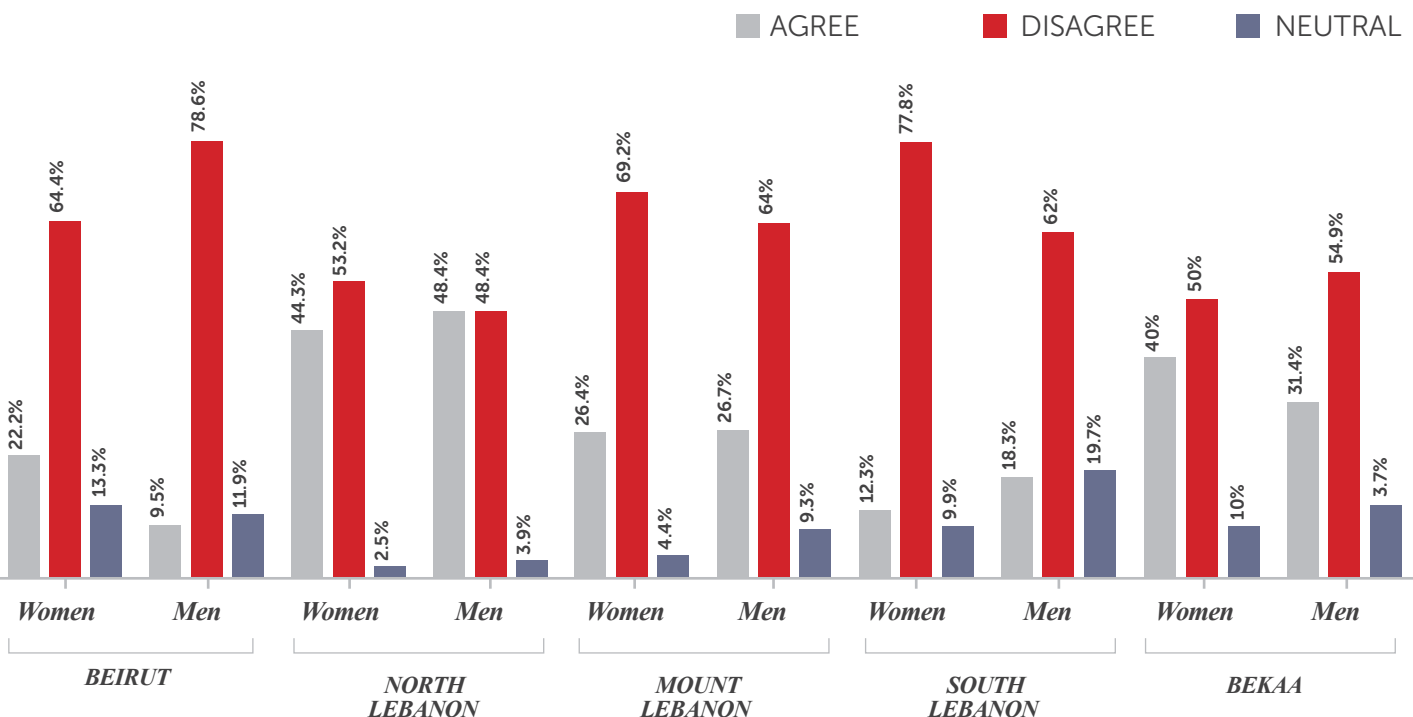


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 60 - % of responses to 'Women need to act 'masculine' to get to top political positions', by gender and area of residence



## THE OLDER WOMEN WERE, THE MORE LIKELY THEY WERE TO INDICATE THAT MALE POLITICIANS ARE MORE TRUSTWORTHY THAN FEMALE POLITICIANS

Overall, only 15.4% of respondents indicated that male politicians are more trustworthy than female politicians while 69.3% disagreed to the statement and 15.3% remained neutral. There was 76.1% of female respondents who disagreed with the statement, of whom 80.9% were between 18 and 24, and 73.2% were 46 and above. Female respondents who disagreed the least with this statement were

aged between 36 and 45, at 67.7% disagreeing. Agreement to the statement ranged from 4.3% to 15.50% of respondents, with the lowest being among the 18 to 24 age group and the highest among those 46 and above. Neutrality to that statement across the age groups ranged between 8.3% and 21.50%, with the lowest among the 25-35 age group and the highest among the 36-45 age group.

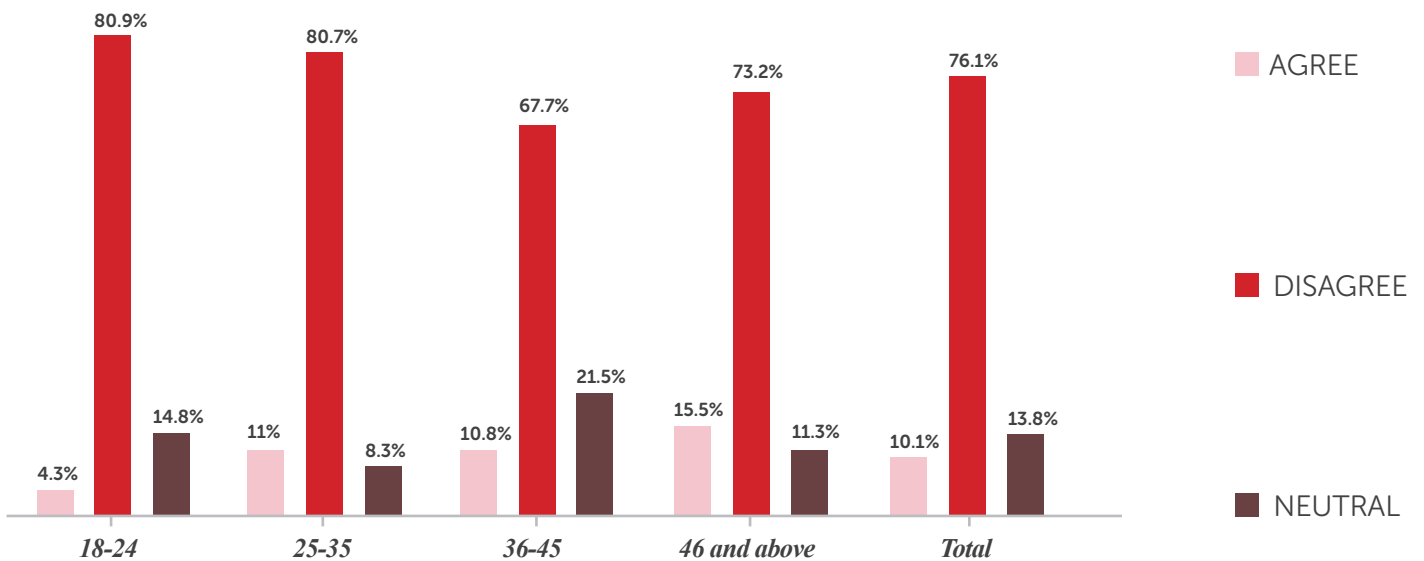


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 61 - % of male respondents' answers to 'male politicians are more trustworthy than female politicians' by age

## PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S ABILITY TO WORK ON SPECIFIC POLITICAL FILES

SURVEY RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT WOMEN WERE BETTER QUALIFIED TO WORK ON ISSUES RELATED TO EDUCATION AND CHILDREN THAN MEN, AND LESS QUALIFIED TO WORK ON ISSUES RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY OR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

While 64.3% of respondents indicated that women are more qualified to handle issues related to education and children, only 2.5% indicated that women could handle issues related to national security. Following national security, at 7.2%, few respondents felt that women were qualified to handle issues related to foreign affairs. Further, only 11.7% identified women's ability to handle economic issues.

Men were considered more able to handle issues related to foreign affairs (35% of respondents), national security (57.5% of respondents) and economic issues (28.7% of respondents) than women. Interestingly, more than half of respondents indicated that gender does not matter in a person's ability to handle issues related to the economy (57.8%) and to foreign affairs (59.6%).

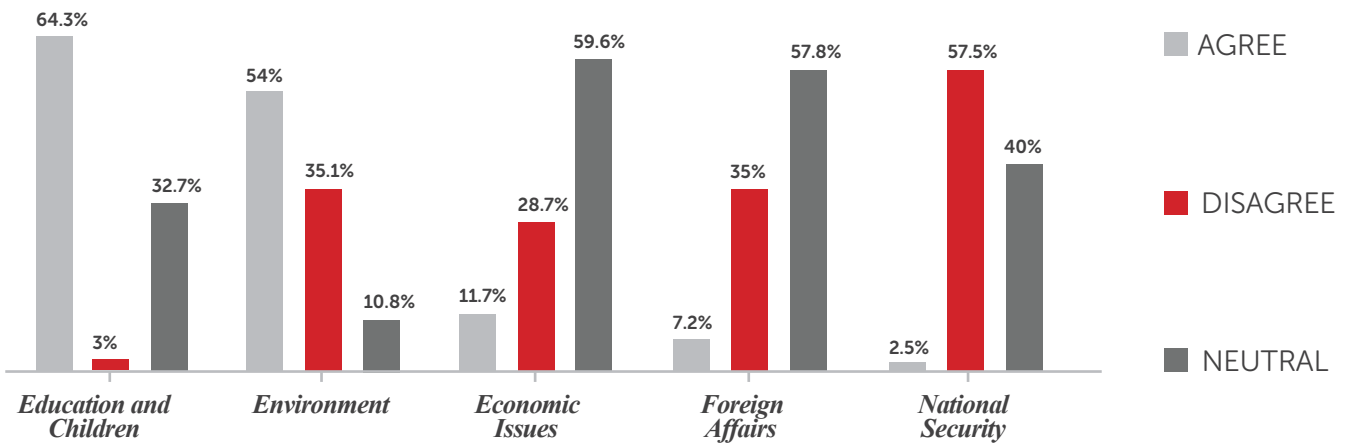


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 62 - % of responses to “who is more qualified for handle these issues, men, women or gender doesn’t matter”

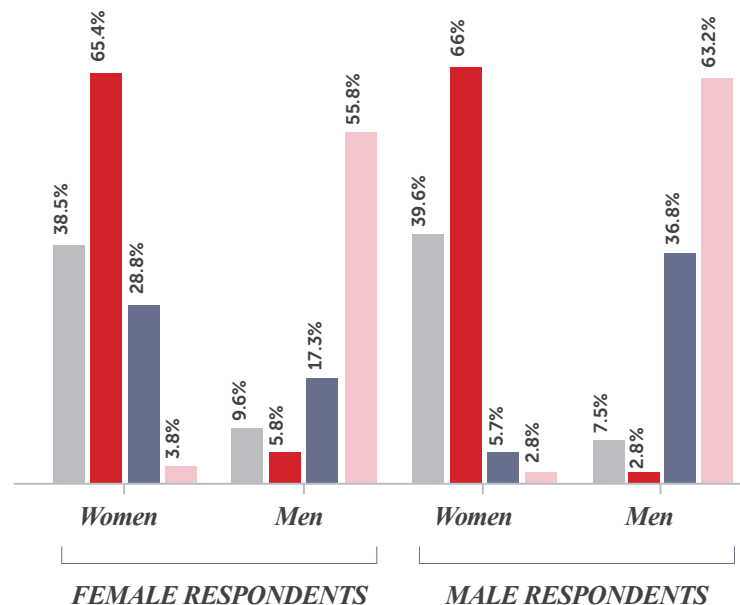
In the North, 88.5% of respondents indicated that women are most qualified to handle issues related to education and children, compared to almost 59.4% from the Bekaa and 32.2% from Beirut.

