Public Opinion in Lebanon
Findings from Arab Barometer Wave 7

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About Arab Barometer

- Arab Barometer is a nonpartisan research network that provides insight into the social, political, and economic attitudes and values of ordinary citizens across the Arab world.
- Arab Barometer is the longest standing and largest repository of publicly available data on ordinary citizens’ views in MENA.
- Arab Barometer’s mission:
  1. Track attitudes & behavior
  2. Build institutional capacity
  3. Disseminate knowledge about ordinary citizens living in MENA
About the survey

- Nationally representative survey of 2,400 Lebanese citizens ages 18 and above
- Conducted in-person (face-to-face) in the respondent’s place of residence
- Area probability sample
- Complex survey design stratified by governorate, urbanity, & sect
- Fielded from 16 December 2021 to 8 February 2022
- Fieldwork conducted Statistics Lebanon
Key findings wave 7

- Trust in political actors is extremely low and has fallen over the last decade with the notable exception of the LAF.
- The economy & corruption are seen as the country’s biggest problems while there is wide concern about growing inequality.
- Lebanese want the government to lower the cost of living, create jobs, & increase spending on subsidies.
- Citizens say the political system needs major change & want it now.
- Although Lebanese continue to think democracy is the best system, fewer think it is the only viable system and frustration with democracy is increasing.
- Lebanese say that freedoms are guaranteed, but levels are below previous years.
- Lebanese youth desire to emigrate, though only a minority considers an undocumented migration.
Lebanese support equal roles for women in public & private life and support is growing.

The environment is seen as a problem but awareness is low.

China is viewed more favorably than the U.S., especially among Shias.

Lebanese are equally likely to want closer economic ties with the U.S. & China, but perceive the U.S. as a greater economic threat.

A third have positive views of the Biden administration, but more than half view U.S. assistance favorably.

Few say Biden’s policies are better than Trump’s and most want U.S. foreign policy to focus on economic development & security.

Saudi Arabia is more favored than Iran while France is the most popular country among major foreign powers.
Views of Political Actors
Trust in government

**Bar Chart:**
- A great deal of trust: 2%
- Quite a lot of trust: 6%
- Not a lot of trust: 14%
- No trust at all: 77%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

**Line Chart:**
- Percentage of trust from 2006 to 2021.

*Source:* Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Trust in parliament

Trust in the parliament
% saying

A great deal of trust 2
Quite a lot of trust 7
Not a lot of trust 16
No trust at all 74
Don't know/Refuse 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Trust in the parliament
% saying a great deal or quite a lot of trust

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Trust in local government

- A great deal of trust: 9%
- Quite a lot of trust: 29%
- Not a lot of trust: 26%
- No trust at all: 35%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Trust in legal system

**Trust in the legal system**
% saying

- A great deal of trust: 3%
- Quite a lot of trust: 13%
- Not a lot of trust: 24%
- No trust at all: 59%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

**Trust in the legal system**
% saying a great deal or quite a lot of trust

- 2006: 25%
- 2010-2011: 24%
- 2016: 17%
- 2018: 35%
- 2021-2022: 16%

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Trust in the Lebanese Armed Forces

- A great deal of trust: 57%
- Quite a lot of trust: 30%
- Not a lot of trust: 7%
- No trust at all: 5%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Trust in the armed forces
% saying a great deal or quite a lot of trust

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Trust in civil society

![Bar chart showing trust in civil society organizations]

- A great deal of trust: 8%
- Quite a lot of trust: 18%
- Not a lot of trust: 23%
- No trust at all: 50%
- Don't know/Refuse: 2%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

![Line chart showing trends in trust in civil society organizations]

- 2010-2011: 50%
- 2013: 26%
- 2018: 26%
- 2021-2022: 26%

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
The Political System
Demand for radical change

Need to reform domestic system
% saying compared with other systems in the world, domestic system

- Works fine as it is: 1
- Needs minor change: 5
- Needs major change: 42
- Should be replaced: 52
- Don't know/Refuse: <1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Demand for immediate reforms

Political reform
% saying it should be introduced

- Little by little: 34%
- All at once: 60%
- No reforms at all: 5%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Political reform
% saying it should be introduced all at once

