



REGULAR PERCEPTION SURVEYS



WAVE III: ON SOCIAL TENSIONS
THROUGHOUT LEBANON

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, BEIRUT | MAY 2018

- Results from the third of four scheduled waves of the *Regular Perceptions Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon, 2017-2018*.
- Funded by UNDP – Lebanon and the Government of the Netherlands.
- **PRIMARY RESEARCH QUESTION:** To what extent are attitudinal or behavioural changes in the Lebanese response to the Syrian refugee presence *attributable* to the provision of assistance?

Introduction & Research Questions

Survey Method

Outcomes of Interest

Types of Assistance

Endogeneity of Assistance

Impact Evaluation Method

Refugee Population Pressure – Services

Quality of Relations

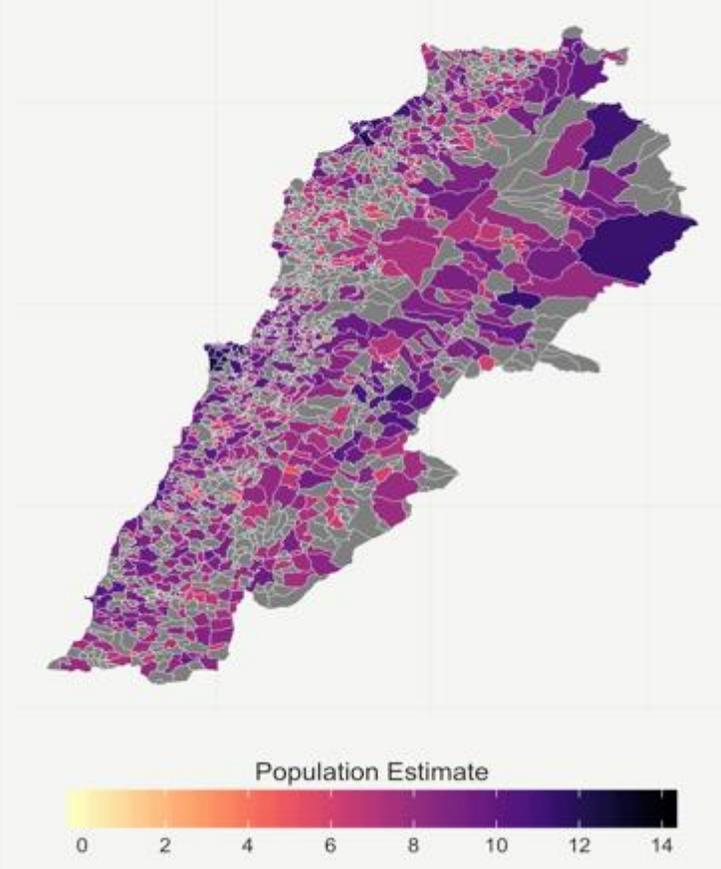
Propensity to Negative Collective Action

Geography of Impact of Assistance

Discussion

Implications

Estimated Distribution of the Population in Lebanon Covered by the Surveys



SURVEY METHOD

- Multi-stage stratified cluster design, $N = 5,000 \times 3 = 15,000$:
 1. Stratification over districts.
 2. Selection of cadasters.
 3. Selection of households.
 4. Selection of respondents.
- More vulnerable areas over-sampled in proportion to their population size.
- Results representative of total adult Lebanese and Syrian population in the country.

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- Refugee Population Pressure on Services (RPP-S), e.g. ‘How would you rate the quality of each of these [services] services in your area?’
- Quality of Relations (QoR), e.g. ