

# CHALLENGING PERCEPTIONS about women's participation in the public sphere



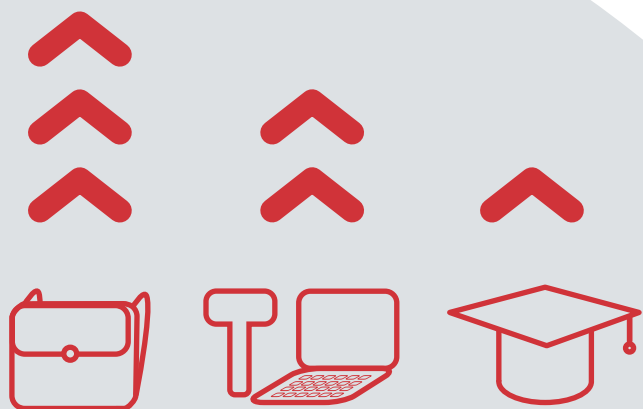
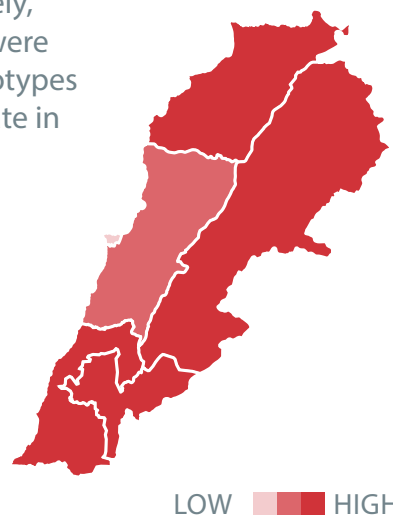
## NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ABOUT WOMEN BY INCOME

Respondents with higher income levels tended to have less negative stereotypes about women than those with lower income levels. Female respondents with higher income levels showed the lowest tendency to have negative stereotypes towards women, among all other respondents.



## NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ABOUT WOMEN BY REGION

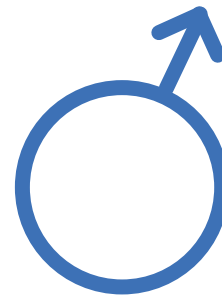
Respondents from Beirut were less likely, and those from the North and Bekaa were the most likely to have negative stereotypes towards women's capacity to participate in public life.