2018: 28%
2021-2022: 60%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Preferred system of governance in Lebanon

- A sectarian system like it is now: 10%
- A civil / secular system: 56%
- A sectarian federal system: 23%
- Don't know/refuse: 11%

Preferred system of governance in Lebanon by sect

- Christian: 72%
- Druze: 57%
- Shia: 41%
- Sunni: 46%
Authority positions historically occupied by one's sect should be available to all sects

- Yes: 31%
- No: 47%
- Maybe: 17%
- Don't know/refuse: 6%

![Bar chart showing responses by sect]

- Christian: 40%
- Druze: 25%
- Shia: 10%
- Sunni: 35%
Best way to influence the government

Most effective way to influence a national government decision

- Online activism: 7%
- Use family connections with gov officials: 4%
- Write to gov officials: 6%
- Form a group: 16%
- Work through a political party: 11%
- Organize a protest: 22%
- Nothing is effective: 32%
- Don't know/Refuse: 2%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Interest in politics

Interest in politics
% saying

- Very interested: 5
- Interested: 17
- Uninterested: 31
- Very uninterested: 47

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Interest in politics
% saying they are very interested or interested

- 2006: 37
- 2010-2011: 39
- 2013: 37
- 2016: 27
- 2018: 31
- 2021-2022: 22

Arab Barometer Wave VI, Lebanon
Interest in politics by age

- Very interested: 6 (30+) vs. 2 (18-29)
- Interested: 20 (30+) vs. 10 (18-29)
- Uninterested: 33 (30+) vs. 27 (18-29)
- Very uninterested: 40 (30+) vs. 61 (18-29)

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Democracy is bad for the economy

Under a democratic system, the country's economic performance is weak
% saying

Strongly agree: 22
Agree: 31
Disagree: 29
Strongly disagree: 17
Don't know/Refuse: 2

Under a democratic system, the country's economic performance is weak
% saying they strongly agree or agree

2006: 24
2010-2011: 26
2013: 29
2016: 34
2018: 33
2021-2022: 35

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Democracy is indecisive
Democracy is the best system
Democracy is the only viable system
Lebanon’s Challenges
Biggest challenge facing Lebanon

- Economic situation: 48%
- Corruption: 23%
- Instability: 9%
- Foreign interference: 5%
- Public services: 4%
- Spread of COVID19: 7%
- Terrorism: 3%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
State of the economy

Current economic situation in the country
% saying very good or good

Very good: <1
Good: <1
Bad: 15
Very bad: 85

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Current economic situation in the country
% saying very good or good

2006: 4
2010-2011: 7
2013: 7
2016: 5
2018: 33
2021-2022: 41

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Fear of not having money for food

"The food that we bought did not last and we did not have money to get more"%

% saying the statement is

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Often true</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Max</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never true</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Economic optimism

Economic situation in the country in the coming 2-3 years
% saying it will be

- Much better: 3%
- Somewhat better: 14%
- Almost the same: 20%
- Somewhat worse: 18%
- Much worse: 43%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Economic situation in the country in the coming 2-3 years
% saying it will be much or somewhat better

2006: 43%
2010-2011: 14%
2013: 14%
2016: 12%
2018: 11%
2021-2022: 17%

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Wealth gap is a problem & is growing

**Wealth gap**

% saying gap between rich and poor is problematic

- To a great extent: 51
- To a medium extent: 30
- To a limited extent: 11
- Not a problem at all: 8
- Don’t know/Refuse: <1

**Change in wealth gap**

% saying in comparison to one year ago, the gap between rich and poor is

- Wider: 74
- Same: 12
- Narrower: 13
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Receiving remittances

Frequency of remittances received from immediate or extended family

- Yes, monthly: 9%
- Yes, a few times a year: 11%
- Yes, once a year: 5%
- No: 76%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Receiving remittances

- % saying at least once a year:
  - 2010-2011: 12%
  - 2013: 10%
  - 2016: 9%
  - 2018: 4%
  - 2021-2022: 24%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Frequency of remittances received from immediate or extended family