**MORE THAN HALF OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS ACTIVE IN POLITICAL PARTIES INDICATED THAT MEN ARE MORE CAPABLE OF HANDLING ISSUES RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY, AND WOMEN MORE CAPABLE OF HANDLING ISSUES RELATED TO EDUCATION AND CHILDREN**

Among politically active female respondents, 38.5% indicated that women are more capable of handling issues related to the environment than men. Only 9.60% considered the environment more suitable for men. Of the same group only 3.80% indicated that women could handle issues related to national security, with 55.80% considering men more capable in this sector. There were no while 0.0% male respondents who are not active in a political party who indicated that women could handle issues related to national security.

Few male respondents who were politically active indicated that women are capable of handling economic (5.70%) and national security issues (2.80%). Compared to politically active counterparts, women who were not politically active were generally less supportive of women’s ability to handle all issues. Generally, all respondents (politically active or not) felt men to be more capable of handling issues related to economy and national security, and women more capable of handling issues related to the environment, children and education.

**ACTIVE IN A POLITICAL PARTY**



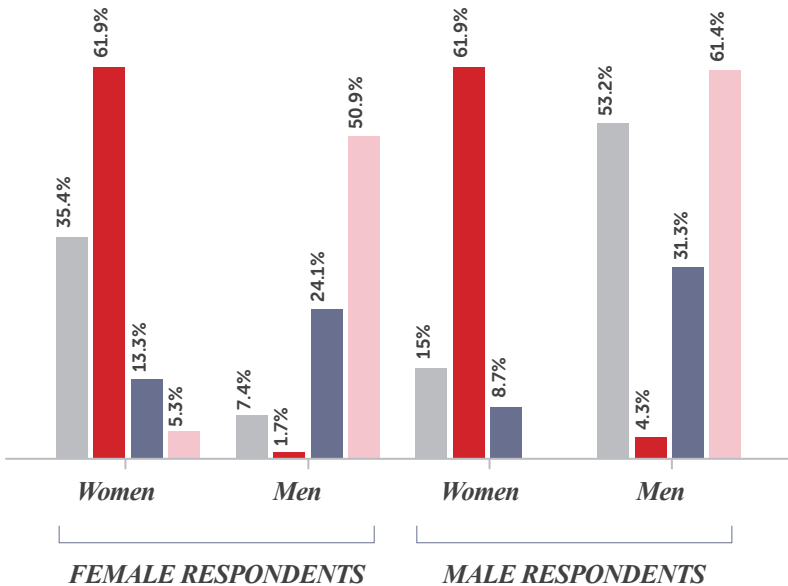


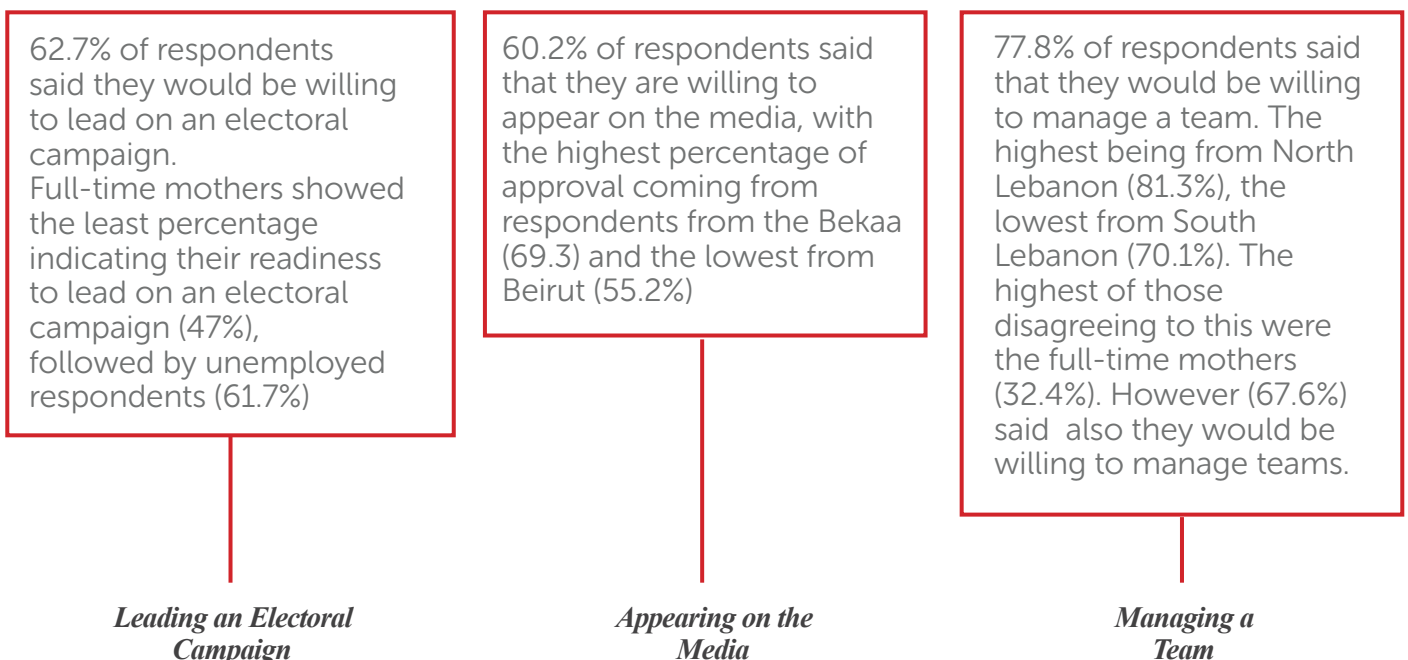
Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 63 - % of responses of answer options 'Men or women' to "who is more qualified for handle these issues" by gender and level of engagement in a political party

## RESPONDENTS' SELF-PERCEPTION OF THEIR ABILITY TO TAKE ON TASKS IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS

FULL-TIME MOTHERS WERE THE LEAST LIKELY TO EXPRESS DESIRE TO TAKE ON ANY POSITION IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS

Respondents were asked about what tasks they would do if they were part of an election campaign. A significant number of the respondents have never taken part in any political movement and therefore have minimal experience in this line of work, so this should be taken into consideration when looking at the results. There were no major discrepancies between responses based on gender, age, marital status, income, or education levels. As for employment status, it appears that full time mothers are the least likely express desire to take on any of these tasks.

GIVING SPEECHES WAS THE LEAST DESIRED TASK FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN AND MANAGING TEAMS WAS THE MOST DESIRED



69.9% said they would be willing to do this, with the highest from respondents from North Lebanon (70.5%) and lowest from Beirut (65.5%)

***Dealing with the Media personnel/ Journalists/etc.***

58% of respondents said they would be willing to give speeches, making this the least chosen task by respondents.

Respondents with a university level of education are more likely to want to give speeches (63.7%) in comparison to those with a school level of education (45.7%)

Additionally, younger respondents were more likely to agree to giving speeches. 67.9% of those between 18 and 24 age range would want to, in comparison to only 47.7% of those 46 and above. 70.3% of students would want to give speeches, in contrast to only 38.2% of full time mothers

***Giving Speeches***

71.1% of respondents said they are willing to deal with the leadership of a political party.

Respondents from the Bekaa showed the highest tendency to do so at 80.2% and the lowest was from Beirut (64%)

Those with university level education (73.2%) are less likely than those with vocational training (80.7%) to want to do this, but more likely than those with school level education (63.5%)

***Dealing with a Political Party's Leadership***

61.5% of respondents said they would be willing to do this, the highest being the respondents in Bekaa (77.2%) and lowest in Beirut (47.1%)

***Organizing Activities Like Door-to-door Campaigns***

69.9% said they would be willing to organize this. Like other activities, the highest response is in Bekaa, with 81.2% of its respondents, and the lowest in South Lebanon (62.9%)

***Fundraising***

Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 64 - % of responses to 'If you were a member of an electoral campaign, what are the tasks that you are willing to do?'

## FEMALE RESPONDENTS WERE MOST WILLING TO MANAGE TEAMS AND LEAST WILLING TO APPEAR IN THE MEDIA

Female respondents showed the highest percentage of willingness to manage a team (78.2%) and the least willingness to appear in the media (58.70%). Male respondents, however, were the least willing to give speeches (57.60%) and the most willing to manage a team as well (77.40%). In comparison, women were more willing to lead an electoral campaign than men, at 63.80% and 61.50% respectively. Male respondents were more willing to deal with political leadership than female respondents (74% and 68.30% respectively).

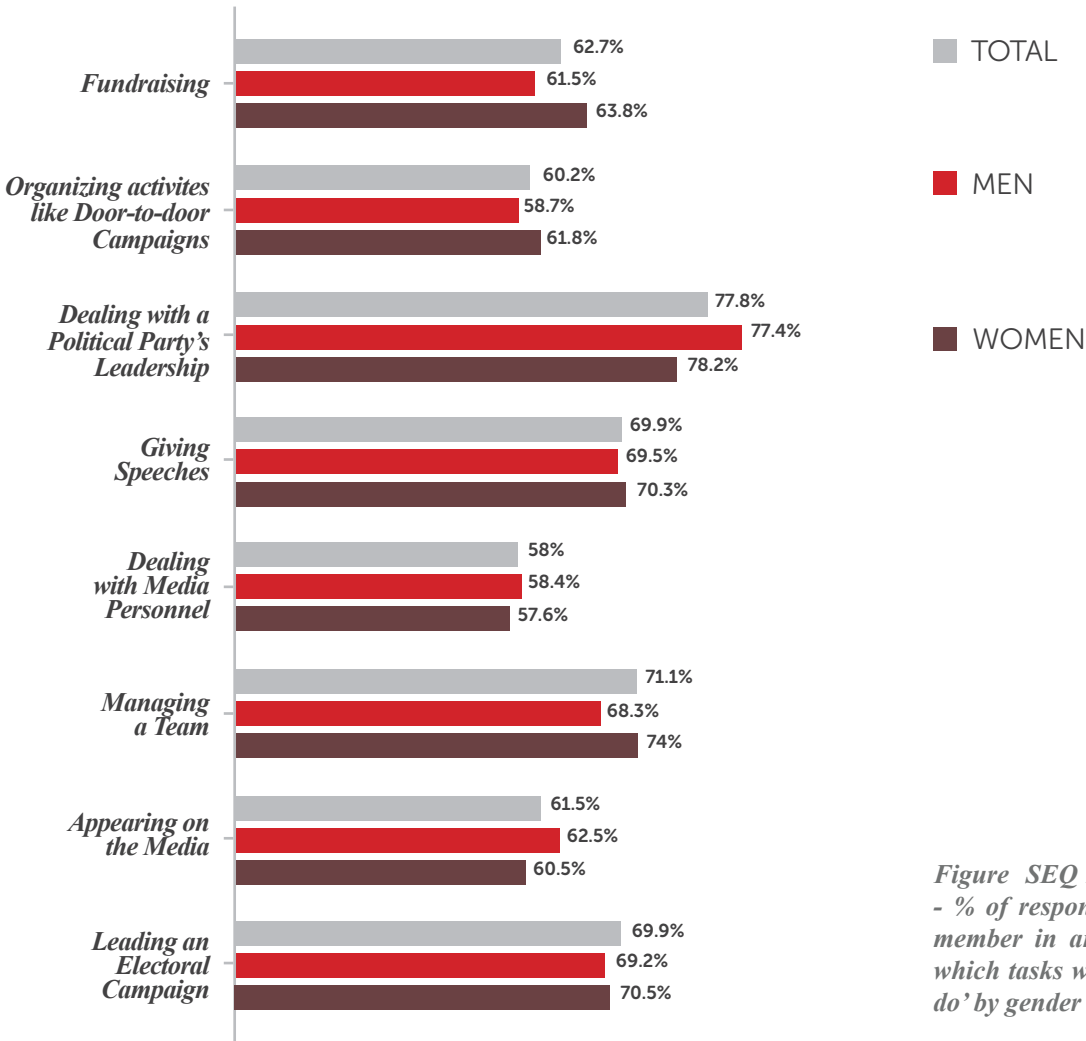


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 65 - % of responses to 'If you were a member in an electoral campaign, which tasks would you be willing to do' by gender

## RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT THEY FELT MOST CAPABLE OF ASSUMING A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN CIVIL SOCIETY AND LEAST CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF A POLITICAL PARTY LEADER

On average, the position that most respondents felt most confident in occupying was that of 'civil society leader', chosen by 71.5% of respondents. The positions that were chosen least were that of prime minister (40.1%) and president (40%). The same was reflected in both male and female answers. The role that

was most chosen by women was that of a civil society leader (73.6%), compared to 69.3% of male respondents who indicated the same. The roles most preferred (from most selected to least selected) were: civil society leader, municipal member, high-ranking police officer, high-ranking military personnel, member of the

parliament, head of a union, minister, judge, prime minister, president and political party leader.