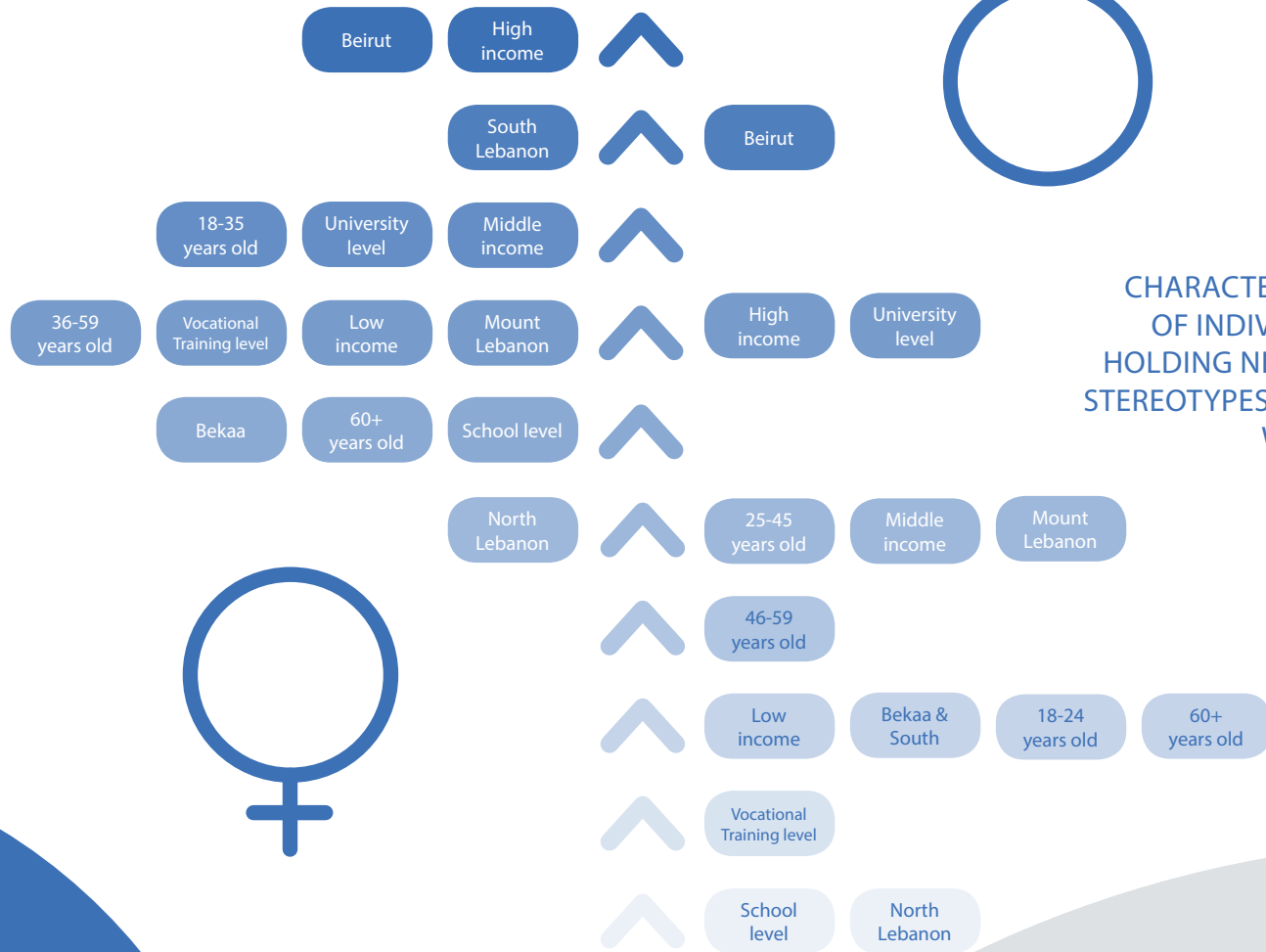
Male and female respondents who graduated from university tended to hold less stereotypes towards women's capacities, compared to those who hold a school degree, or a technical and vocational degree.

The younger the female respondent is the less likely she is to hold negative stereotypes about women's capacity to participate in public life. The youngest male respondents (18-24 years) and the oldest male respondents (above 60 years) were the most likely to hold negative stereotypes.

LESS STEREOTYPES



CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS HOLDING NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ABOUT WOMEN