% saying

- Cannot cover expenses
- Can cover expenses

Yes, monthly
- 5% cannot cover expenses
- 16% can cover expenses

Yes, a few times a year
- 10% cannot cover expenses
- 13% can cover expenses

Yes, once a year
- 4% cannot cover expenses
- 6% can cover expenses

No
- 81% cannot cover expenses
- 64% can cover expenses

Don't know/Refuse
- 1% cannot cover expenses

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Corruption remains a major problem

**Corruption in state institutions and national agencies**
% saying it is prevalent

- To a large extent: 86%
- To a medium extent: 10%
- To a small extent: 2%
- Not at all: 2%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

**Corruption in state institutions and national agencies**
% saying it is prevalent to a large or medium extent

- 2010-2011: 96%
- 2013: 95%
- 2016: 95%
- 2018: 91%
- 2021-2022: 96%

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Little belief the government is tackling corruption

![Bar chart showing government cracking down on corruption](chart1.png)

![Line chart showing government cracking down on corruption](chart2.png)
Best way to resolve economic challenges

**Most important government action to improve economic conditions**

- Create jobs: 30%
- Raise wages: 25%
- Limit inflation: 21%
- Reform education: 15%
- Encourage FDI: 8%
- Support small business: 7%
- Limit smuggling: 6%
- Political stability: 5%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 2%

**Second most important government action to improve economic conditions**

- Create jobs: 25%
- Raise wages: 19%
- Limit inflation: 17%
- Reform education: 9%
- Encourage FDI: 8%
- Support small business: 6%
- Limit smuggling: 5%
- Political stability: 4%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Freedoms
Freedom of expression

**Freedom to express opinions**

- To a great extent: 22%
- To a medium extent: 28%
- To a limited extent: 23%
- Not guaranteed at all: 26%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

**Freedom to express opinions**

% saying guaranteed to a great or medium extent

- 2010-2011: 66%
- 2013: 52%
- 2016: 50%
- 2018: 44%
- 2021-2022: 51%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Freedom of the press

To a great extent 23
To a medium extent 36
To a limited extent 21
Not guaranteed at all 20
Don't know/Refuse <1

Freedom of the press
% saying guaranteed to a great or medium extent

2010-2011: 94
2013: 89
2016: 72
2021-2022: 90

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Freedom to protest

**Freedom to participate in peaceful protests and demonstrations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>% saying</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To a great extent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a medium extent</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a limited extent</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not guaranteed at all</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon**

**Freedom to participate in peaceful protests and demonstrations**

% saying guaranteed to a great or medium extent

2010-2011: 73
2013: 77
2016: 74
2018: 41
2021-2022: 51

**Arab Barometer, Lebanon**
Freedom of religion

- To a great extent: 39%
- To a medium extent: 28%
- To a limited extent: 20%
- Not guaranteed at all: 13%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Migration
Desire to emigrate

**Desire to emigrate**

- Yes: 38%
- No: 62%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

**Considered emigrating**

- 2006: 81%
- 2010-2011: 20%
- 2013: 16%
- 2016: 20%
- 2018: 28%
- 2021-2022: 26%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Desire to emigrate by age and education

Desire to emigrate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Yes (30+)</th>
<th>Yes (18-29)</th>
<th>No (30+)</th>
<th>No (18-29)</th>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Desire to emigrate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Yes (Max Secondary)</th>
<th>Yes (Higher)</th>
<th>No (Max Secondary)</th>
<th>No (Higher)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Undocumented migration

**Undocumented emigration among potential migrants, % saying**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

**Undocumented emigration among potential emigrants, % saying they would leave without the required papers**

- 2018: 12%
- 2021-2022: 19%

Arab Barometer Wave VI, Lebanon
Undocumented migration by income

Undocumented emigration among potential migrants, % saying

- Cannot cover expenses
- Can cover expenses

Yes
- Cannot cover expenses: 22
- Can cover expenses: 14

No
- Cannot cover expenses: 78
- Can cover expenses: 86

Don't know/Refuse
- <1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Gender
Women’s right to education

University education for males is more important than university education for females.

- Strongly agree: 2%
- Agree: 9%
- Disagree: 24%
- Strongly disagree: 64%

% saying they strongly agree or agree with the statement.