Generally, female respondents tended to feel most capable of occupying a leadership role

in civil society (73.6%), while male respondents tend to feel most capable of occupying a role as municipality member (71.2%). Females also indicated the least preference for being prime minister (41.3%) and president (41%).

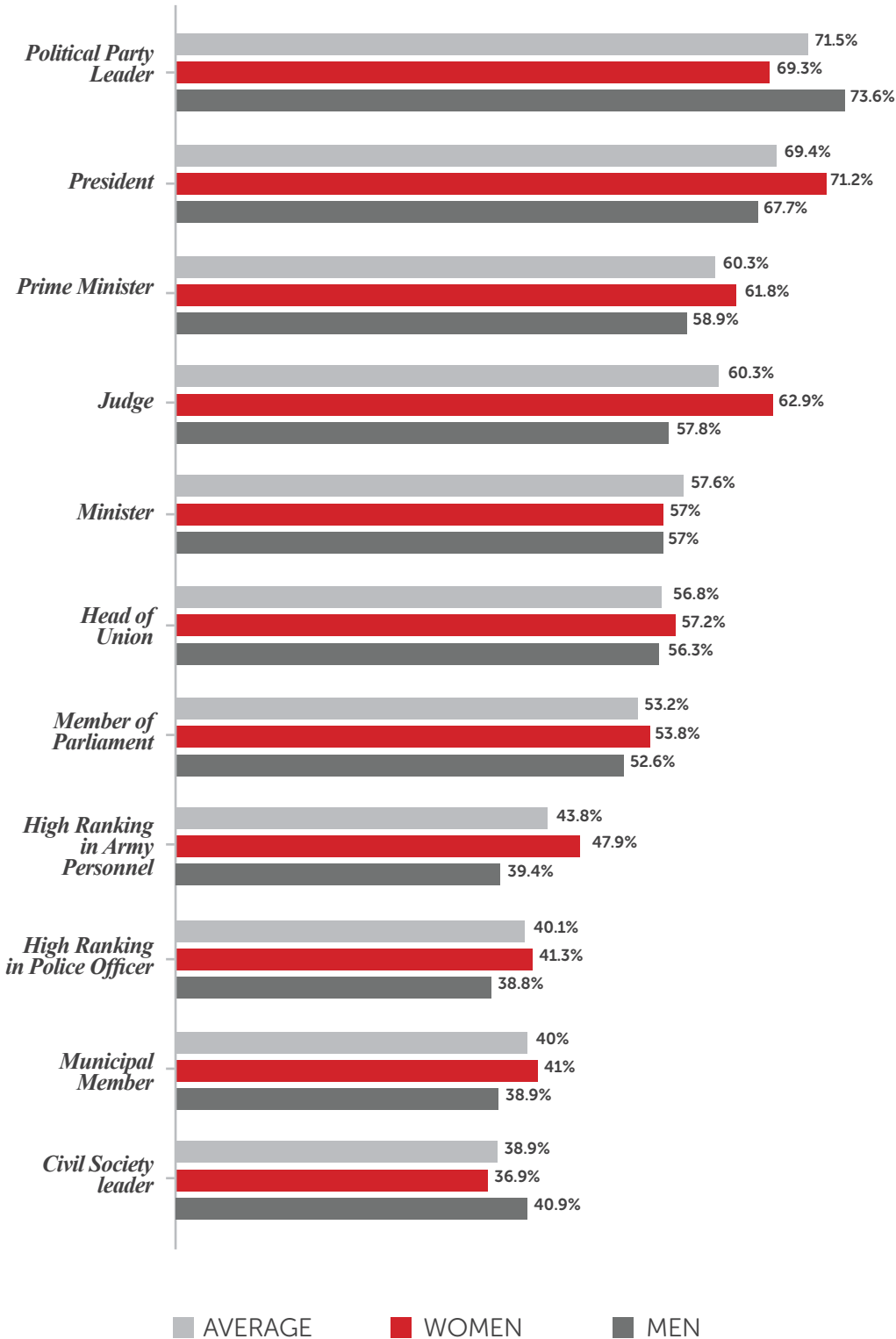


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 66 - % of responses to 'I am capable of occupying a position' by gender

## THE HIGHER THEIR EDUCATION LEVEL, THE MORE FEMALES FELT CAPABLE IN ASSUMING A ROLE AS HEAD OF A UNION

More than half (56.8%) of respondents feel capable of occupying positions as heads of a union or syndicate, with the highest being from respondents from South Lebanon (65%). The higher the female respondents' education, the more likely they were to feel capable of assuming the role of a union leader. Of women with a university education, 63.9% said they would, in comparison to 43.7% for those with a school-level education and 56.5% of those with vocational training. This was not the case for male respondents, where 56.3% with a university-level education said they would, in comparison to 61% of those with vocational training and 54.6% with school-level education.

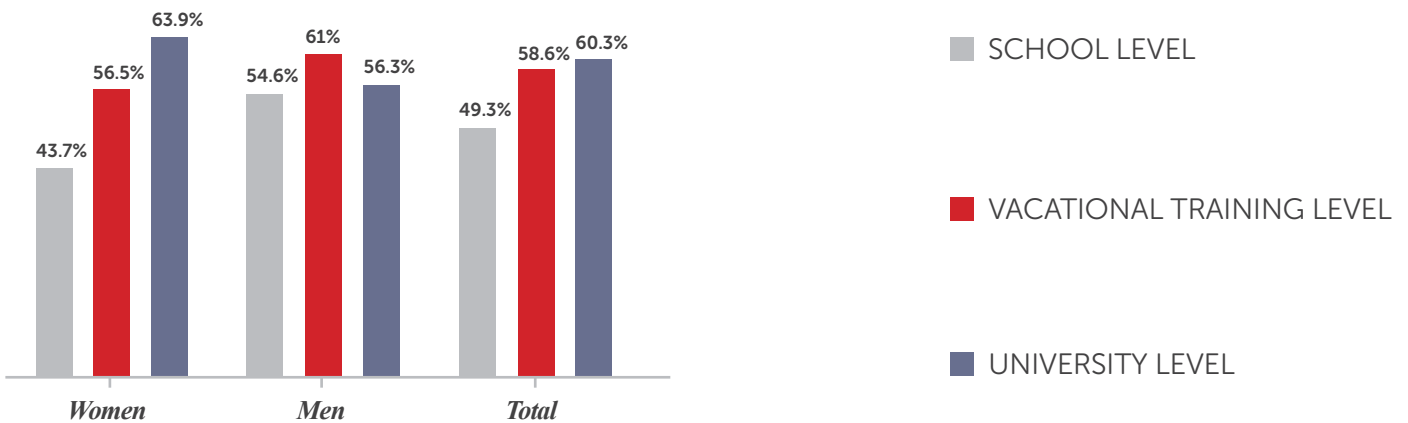


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 67 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of Union Leader' by education level

## RESPONDENTS WHO ARE ACTIVE IN A POLITICAL PARTY WERE MORE LIKELY TO FEEL CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE AS HEAD OF UNION

Politically active respondents were likely to feel capable of being union leaders (69.9%) than those who are not engaged in a political party (54.6%). This indicates that previous experience in a political group helps demystifying the responsibilities of other political positions. Students felt most capable of assuming the role of a union leader (68.1%) with full time mothers being the least likely to (51%).

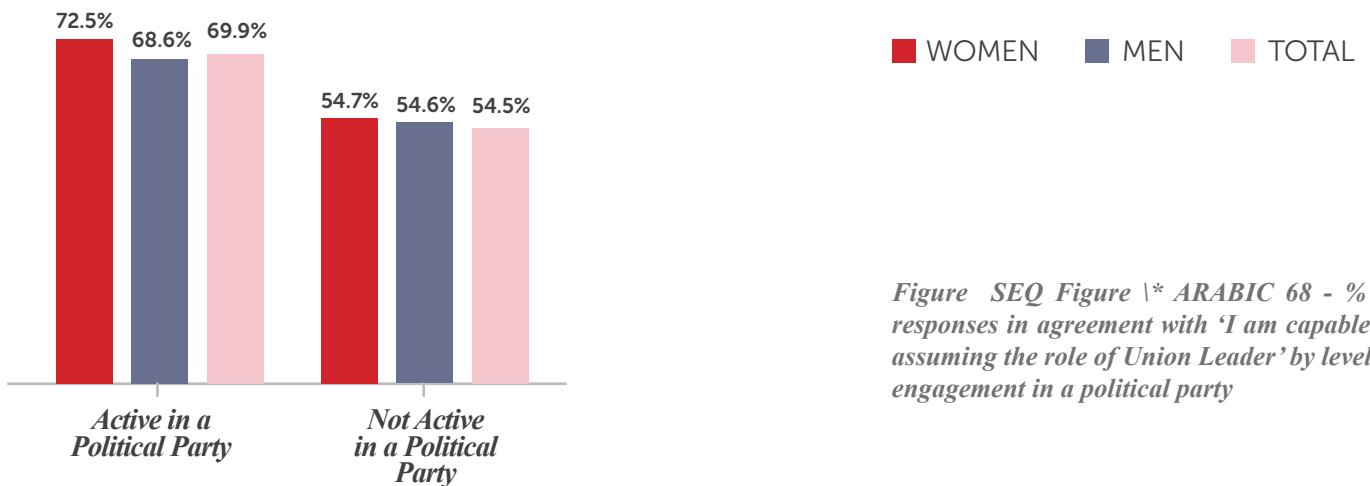


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 68 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of Union Leader' by level of engagement in a political party



## FEMALE RESPONDENTS FROM BEIRUT AND MALE RESPONDENTS FROM THE SOUTH FELT MOST CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF HEAD OF UNION

Compared to other women, female respondents from Beirut most commonly chose 'head of a union' as a role they feel capable of assuming (62.2%). Female respondents from Mount Lebanon chose 'head of a union' the least (53.5%) among roles they feel capable of assuming. Male respondents from the South, however, chose 'head of a union' the most (64.3%) among roles they felt capable of assuming.

