

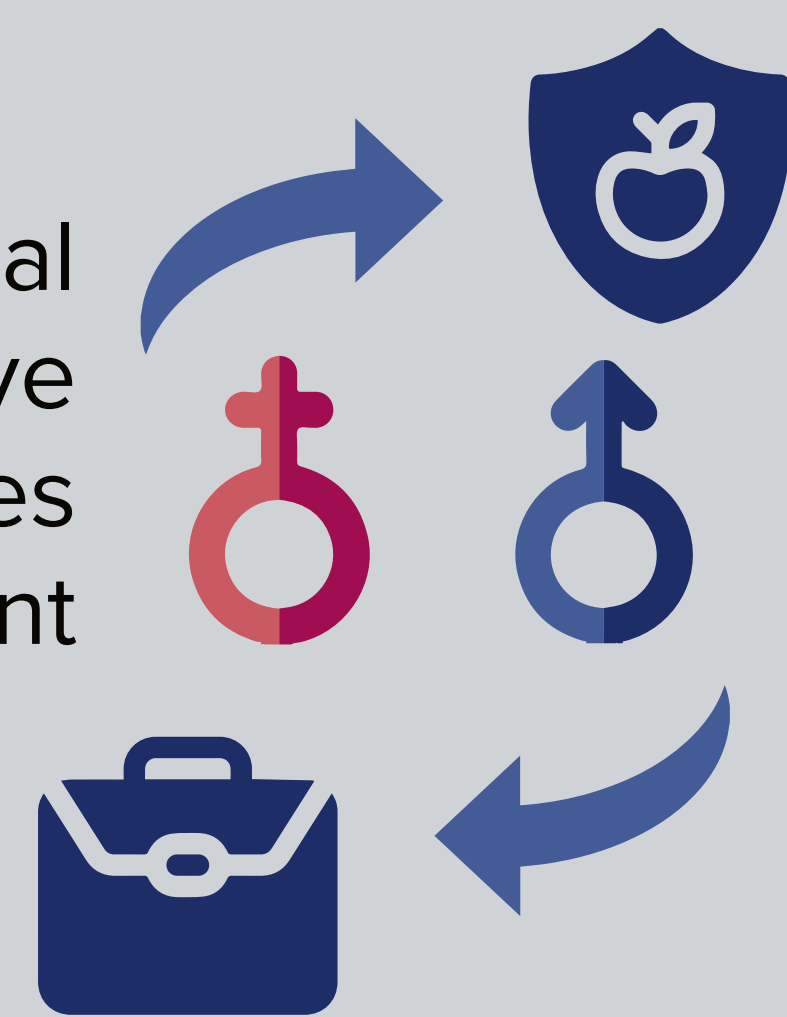
THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN GENDER, EMPLOYMENT ATTRITION DURING COVID, AND FOOD INSECURITY: A NATIONAL TELEPHONE SURVEY IN LEBANON

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AIMS & METHODS

1 Examine gender differences in **employment attrition** (EA) during the COVID pandemic and economic crises in Lebanon

A context where recent political and economic crises have heightened existing disparities and exacerbated unemployment and food insecurity



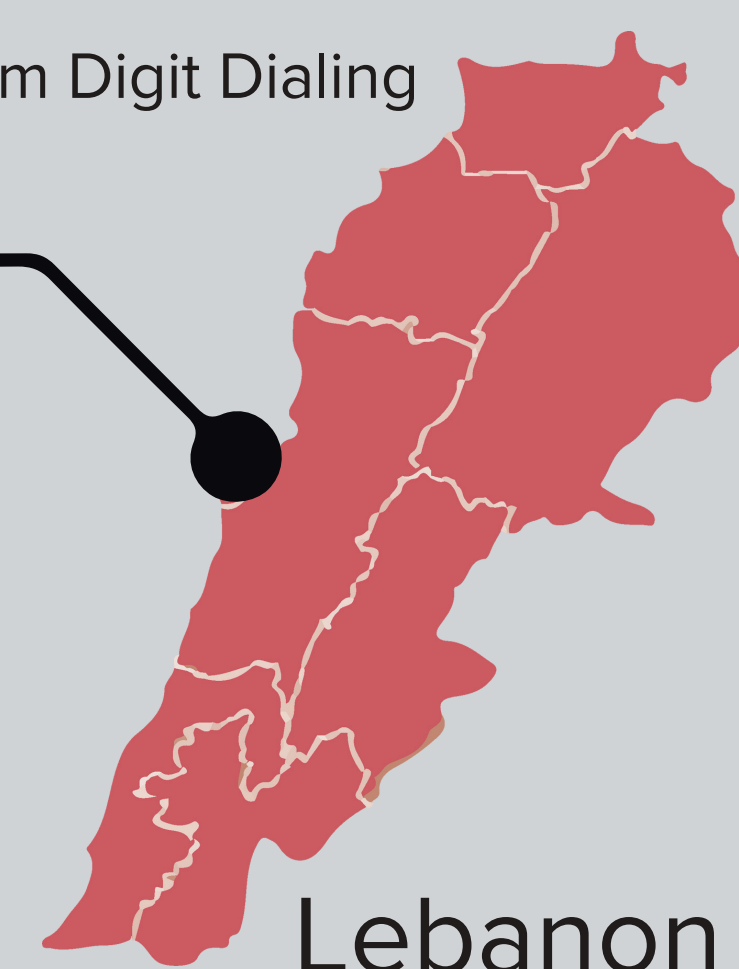
2 Explore whether the association between employment attrition and **food insecurity** (FI) varies by gender in Lebanon