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

University education for males is more important than university education for females.
Women as political leaders

In general, men are better at political leadership than women.

% saying

- Strongly agree: 11
- Agree: 25
- Disagree: 23
- Strongly disagree: 40
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

In general, men are better at political leadership than women.

% saying they strongly agree or agree with the statement

2006: 52
2010-2011: 39
2013: 59
2016: 52
2018: 50
2021-2022: 56

Arab Barometer, Lebanon
Men as head of household

A man should have final say in all decisions concerning the family. % saying

- Strongly agree: 8
- Agree: 25
- Disagree: 27
- Strongly disagree: 38
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1

A man should have final say in all decisions concerning the family. % saying they strongly agree or agree with the statement

- 2016: 50
- 2018: 50
- 2021-2022: 14

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Differences by gender

In general, men are better at political leadership than women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A man should have final say in all decisions concerning the family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender roles in the household

**Household member who should be responsible for helping children study**

- Female household head: 30%
- Male household head: 10%
- Household heads equally responsible: 56%
- Others are responsible: 3%
- Not applicable: 1%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

**Household member who should be responsible for budgeting and spending for the household needs**

- Female household head: 12%
- Male household head: 41%
- Household heads equally responsible: 45%
- Others are responsible: 1%
- Not applicable: 1%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Passing citizenship to children of women married to foreigners

A woman who marries a foreigner should be able to pass on her citizenship to her children.

- Strongly agree: 51%
- Agree: 32%
- Disagree: 11%
- Strongly disagree: 5%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
### Barriers to Women’s Employment

#### Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>% Saying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socially unacceptable</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of childcare</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men given priority</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No gender separation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of transportation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low wages</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/Refuse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Most Challenging Barriers to Entry into the Workplace for Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socially unacceptable</td>
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<tr>
<td>No gender separation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of transportation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low wages</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/Refuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender-based violence

Violence against women in the past year

% saying it

- Increased: 44
- Stayed the same: 28
- Decreased: 14
- It was never a problem: 13
- Don't know/Refuse: 2

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon

Violence against women in the past year

% saying it

- Increased: Female 49, Male 39
- Stayed the same: Female 30, Male 25
- Decreased: Female 16, Male 13
- It was never a problem: Female 12, Male 13
- Don't know/Refuse: Female 1, Male 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
The Environment
Environmental concerns

Biggest environmental challenge facing the country

- Air quality: 11% saying
- Pollution of drinking water: 16% saying
- Pollution of waterways: 10% saying
- Lack of water resources: 6% saying
- Trash/ waste management: 15% saying
- Pesticide, fertilizer contamination: 7% saying
- Hazardous waste contamination: 8% saying
- Inefficient energy use: 20% saying
- Climate change: <1% saying

Second biggest environmental challenge facing the country

- Air quality: 7% saying
- Pollution of drinking water: 16% saying
- Pollution of seas, beaches, rivers, and lakes: 12% saying
- Lack of water resources: 9% saying
- Trash/ waste management: 16% saying
- Pesticide, fertilizer, and food contamination industry and hazardous waste contamination: 9% saying
- Inefficient use of energy (electricity, fuel): 14% saying
- Climate change: 1% saying
- All of these are challenges: 1% saying
- None of these are challenges: <1% saying
- Don’t know/Refuse: <1% saying

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Factors in environmental issues

Lack of environmental awareness among citizens
% saying this contributes to environmental challenges

- To a large extent: 40%
- To a medium extent: 29%
- To a small extent: 16%
- Not at all: 13%
- Not a concern: 1%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1%

Lack of environmental initiatives or spending by the government
% saying this contributes to environmental challenges

- To a large extent: 34%
- To a medium extent: 31%
- To a small extent: 19%
- Not at all: 14%
- Not a concern: 1%
- Don’t know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Environment is seen as important but relatively low priority

National government addressing climate change
% saying government should be doing

- More: 48%
- Less: 12%
- About the same: 39%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1%