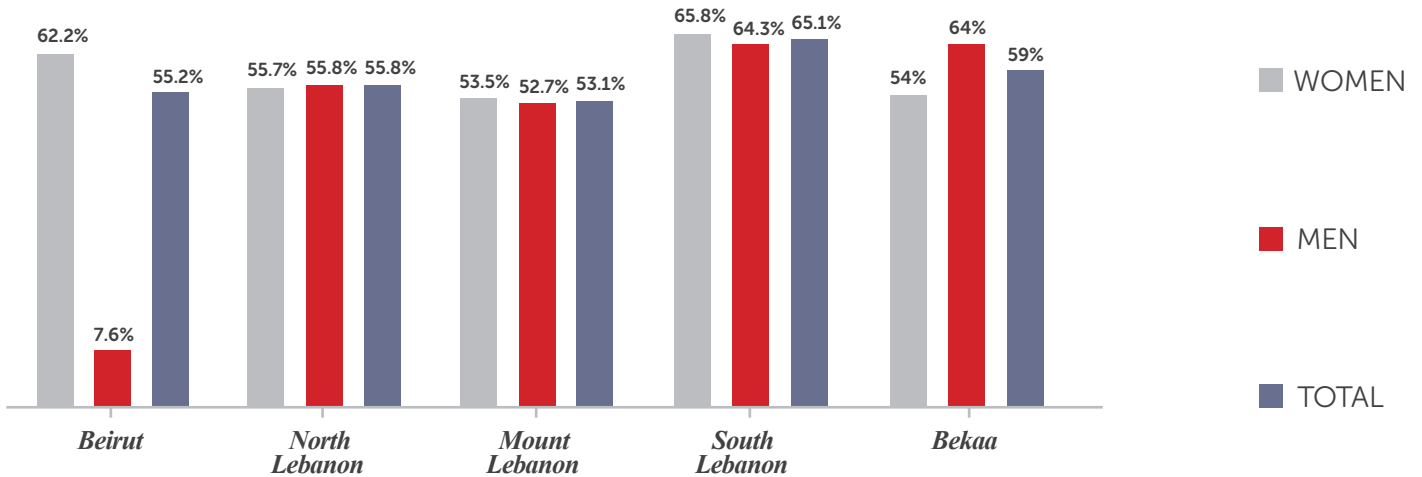


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 69 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of Union Leader' by gender and area of residence

## GENERALLY, MORE FEMALES AND YOUNG RESPONDENTS FELT CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF A JUDGE THAN MEN AND OLDER RESPONDENTS

Among all female respondents, 47.9% indicated that they felt confident assuming the role of a judge, compared to 39.4% of male respondents. Additionally, 47% respondents aged between 18 and 24 indicated that they were confident assume the role of a judge, compared to 38.5% of those aged 46 or above. Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 were the most likely (54%) to indicate they could assume the role of a judge, while male respondents of the same age were less likely to, at 39.2%. Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 were the most likely (45.1%) – among all male respondents – to choose judge as a role they were capable of occupying.

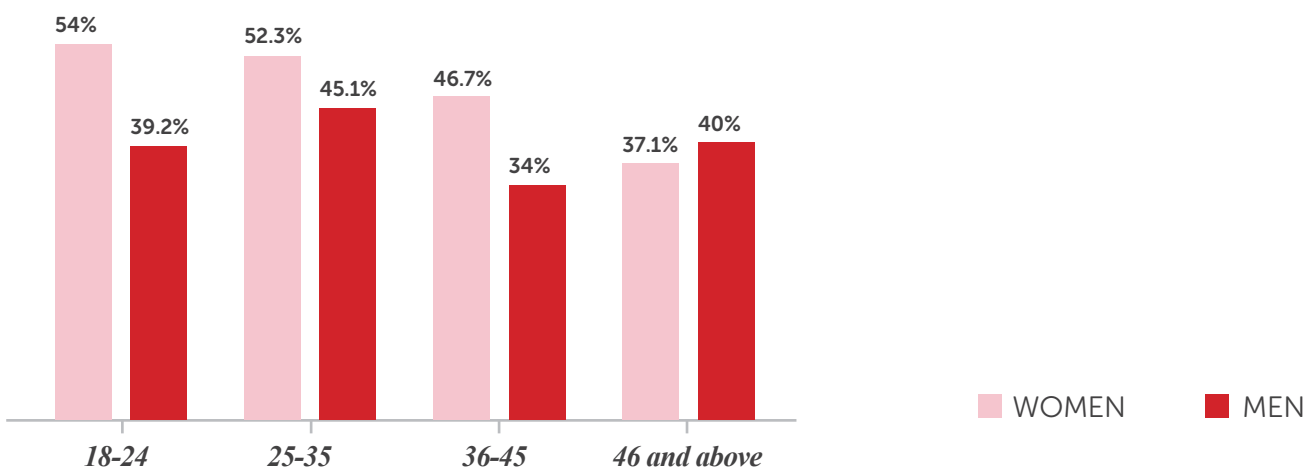


Figure SEQ Figure |\* ARABIC 70 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of judge' by gender and age

**RESPONDENTS WHO WERE ALREADY ACTIVE IN POLITICAL PARTIES FELT MORE CAPABLE OF OCCUPYING THE ROLE OF A POLITICAL PARTY LEADER**

Among all respondents, 38.9% indicated that they felt capable of assuming the role of a political party leader, with those from South Lebanon the highest (53.1%) and those from North of Lebanon the lowest (25%). Both male and female respondents felt capable of assuming this role at 40.9% and 36.9% respectively. 54.1% of those who were politically active agreed to this statement compared to 33.6% of those who were not politically active.

**THE HIGHER THE INCOME, THE MORE FEMALE RESPONDENTS FELT CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF A JUDGE**

Among female respondents with a monthly income of \$500 and below, 46.1% indicated they felt capable of assuming the role of a judge, compared to 52.6% of female respondents with a monthly income of above \$2000. For male respondents however, income did not produce a large difference in responses.

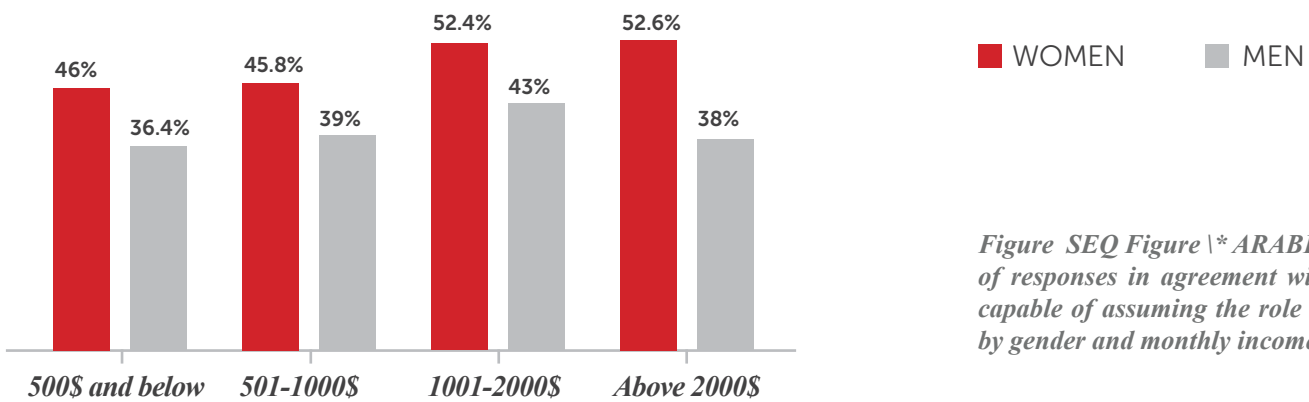


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 71 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of judge' by gender and monthly income

**FEMALE RESPONDENTS FROM THE NORTH WERE THE LEAST LIKELY TO CHOOSE 'PRESIDENT' AS A ROLE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ASSUMING**

Of female respondents from the South, 56.5% chose president as a role they feel capable of assuming. This made them the most common selectors of president, whereas female respondents from the North showed the lowest rates of selecting president, at 24.4%. Female respondents from Beirut were more inclined (40%) to indicate their capability to assume the role of president than males from Beirut (19%).

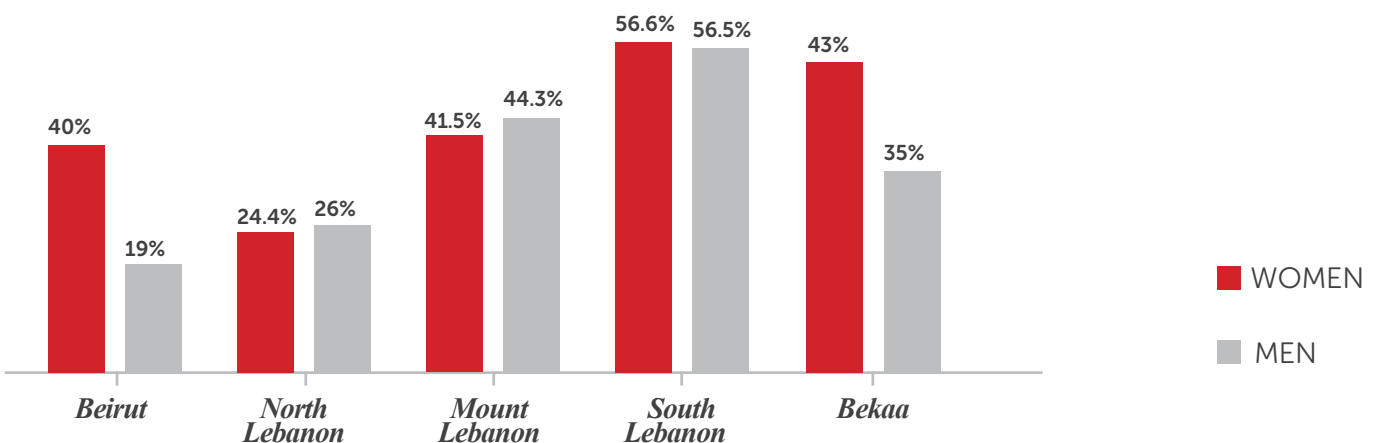


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 72 % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of President' by gender and area of residence

## FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO WERE ENGAGED IN A POLITICAL PARTY FEEL MORE CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF PRESIDENT THAN FEMALES WHO WERE NOT

Of female respondents who were not politically active, 58.8% indicated that they felt capable of assuming the role of a president, as opposed to 35.7% of politically inactive women. The same is true for male respondents, with 53.8% of politically active men indicating that they felt capable of assuming the role of a president, as opposed to 69.5% of politically inactive men.

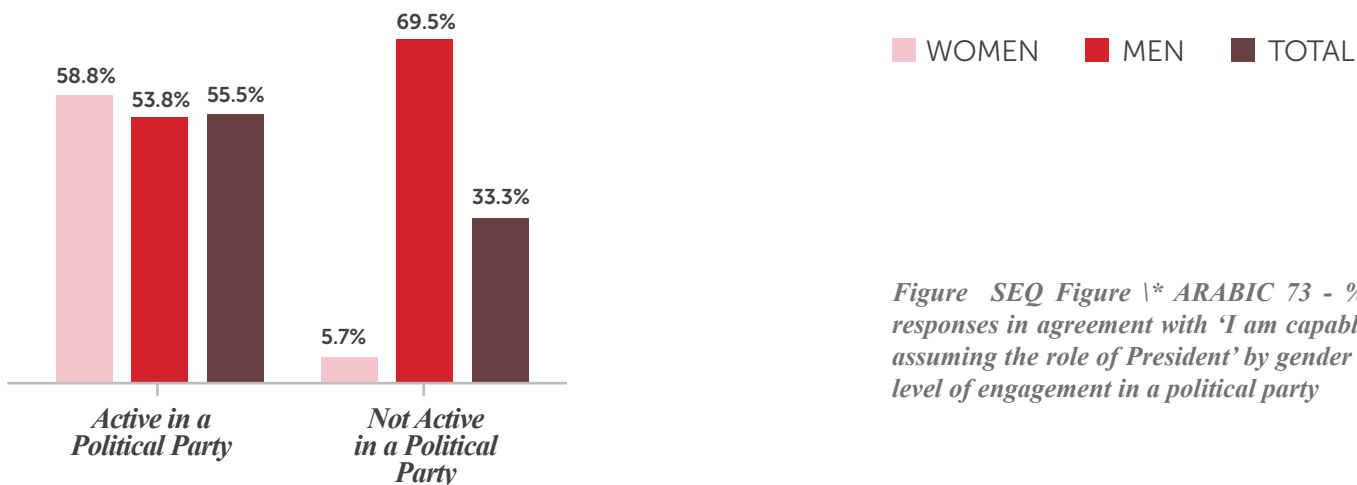


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 73 - % of responses in agreement with 'I am capable of assuming the role of President' by gender and level of engagement in a political party

## FEMALE AND MALE RESPONDENTS BOTH FELT CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF PRESIDENT

Overall, 40% of respondents said they would be able to be president, with the lowest rate coming from respondents in North Lebanon (25.2%) and the highest in South Lebanon (56.6%). Similar numbers of females (41%) and males (38.9%) indicated the same. Additionally, respondents who were active in a political party were more likely (55.5%) to feel capable of assuming this role to than those who were not (33.3%).