A national cross-sectional study conducted from January to May 2024

N = 4,423

adults aged 19-64 years

Random Digit Dialing



Lebanon

Survey

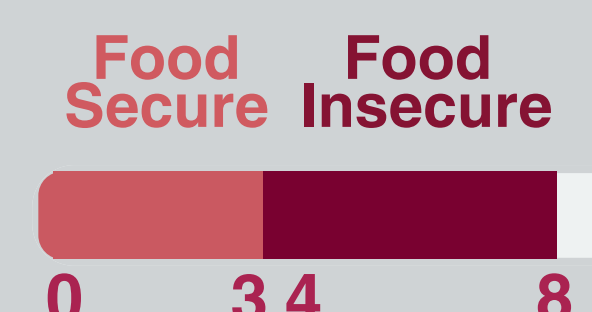


Analysis

Confounders of the associations were identified using directed acyclic graphs (DAGs)

Multivariable logistic regression models estimated the association between i) gender and EA and ii) EA and FI

Food insecurity scores were categorized into 2 groups



FINDINGS

EMPLOYMENT ATTRITION

Men **63%**

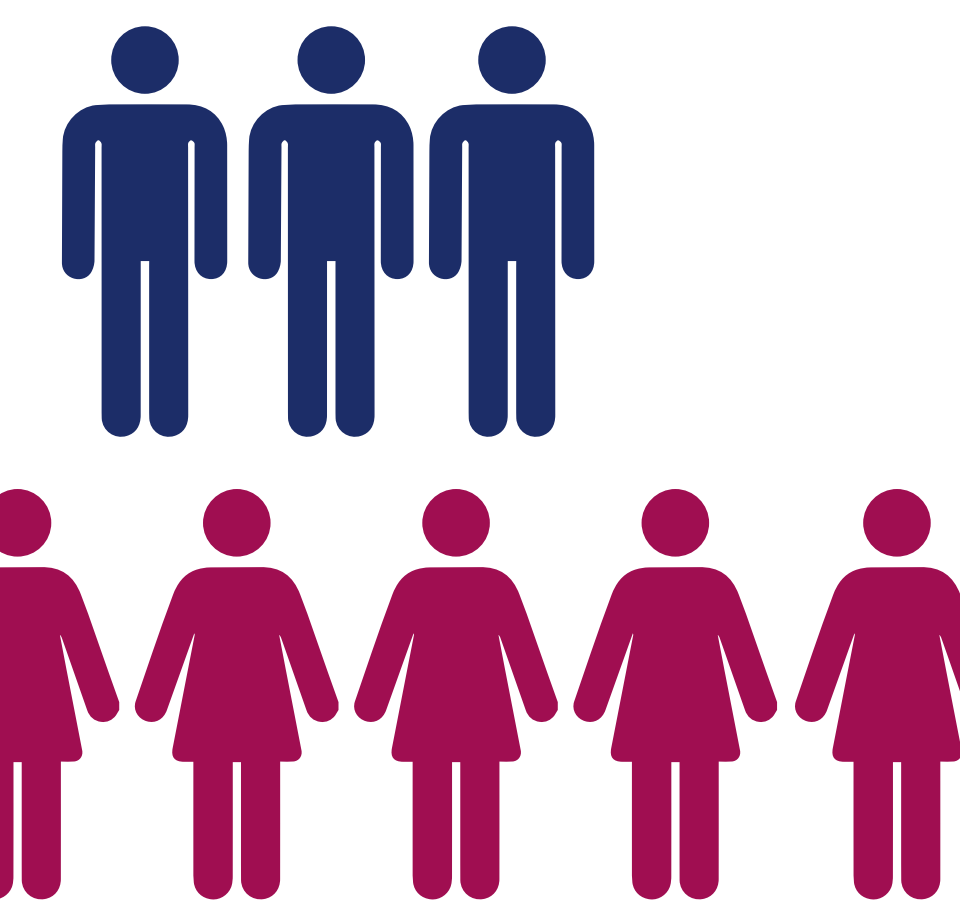
Women **37%**

Labor force participation (ever worked) was low among women compared to men.