Top government spending priority
% saying it should be

- Subsidies: 50%
- Education system: 6%
- Healthcare system: 23%
- Reduce pollution: 2%
- Improve roads, transport: 8%
- National security: 4%
- Fighting terrorism: 2%
- Beirut port explosion: 4%
- Other: 1%
- Don’t know/Refuse: <1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Environmental consciousness is low
Views of Global Powers
Views of the U.S. & China

Favorability: United States
% saying their view of this country is

- Very favorable: 14
- Somewhat favorable: 28
- Somewhat unfavorable: 22
- Very unfavorable: 35
- Don't know/Refuse: 1

Favorability: China
% saying their view of this country is

- Very favorable: 12
- Somewhat favorable: 40
- Somewhat unfavorable: 25
- Very unfavorable: 23
- Don't know/Refuse: 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Views of foreign assistance from the U.S.
Views of foreign assistance from the U.S.

US foreign aid strengthens civil society
% saying they believe it does so

- To a great extent: 19
- To a limited extent: 37
- To a small extent: 25
- Not at all: 18
- Don't know/Refuse: 1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Motivation for foreign assistance from the U.S. & China

Main motivation of American foreign aid

- Economic development: 24%
- Internal stability: 12%
- Empower CSOs: 6%
- Improve citizens’ lives: 11%
- Gaining influence: 46%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1%

Main motivation of Chinese foreign aid

- Economic development: 34%
- Internal stability: 11%
- Empower CSOs: 6%
- Improve citizens’ lives: 13%
- Gaining influence: 34%
- Don’t know/Refuse: 3%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Views of Biden vs. Xi

American President Joseph Biden's foreign policy toward MENA
% saying it is

- Very good: 9
- Good: 22
- Neither good nor bad: 15
- Bad: 22
- Very bad: 23

Chinese President Xi Jinping's foreign policy toward MENA
% saying it is

- Very good: 5
- Good: 30
- Neither good nor bad: 23
- Bad: 15
- Very bad: 16
- Don't know/Refuse: 12
Views of and priorities for the Biden Administration

Biden's vs. Trump's policies in MENA
% saying Biden's policies are

Better
Same as
Worse
Don't know/Refuse

Biden Administration's top priority in MENA
% saying it should be

Education
Economic development
Human rights
Infrastructure
Palestine
Stability and security
Terrorism
Don't know/Refuse

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Economic ties with the U.S.
Economic ties with China

Economic relations with China
% saying they want them to

- Become stronger: 37%
- Remain the same: 43%
- Become weaker: 19%
- Don't know/Refuse: <1%

Economic relations with China
% who want stronger relations

- 2018: 42%
- 2021-2022: 37%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Economic threat from the U.S. vs. China

Development of the United States's economic power
% saying the threat is

- Critical: 37%
- Important, not critical: 38%
- Not important: 20%
- Don't know/Refuse: 5%

Development of China's economic power
% saying the threat is

- Critical: 20%
- Important, not critical: 44%
- Not important: 30%
- Don't know/Refuse: 5%
Regional Powers
Views of Saudi Arabia & Iran

Favorability: Saudi Arabia

- Very favorable: 19%
- Somewhat favorable: 26%
- Somewhat unfavorable: 20%
- Very unfavorable: 35%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Favorability: Iran

- Very favorable: 15%
- Somewhat favorable: 13%
- Somewhat unfavorable: 18%
- Very unfavorable: 53%
- Don't know/Refuse: 1%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Perceived threats of Saudi Arabia vs. Iran

Saudi Arabia's political influence in the region

- Critical: 33%
- Important, not critical: 38%
- Not important: 25%
- Don't know/Refuse: 4%

Iran's political influence in the region

- Critical: 59%
- Important, not critical: 20%
- Not important: 15%
- Don't know/Refuse: 6%

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon
Views of Russia & France

**Favorability: Russia**
% saying their view of this country is

- Very favorable: 15
- Somewhat favorable: 38
- Somewhat unfavorable: 27
- Very unfavorable: 21
- Don’t know/Refuse: 1

**Favorability: France**
% saying their view of this country is

- Very favorable: 26
- Somewhat favorable: 39
- Somewhat unfavorable: 18
- Very unfavorable: 17
- Don’t know/Refuse: <1

Arab Barometer Wave VII (2021-2022), Lebanon