## MOST RESPONDENTS FELT CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF PRIME MINISTER, WITH MORE WOMEN FEELING CAPABLE IN THE ROLE THAN MEN

Less than half (40.1%) of respondents said that they feel capable of assuming the role of prime minister, with respondents from South Lebanon feeling most confident (53.8%) and those from Beirut the least (27.6%). More female respondents (41.3%) indicated that they could assume the role of prime minister than men (38.8%).

## THE HIGHER A WOMAN'S EDUCATION LEVEL, THE MORE SHE FELT CAPABLE OF BEING PRESIDENT

More than 43% of women with university-level education felt capable of assuming the role of president, in comparison to 37% of school and vocationally trained women. This is compared to 39.7% of males with university education and 39.8% with school-level education who also felt capable.

## YOUNGER AND MORE EDUCATED WOMEN FELT THE MOST CAPABLE OF ASSUMING THE ROLE OF PRIME MINISTER

Additionally, the younger the women, the more likely they were to think they could be prime minister. Of those aged 18 to 24, 50.4% felt confident with the role, while this was 47.7% among those aged 25 to 35, and 42.4% among those aged 36 to 45. However, only 22.7% of those aged 46 and above felt the same. Among women with university-level education, 45.9% felt they could assume this role, compared to 31.9% of school-level women.

FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO INDICATED THAT THEY COULD GET TO SPECIFIC POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE ALSO FELT THAT WOMEN IN GENERAL CAN OCCUPY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

96.7% of those who indicated that they could occupy a leadership position in civil society, also indicated that women in general could

95.9% of those who indicated that they could occupy the position of judge, also indicated that women in general could

94.9% of those who indicated that they could occupy a high-ranking position in the police force, also indicated that women in general could

95.7% of those who indicated that they could occupy the position of head of union or syndicate, also indicated that women in general could

91% of those who indicated that they could occupy the of prime minister, also indicated that women in general could

93% of female respondents who indicated that they could occupy the position head of political party, also indicated that women in general could

95% of those who indicated that they could occupy a ministerial position, also indicated that women in general could

88% of those who indicated that they could occupy the position of president, also said that women in general could

BOTH MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS WERE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR ABILITY TO SPEND TIME WITH THEIR FAMILIES IF THEY BECAME MORE POLITICALLY ACTIVE THAN THEY WERE ABOUT THEIR PRIVACY OR MEDIA ATTENTION ON THEIR PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Both female (46.4%) and male (44.8%) respondents feared having to spend less time with their families if they decide to run for elections. The second most important challenge for respondents was 'losing their privacy', where 44.9% of women and 40.7% of men indicated it was concern in running for elections. Men were the least worried about the challenge of 'the media focus on their physical appearances', with 23.8% indicating it as a challenge, compared to 35.7% of female respondents.

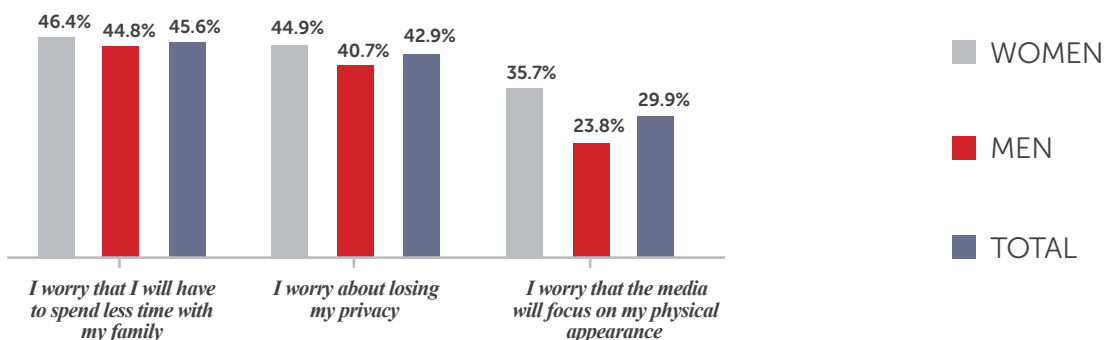


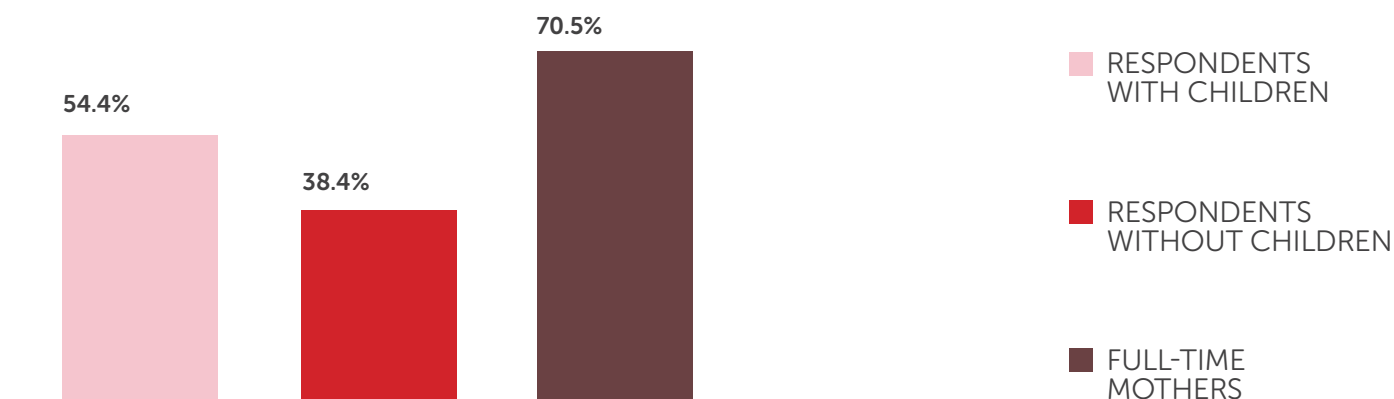
Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 74 - % of responses to the possible challenges of running for elections by gender

## THE OLDER RESPONDENTS WERE, THE MORE LIKELY THEY WERE TO WORRY ABOUT LOSING THEIR PRIVACY IF THEY RUN FOR ELECTIONS

Among respondents between 18 and 24, 37.2% indicated that if they ran for elections, they would worry about loss of privacy, compared to 41% of those between 25 and 35, 44.3% of those between 36 and 45, and 49.7% of those 46 or above. Additionally, respondents from Beirut showed the most agreement with this statement at 60.9%, whereas only 27.7% of respondents from the Bekaa indicated the same, with 44.2% from the North, 41.7% from Mount Lebanon and 43.4% from South Lebanon.

## FULL-TIME MOTHERS AND RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN HAD HIGH RATES OF AGREEMENT ON THE CHALLENGE OF HAVING TO SPEND LESS TIME WITH THEIR FAMILY IF RUNNING FOR ELECTIONS

Most (70.6%) full-time mothers feared losing time with their families if they ran for elections, and 54.4% of respondents with children felt the same, compared to 38.4% of respondents without children.



*I worry that I would end up spending less time with my family*

Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 75 - % of responses agreeing to 'If I decide to run for elections I worry that I would end up spending less time with my family' by social status and familial status

## GENERALLY, FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO THOUGHT THEY COULD ATTAIN HIGH POSITIONS ALSO PERCEIVED WOMEN AS BEING ABLE TO HAVE A WORK-FAMILY BALANCE

Among those who said they would be able to be head of union, 70.6% did not fear the disruption of familial duties by holding public office. Those who thought they could attain certain positions, like leader of a political party, also did not worry about spending less time with family if they ran for elections.

## FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT THINK THEY CAN ATTAIN CERTAIN POSITIONS HAVE MORE OF A CONCERN WHEN IT COMES TO BEING ABLE TO BALANCE FAMILY AND OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The inverse was also true, with 62.7% of female respondents who doubted their ability to take high positions, in the police force for example, also being concerned that they would not be able to spend time with family if running for election. In contrast, those who did not think that 'time spent with family' would be a challenge, felt women could reach senior positions in the police force.

## THOSE WHO FELT WOMEN CAN BALANCE WORK AND FAMILY LIFE ALSO FELT THEY COULD ATTAIN CERTAIN POSITIONS

For instance, 89% of those who said they can attain high positions in the police force also said they are able to balance holding elected office and good family life. Of those who said they could be a political party leader, 62.5% also said they had no fear of spending less time with family. For those who felt they could be judges, more than half (54.3%) said they did not worry about running for elections. Being able to maintain a 'good family life and hold elected office' – potentially because it is a broader role – had higher agreement from women, whether they felt they could attain those positions or not.

These rates were similar throughout the different positions, with the trend that those who disagree with the negative statements also feeling able to attain the positions.

# CHAPTER TWO

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN POLITICS

### NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES TOWARDS WOMEN'S CAPACITIES TO ENGAGE IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

To understand support for women entering politics, a cluster of survey questions assessed the prevalence of stereotypes against women among various demographic groups. Women and men from different age brackets, educational levels, regions of residence and income levels exhibited different extents of negative stereotypes towards women's capacities to engage in public life.