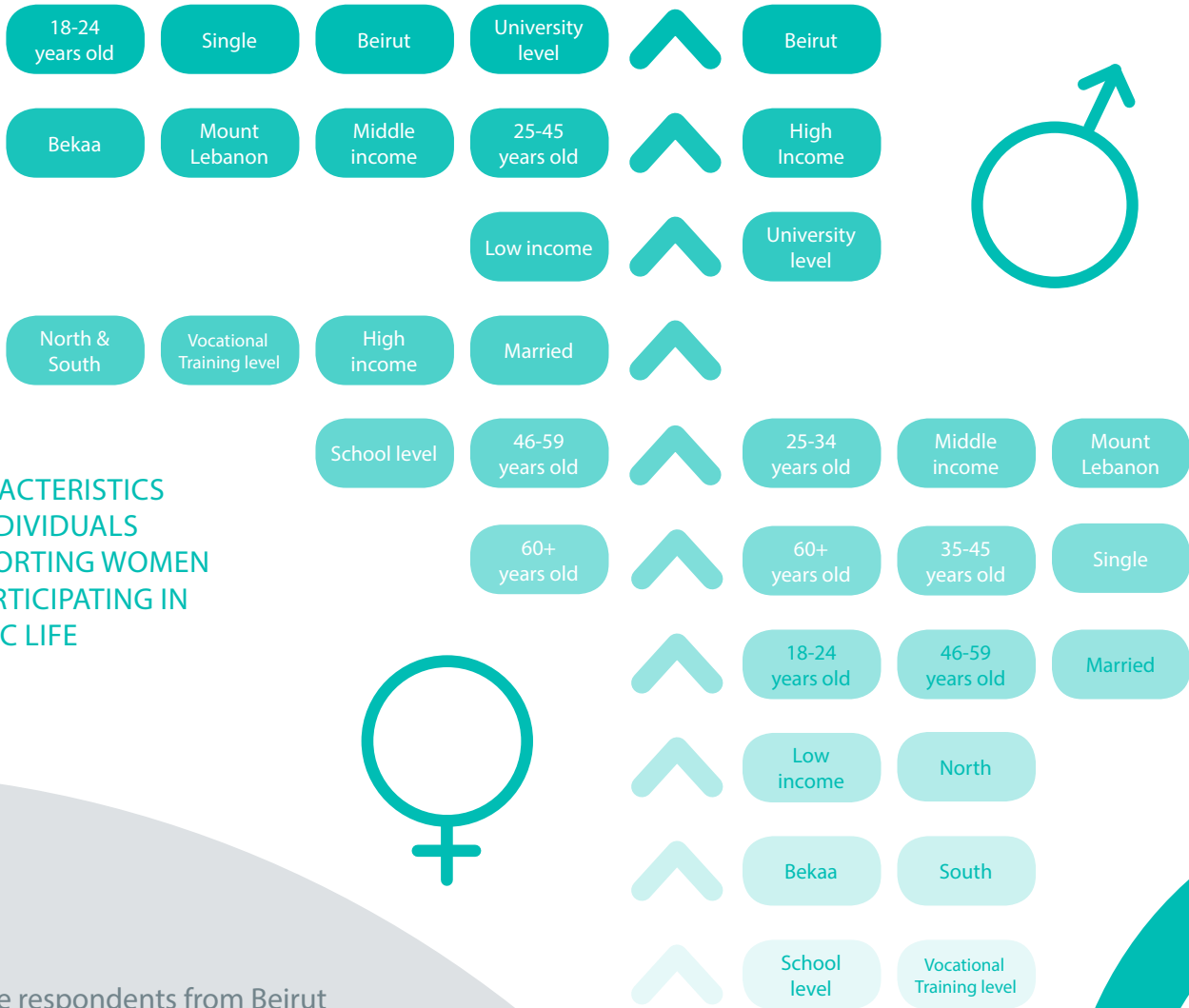


The higher the level of education the more support for women occupying positions in the public sphere.

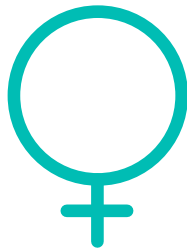
# SUPPORT FOR WOMEN occupying certain positions in the public sphere

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.

## MORE SUPPORT



## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING WOMEN IN PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC LIFE



Female respondents from Beirut aged 18 to 24 years old who are not married and who hold a university degree showed the highest level of support for women occupying positions in the public sphere in Lebanon.



Positions in the public sphere can be divided into two categories: local level and national level; member of a decision-making body and leader of a decision-making body. The following visualizes respondents' level of support for women occupying certain positions versus the power associated with these positions.

POSITIONS AND ROLES:  
support for women's  
engagement in the  
public sphere

- CIVIL SOCIETY LEADER
- MUNICIPAL MEMBER
- MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
- UNION LEADER



Positions and roles with the highest levels of support for women to engage in

Positions and roles with the lowest levels of support for women to engage in



- PARTY LEADER
- PRESIDENT
- PRIME MINISTER
- MILITARY & POLICE

	FEMALE	MALE
DECISION-MAKING BODY	93%	84%
DECISION-MAKING LEADER	77%	60%
LOCAL LEVEL	89%	76%
NATIONAL LEVEL	82%	68%

Level of support for women occupying positions in the public sphere depending on institutional level and the power associated with these positions.

FEMALE RESPONDENTS



Consequently, married female respondents were less likely to support women in the public sphere than their single female respondents.