During the concurrent Lebanese crises, **WOMEN WERE TWO TIMES** as likely as men to lose their jobs

2.07

Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR)



1.68-2.55

95% CI

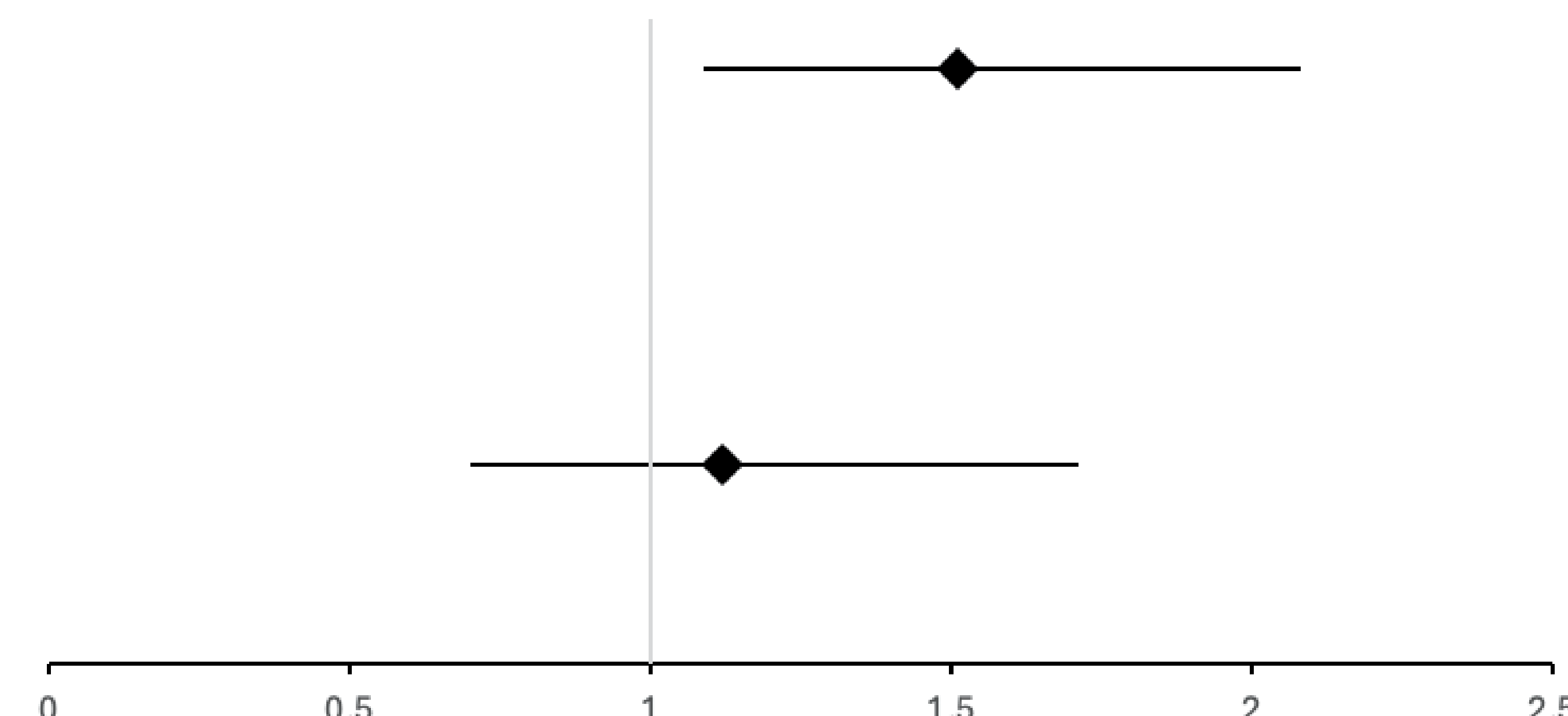
*No open biasing paths in the model.

FOOD INSECURITY

In men, employment attrition increased the odds of experiencing food insecurity during the crises. This association was not significant in women.

Men

Women



*Covariates included in the adjusted model: gender, nationality, marital status, educational level, urbanicity, care dependence during 2020-2021, having at least one chronic disease, having at least one disability.

CONCLUSION

The COVID and related economic crises led **MORE WOMEN** to leave the **LABOR FORCE** than men

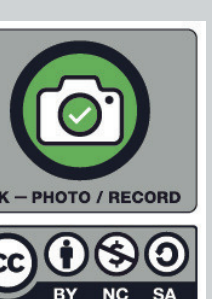
Widening the gender gap in employment



Highlighting persistent inequalities in gender-related family roles

Job loss during the concurrent crises in Lebanon was associated with higher odds of **FOOD INSECURITY** in men **BUT NOT IN WOMEN**

Funded by IDRC·CRDI
International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international
Canada



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