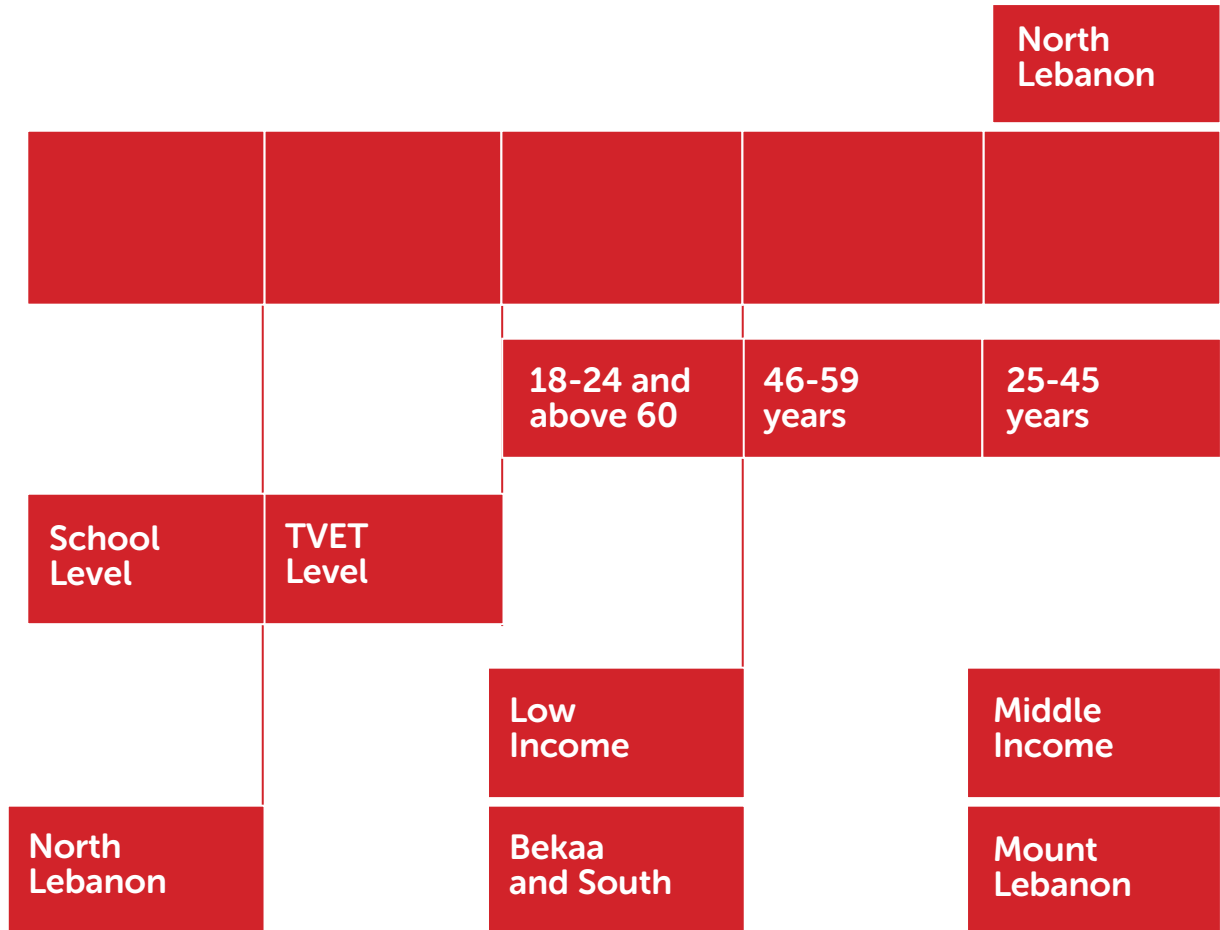
As shown in the below graph, female respondents were significantly less likely to hold negative stereotypes against women's capacity to engage in public life than males. Notably:

- The younger a female respondent was, the less likely she was to hold negative stereotypes towards women's capacities to engage in public life. This was not the case for male respondents, where the youngest (18-24 years) and oldest respondents (above 60 years) were the most likely to hold negative stereotypes. Those aged 25 to 45 were the least likely males to hold negative stereotypes.
- Male and female respondents with university degrees tended to hold fewer negative stereotypes towards women's capacities, compared to those with a school diploma, or technical or vocational qualifications. University education had a more pronounced effect on male respondents than on female respondents. For instance, male respondents with a school-level education exhibited more negative stereotypes towards women than any other group, and males with a university degree exhibited significantly less negative stereotypes towards women than average male respondents.
- Respondents with higher income levels tended to hold fewer negative stereotypes than those with lower income levels. While female respondents in the highest income bracket exhibited the lowest level of negative stereotypes towards women amongst all groups, men in the highest income bracket exhibited a similar level of negative stereotypes to female respondents from the lowest income bracket.
- Male and female respondents from Beirut were less likely to hold negative stereotypes towards women's capacity to engage in public life than those in other regions. Conversely, respondents in North Lebanon and in the Bekaa were the most likely to hold such negative stereotypes.

# WOMAN

*MORE  
NEGATIVE  
STEREOTYPES*

*MAN*



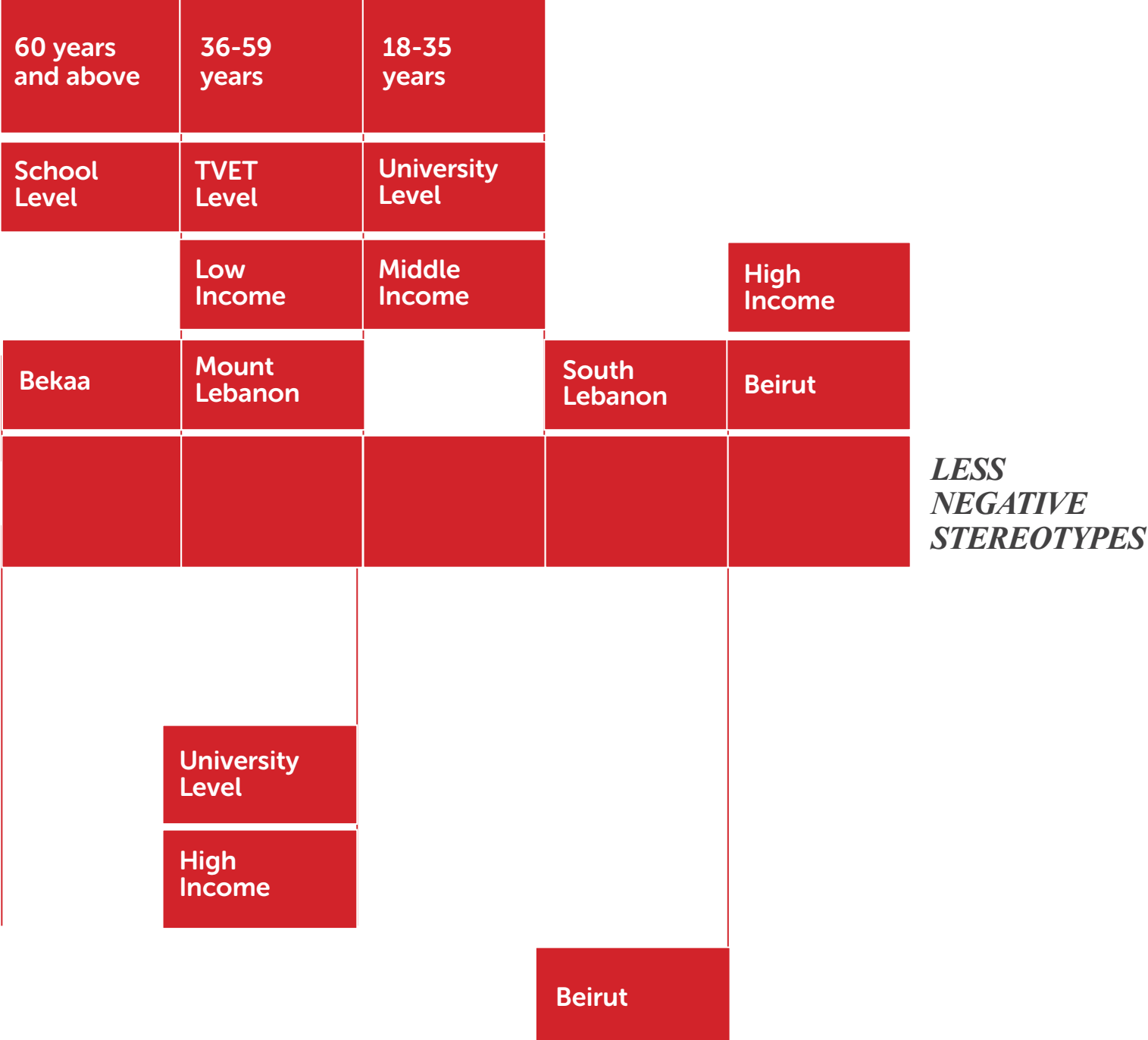
## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OCCUPYING CERTAIN POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

Survey respondents expressed different levels of support for women occupying various positions in the public sphere. The level of support varied based on respondents’ marital status, age ranges, educational levels, regions of residence and income levels. Respondents’ support for women in the public sphere varied based on the power ascribed to the positions that a woman would occupy.

As shown in the below graph, females were significantly more likely than males to support women in occupying positions in the public sphere. Notably:

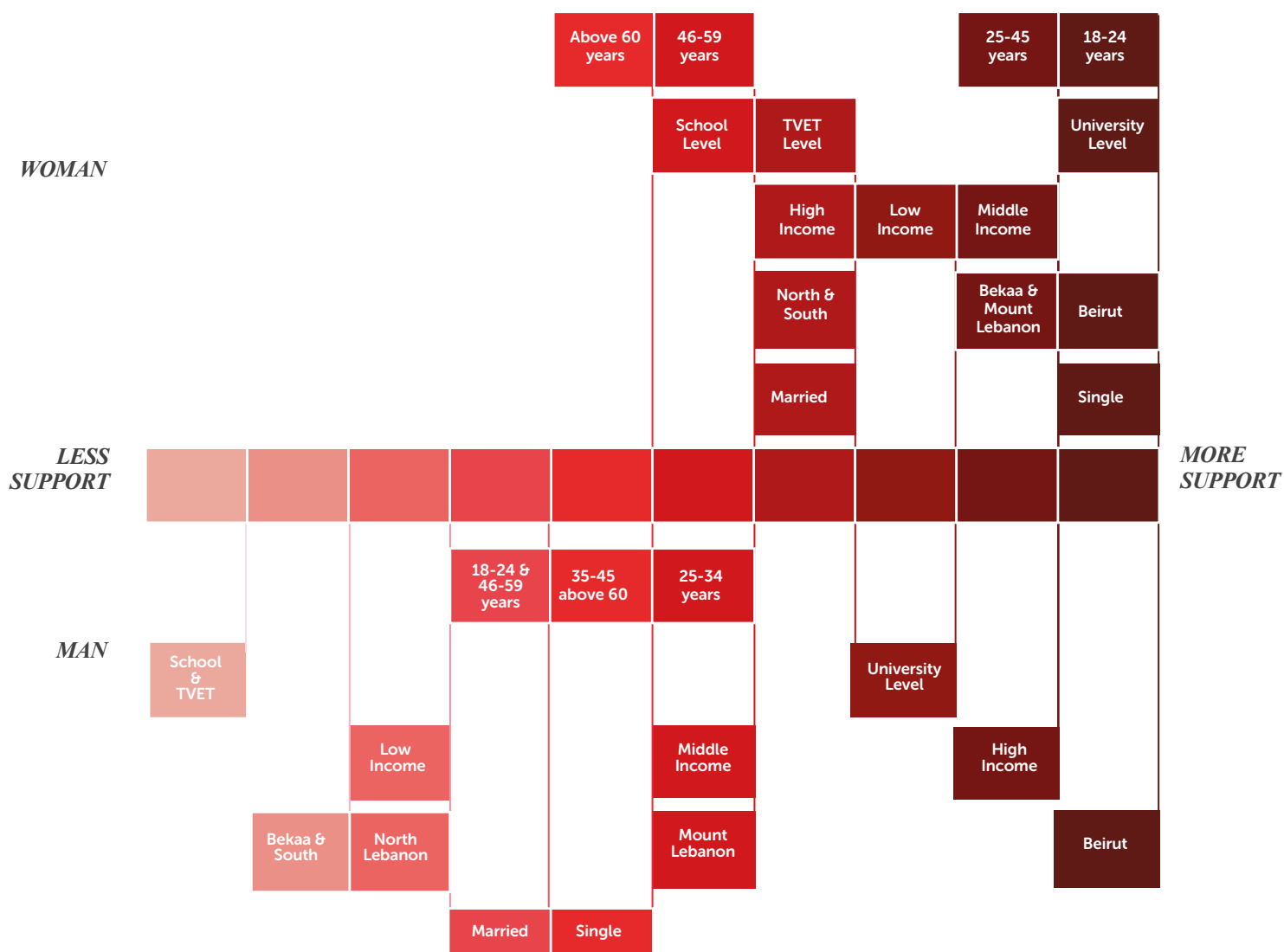
- The younger a female respondent was, the more likely she was to support women occupying positions in the public sphere, with females aged between 18 and 24 having the highest levels of support for women and those aged above 60 having the lowest levels of support among female respondents.





- Males in the youngest age bracket exhibited less support for women in the public sphere than the average male respondent.
- Nonetheless, males aged between 25 and 34 exhibited more support for women occupying positions in the public sphere than males from other age brackets.
- Male and female university graduates exhibited significantly more support for women occupying positions in the public sphere than those whose highest education level was school or vocational qualifications.
- Female university graduates exhibited more support for women occupying positions in the public sphere than those with school or vocational education. This discrepancy based on education level is more pronounced in for males than for females, and men with only school or vocational level education exhibited the lowest levels of support among all respondents.

- University graduates supported women occupying positions in the public sphere more than the average respondent.
- While male respondents from higher income brackets exhibited more support for women occupying positions in the public sphere than those with lower income levels, this was not the case for females.
- Female respondents from the highest income bracket showed less support for women occupying positions in the public sphere than those from middle and lower income brackets.
- Regionally, male and female respondents from Beirut showed the highest levels of support for women occupying positions in the public sphere. Additionally, the difference in levels of support between male and female respondents was more pronounced in Mount Lebanon, the Bekaa, the North and the South.
- Married respondents were less likely to support women occupying positions in the public sphere than single respondents. The difference in the marital status variable was more pronounced for females than for males. Consequently, married women were significantly less likely to support women in the public sphere than single women.



A further analysis of the selected positions divides them into two types of categories – local or national, and member or leader. For example, the positions offered included: the local level (local municipality member and head of municipality) contrasted with positions at the national level (member of parliament, minister, political party leader, president and prime minister); and positions as a member of decision-making body (local municipality member, minister and member of parliament) contrasted with positions as a leader of a decision-making body (head of municipality, political party leader, president and prime minister). This analysis allows a proxy- assessment of the level of support for women occupying certain positions in relation to the power these positions hold.

- While 93% of females and 84% of males supported women occupying positions as a member of a decision-making body, only 77% of females and 60% of males supported women occupying positions as the leader of a decision-making body.
- While 89% of females and 76% of males support women occupying a position in the public sphere at the local level, 82% of female respondents and 68% of male respondents support women in occupying a position in the public sphere at the national level.
- Respondents in higher age brackets, namely female respondents above 46 and male respondents above 60 were the most likely to restrict their support to women occupying positions at the local level, rather than the national level, and as members rather than leaders of decision-making bodies.
- Male and female respondents with a vocational training education were the most likely to only support women occupying positions with less power. Male respondents with a university degree were also less likely than average to only support women in occupying positions with less ascribed power.
- Women in higher income brackets were significantly more likely than average to restrict their support to women occupying positions at the local level rather than the national level, and as members rather than leaders of decision-making bodies. Conversely, men from higher income brackets were significantly less likely than average to do the same.

## CHAPTER THREE

### COMPARATIVE IN-DEPTH DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES INFLUENCING INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ABOUT WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

To understand the socio-demographic characteristics that might influence respondents' opinion towards women engagement in politics, the research team selected several questions on women's participation in politics and thoroughly studied their relationship to variables including age, gender, region, education level, work status, marital status, income, and being politically active. Characteristics that were significantly related ( $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ ) with those questions were then collectively analyzed. The tables below show only the characteristics that were significant in answers to questions on women's participation after being collectively studied; therefore, only significant variables and demographic factors are described in the below tables.

#### SUPPORT FOR WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE JUDICIARY

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Female respondents aged 36 or older and living in Beirut	Female respondents aged 36 or older and living in South Lebanon. ( $p\text{-value}=0.018$ ).
Female respondents who are students ( $p\text{-value}=0.036$ )	Female respondents who are full-time mothers
Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 who are employed ( $p\text{-value}=0.031$ )	Female respondents who are students and aged between 18 and 24 years
Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 with school-level education ( $p\text{-value}=0.025$ )
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education ( $p\text{-value}=0.003$ )
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in North Lebanon or in Mount Lebanon	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Bekaa ( $p\text{-value}=0.001$ (North), $p\text{-value}=0.018$ (Mount Lebanon)).

#### SUPPORT FOR WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE LEGISLATURE

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Mount Lebanon	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Bekaa ( $p\text{-value}=0.009$ ).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education ( $p\text{-value}=0.041$ ).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents living in the North	Male respondents living in the Bekaa (p-value=0.046)
Male respondents living in the Bekaa (p-value=0.011).	Male respondents living in the South
Male respondents with university-level education	Male respondents with school-level education and/or vocational training education (school-level education p-value=0.00, vocational training p-value=0.012)
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.002).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with vocational training (p-value=0.05).
Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 living in Mount Lebanon	Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 living in Bekaa (p-value=0.007)

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING PRIME MINISTERS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 years with school-level education or vocational training (school level p-value=0.032), (vocational training level p-value=0.009)
Male respondents who are active in a political party or an informal political group	Male respondents who are not active in any political organization (p-value=0.042)
Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 years with vocational training (p-value=0.045).
Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 years with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 with school-level education (p-value=0.008).

Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with university-level education	Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 years with vocational training (p-value=0.001)
Female respondents aged 36 years and above with formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 years and above who are full-time mothers (p-value=0.041).
Female respondents aged 36 years and above with formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 years and above who are unemployed (p-value=0.009).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING MAYORS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 living in Beirut	Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 years living in South Lebanon (p-value=0.032).
Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 years with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 years with school-level education (p-value=0.032).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.001).
Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 years with university-level education	Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with vocational training (p-value=0.006)
Female respondents aged between 25 and 35 with university-level education	Female respondents aged between 25 and 35 with vocational training (p-value=0.011)
Female respondents aged 36 and above who have formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 and above and who are full-time mothers (p-value=0.004).
Female respondents aged 36 and above who have formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 and above and who are unemployed (p-value=0.011).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING UNION LEADERS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.001).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with vocational training (p-value=0.05).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with a monthly income of more than \$1500	Male respondents aged 36 and above with a monthly income less than \$500 (p-value=0.016).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with a monthly income of more than \$1500	Male respondents aged 36 and above with a monthly income of \$501 - \$1000 (p-value=0.027)
Female respondents aged 36 years and above who have formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 years and above who are full-time mothers (p-value=0.006).
Female respondents aged 36 years and above who have formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 years and above who are unemployed (p-value=0.003).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING JUDGES

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Beirut	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Bekaa (Beirut p-value=0.015).
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Mount Lebanon, or North Lebanon or South Lebanon	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Bekaa. (North p-value=0.016, Mount Lebanon p-value=0.004, south p-value=0.014).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education were (p-value=0.001).
Male respondents aged 36 and above who were active in a political party	Male respondents aged 36 and above who were not active in a political party (p-value=0.005).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING HIGH-RANKING POLICE PERSONNEL

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.031).
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with vocational training (p-value=0.013).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING MUNICIPALITY MEMBERS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.005)
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in the North	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in the Bekaa (p-value=0.012).
Male respondents aged 36 and above living in Mount Lebanon	Male respondents aged 36 and above living in the Bekaa (p-value=0.002).

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING PRESIDENTS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.001)
Female respondents aged between 25 and 35 who live in the North	Female respondents aged between 25 and 35 who live in the Bekaa (p-value=0.04)
Female respondents aged 36 and above with formal employment	Female respondents aged 36 and above who are full-time mothers (p-value=0.03).



## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.009)
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with vocational training (p-value=0.006)
Male respondents aged 36 and above who are active in informal movements	Male respondents aged 36 and above who are not active in informal movements (p-value=0.048).
Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with university-level education	Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with vocational training (p-value=0.007)

## SUPPORT FOR WOMEN BEING MINISTERS

<i>More likely to support</i>	<i>Than</i>
Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 with university-level education	Male respondents aged between 25 and 35 with school-level education (p-value=0.016)
Male respondents aged 36 and above with university-level education	Male respondents aged 36 and above with school-level education (p-value=0.006)
Male respondents aged 36 and above who are active in informal movements	Male respondents aged 36 and above who are not active in informal movements (p-value=0.001).
Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with university-level education	Female respondents aged between 18 and 24 with vocational training (p-value=0.001)

## SUPPORT FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY SEAT QUOTAS

<i>More likely to support a <b>4-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament than no quota</i>	<i>More likely to support no quota than a <b>4-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament</i>
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.018).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Mount Lebanon (p-value=0.001).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in South Lebanon (p-value=0.009).
Respondents with school-level education	Respondents with university-level education (p-value=0.001)
Respondents with vocational training	Respondents with university-level education (p-value=0.038)

<i>More likely to support a <b>10-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament than no quota</i>	<i>More likely to support no quota than a <b>10-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament</i>
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.009).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Mount Lebanon (p-value=0.001).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in South Lebanon (p-value=0.035).
Respondents with school-level education	Respondents with university-level education (p-value=0.043)
Female Respondents	Male respondents (p-value=0.004)
Female respondents living in Bekaa	Female respondents living in Beirut, or Mount Lebanon or South Lebanon

<i>More likely to support a <b>25-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament than no quota</i>	<i>More likely to support no quota than a <b>25-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament (20%)</i>
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.023).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Mount Lebanon (p-value=0.032).
Female respondents	Male respondents (p-value=0.001)
Male respondents with vocational training	Male respondents with university-level education (p-value=0.025)
Male respondents with a monthly income less than \$500	Male respondents with a monthly income more than \$1500 (p-value=0.003)
Male respondents with a monthly income between \$500 and \$1000 (p-value=0.034) or between \$1001 and \$1500 (p-value=0.018)	Male respondents with a monthly income more than \$1500

<i>More likely to support a <b>38-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament than no quota</i>	<i>More likely to support no quota than a <b>38-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament (30%)</i>
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.01).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Mount Lebanon (p-value=0.003).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in South Lebanon (p-value=0.034).
School level education	University level education (p-value=0.033)
Male respondents living in North Lebanon	Male respondents living in Bekaa (p-value=0.024)
Male respondents with school-level education	Male respondents with university-level education (p-value=0.023)
Female respondents living in Bekaa	Female respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.045).

<i>More likely to support a <b>64-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament than no quota</i>	<i>More likely to support no quota than a <b>64-seat quota</b> for women in the parliament (50%)</i>
Male respondents	Female respondents (p-value=0.038)
School-level education	University-level education (p-value=0.047)
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.028).

## SUPPORT FOR THE FEMALE CANDIDATE

<i>More likely to choose to vote for the female candidate</i>	<i>More likely to choose that ‘Gender doesn’t matter’ in the selection of candidate to vote for</i>
Female respondents living in the North (p-value=0.004)	Female respondents living in Bekaa
Female respondents with school-level education (p-value=0.001)	Female respondents with university-level education
Female respondents	Male respondents (p-value=0.001).
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.07),

<i>More likely to choose to vote for the male candidate</i>	<i>More likely to choose that ‘Gender doesn’t matter’ in the selection of candidate to vote for</i>
Respondents living in Bekaa	Respondents living in Beirut (p-value=0.07),
Respondents living in North Lebanon	Respondents living in Mount Lebanon (p-value=0.022), and respondents living in South Lebanon (p-value=0.018).
Respondents who are unemployed (p-value=0.004)	Respondents who are employed

# CHAPTER FOUR

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE INTERVENTIONS

This chapter builds on the analysis of the findings and elaborates on a set of recommendations for program designers and future interventions.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS AND/OR INITIATIVES ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

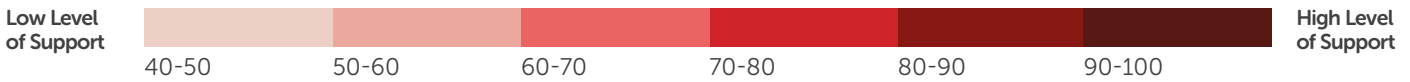
TOPIC \ THEME	SUGGESTED TARGET GROUP		POTENTIAL ALLIES	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE	Men with a school or vocational level of education	Women aged above 60 years	Men aged between 25 and 45 years	Women aged between 18 and 24 years
	Men living in the Bekaa or South Lebanon	Women with a school or vocational level of education	Individuals with a university level of education	
	Men from lower income brackets (between \$200 and \$1000)	Women from higher income brackets (above \$2000)	Men from higher income brackets (above \$2000)	Women from middle or lower income brackets (Between \$200 and \$2000)
	Men aged between 46 and 59 years old and married	Married women	Men living in Beirut	Women living in Beirut or the Bekaa or Mount Lebanon
		Women living in the North or the South	Men aged between 25 and 45 years who are single	Women aged between 18 and 24 years who are single
FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH	Men aged between 18 and 24 years old with a school level of education	Women aged 36 or above living in South Lebanon	Men aged 36 and above living in the North or in Mount Lebanon	Women aged 36 or above living in Beirut
	Men aged 36 and above with a school level of education	Full-time mothers	Male respondents aged between 18 and 24 years old with a university degree	Women aged between 18 and 24 years who are students
	Men aged 36 and above living in the Bekaa	Women aged 60 and above	Men aged 36 and above with a university degree	Women aged between 18 and 24 years who are employed

TOPIC \ THEME	SUGGESTED TARGET GROUP		POTENTIAL ALLIES	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EXECUTIVE SPHERE	Men living in the Bekaa or the South	Women aged between 18 and 24 years living in the Bekaa	Men living in the North	Women aged between 18 and 24 living in Mount Lebanon or Beirut
	Men aged 35 and above with a school level of education	Women aged 36 years and above who are full-time mothers	Men aged 36 and above with a university level of education	Women aged between 18 and 24 with a university level of education
	Men aged between 18 and 24 years with a school or vocational level of education	Women aged 36 years and above who are unemployed	Men who are active in political parties or in informal political movements	Women aged 36 years and above with a formal employment
	Men who are not active in Political parties			
FOR PROMOTING THE VOTING FOR WOMEN IN ELECTIONS	Individuals living in the Bekaa	Women with a university level of education	Individuals living in Beirut	Women with a school level of education
				Women living in the North

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CAMPAIGNS AND/OR INITIATIVES SEEKING TO PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF A QUOTA SYSTEM WITHIN THE LEBANESE PARLIAMENT

SUGGESTED ALLIES	SUGGESTED TARGET GROUP
<b>SUPPORT FOR THE QUOTA IN GENERAL</b>	
Men aged between 18 and 24	Men aged between 25 and 45 years
Women aged between 46 and above	Women aged between 18 and 35 years
<b>SUPPORT FOR 50% QUOTA (64 seats)</b>	
Women and men aged between 18 and 24 years	Women aged between 36 and 45 years
	Men aged 25 and above
<b>SUPPORT FOR 30% QUOTA (38 seats)</b>	
Women and men aged between 18 and 24 years	Women and men aged 25 and above

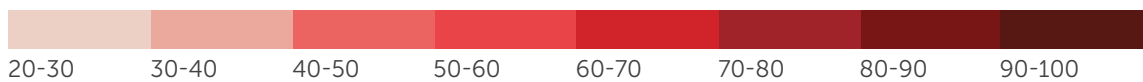
Levels of support for women occupying positions in the public sphere were determined based on analysis of respondents' willingness to support women occupying the following positions: civil society leader, local municipality member, member of parliament, minister, union leader, judge, head of municipality, political party leader, president, prime minister, high-ranking military personnel and high-ranking police force personnel. The below tables show the level of support of respondents across several variables to these questions.



	<b>FEMALE</b>										
	<b>Age</b>					<b>Educational Level</b>			<b>Income Level</b>		
	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-59	60+	SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	TVET	LOW	MID	HIGH
<b>CSO Leader</b>	97%	95%	90%	88%	86%	87%	96%	91%	92%	94%	95%
<b>Municipal Member</b>	99%	91%	94%	91%	86%	87%	97%	93%	91%	95%	100%
<b>MP</b>	100%	93%	97%	93%	85%	89%	98%	98%	95%	96%	94%
<b>Minister</b>	93%	92%	94%	88%	81%	85%	96%	83%	89%	93%	95%
<b>Union Leader</b>	96%	87%	87%	84%	71%	80%	93%	84%	86%	89%	90%
<b>Judge</b>	94%	89%	90%	84%	80%	83%	93%	85%	87%	93%	74%
<b>Municipal Head</b>	90%	82%	87%	75%	81%	78%	89%	90%	82%	87%	79%
<b>Party Leader</b>	77%	74%	77%	57%	62%	64%	79%	55%	69%	75%	68%
<b>President</b>	73%	72%	77%	63%	57%	64%	78%	53%	69%	74%	56%
<b>Prime Minister</b>	79%	76%	82%	63%	67%	72%	80%	57%	76%	75%	72%
<b>Military Personnel</b>	87%	91%	79%	75%	62%	75%	86%	84%	82%	84%	74%
<b>Police Personnel</b>	88%	92%	82%	79%	67%	78%	88%	85%	84%	86%	78%

<b>FEMALE</b>						
<b>Region</b>					<b>Marital Status</b>	
NORTH	BEKAA	MOUNT LEBANON	BEIRUT	SOUTH	SINGLE	MARRIED
91%	98%	93%	98%	88%	94%	88%
94%	92%	96%	98%	87%	87%	87%
96%	96%	97%	98%	90%	90%	90%
90%	94%	92%	96%	87%	87%	87%
93%	88%	87%	93%	85%	85%	85%
89%	89%	92%	91%	81%	81%	81%
80%	84%	90%	89%	73%	73%	73%
53%	78%	77%	87%	68%	68%	68%
51%	82%	69%	80%	82%	82%	82%
63%	86%	77%	86%	71%	71%	71%
80%	82%	87%	76%	81%	81%	81%
80%	86%	88%	86%	81%	81%	81%

Low Level of Support



High Level of Support

	<b>MALE</b>										
	<i>Age</i>					<i>Educational Level</i>			<i>Income Level</i>		
	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-59	60+	SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	TVET	LOW	MID	HIGH
<i>CSO Leader</i>	81%	83%	86%	88%	86%	73%	91%	83%	82%	82%	98%
<i>Municipal Member</i>	79%	83%	80%	86%	86%	68%	90%	80%	84%	78%	98%
<i>MP</i>	82%	83%	81%	82%	90%	63%	92%	83%	82%	78%	98%
<i>Minister</i>	82%	83%	81%	82%	90%	63%	92%	83%	82%	78%	98%
<i>Union Leader</i>	71%	82%	84%	74%	76%	63%	88%	60%	73%	75%	93%
<i>Judge</i>	72%	84%	78%	77%	90%	65%	87%	70%	77%	75%	94%
<i>Municipal Head</i>	66%	74%	70%	72%	76%	51%	83%	58%	67%	68%	87%
<i>Party Leader</i>	52%	63%	59%	63%	52%	42%	71%	29%	54%	53%	81%
<i>President</i>	48%	73%	62%	54%	48%	41%	72%	34%	51%	80%	76%
<i>Prime Minister</i>	54%	73%	63%	60%	52%	44%	75%	34%	55%	60%	76%
<i>Military Personnel</i>	75%	72%	73%	67%	67%	64%	73%	68%	72%	69%	79%
<i>Police Personnel</i>	76%	72%	74%	64%	76%	63%	78%	68%	77%	68%	80%

<b>MALE</b>						
<i>Region</i>					<i>Marital Status</i>	
NORTH	BEKAA	MOUNT LEBANON	BEIRUT	SOUTH	SINGLE	MARRIED
78%	76%	93%	98%	71%	84%	85%
83%	68%	91%	98%	63%	83%	81%
75%	72%	89%	95%	76%	86%	80%
75%	72%	89%	95%	72%	86%	80%
78%	67%	80%	98%	66%	79%	76%
79%	62%	83%	98%	68%	79%	78%
62%	59%	81%	91%	52%	73%	68%
46%	49%	61%	88%	55%	58%	56%
40%	56%	61%	81%	63%	61%	54%
48%	63%	63%	86%	58%	64%	58%
73%	68%	73%	76%	67%	73%	68%
74%	73%	76%	74%	60%	77%	68%



The following tables show the list of questions, based on which, the above compilations indicate the level of negative stereotyping towards women's capacities to engage in public life.



	<b>FEMALE</b>										
	<i>Age</i>					<i>Educational Level</i>			<i>Income Level</i>		
	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-59	60+	SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	TVET	LOW	MID	HIGH
<i>Women are fickle and cannot commit to a definite course of action</i>	18%	16%	22%	17%	14%	21%	16%	17%	16%	21%	5%
<i>Women are more submissive and easier to control than men</i>	19%	12%	20%	17%	19%	24%	13%	19%	18%	18%	0%
<i>Women give up more easily than men in the face of challenges</i>	12%	10%	16%	13%	29%	15%	12%	19%	14%	15%	0%
<i>Women will be disorganized in the face of stress</i>	9%	10%	18%	16%	24%	21%	9%	15%	17%	10%	6%
<i>Women are generally fearful and weak in the face of threats</i>	21%	13%	19%	31%	19%	26%	17%	23%	22%	31%	11%
<i>Women are generally hesitant and indecisive</i>	20%	12%	17%	17%	19%	20%	15%	19%	18%	18%	5%
<i>Male politicians are better than female politicians at debating and being confrontational</i>	12%	13%	20%	22%	38%	25%	13%	19%	19%	17%	11%

<b>FEMALE</b>							
<i>Region</i>					<i>Marital Status</i>		
NORTH	BEKAA	MOUNT LEBANON	BEIRUT	SOUTH	SINGLE	MARRIED	
35%	16%	2%	2%	11%	19%	18%	
33%	20%	4%	4%	7%	16%	19%	
27%	12%	11%	11%	7%	16%	14%	
21%	26%	11%	5%	8%	12%	17%	
34%	24%	22%	4%	9%	20%	22%	
29%	20%	19%	4%	5%	19%	18%	
18%	26%	20%	7%	12%	16%	21%	

Low Level of Support



High Level of Support

	MALE										
	Age					Educational Level			Income Level		
	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-59	60+	SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY	TVET	LOW	MID	
<i>Women are fickle and cannot commit to a definite course of action</i>	38%	28%	26%	35%	43%	50%	23%	32%	37%	34%	17%
<i>Women are more submissive and easier to control than men</i>	37%	26%	25%	29%	24%	44%	19%	42%	33%	32%	15%
<i>Women give up more easily than men in the face of challenges</i>	27%	27%	25%	33%	33%	47%	18%	29%	28%	31%	21%
<i>Women will be disorganized in the face of stress</i>	27%	26%	25%	28%	33%	44%	15%	39%	29%	29%	15%
<i>Women are generally fearful and weak in the face of threats</i>	44%	40%	36%	44%	62%	59%	29%	68%	41%	46%	32%
<i>Women are generally hesitant and indecisive</i>	31%	24%	27%	20%	29%	43%	16%	33%	30%	28%	14%
<i>Male politicians are better than female politicians at debating and being confrontational</i>	35%	28%	31%	25%	29%	53%	18%	44%	35%	36%	13%

MALE						
Region					Marital Status	
NORTH	BEKAA	MOUNT LEBANON	BEIRUT	SOUTH	SINGLE	MARRIED
56%	39%	21%	10%	37%	30%	33%
51%	34%	21%	5%	35%	29%	31%
42%	32%	24%	10%	30%	24%	18%
44%	34%	15%	14%	34%	24%	31%
53%	39%	45%	14%	43%	37%	38%
30%	34%	22%	5%	36%	25%	27%
53%	36%	26%	2%	35%	28%	37%

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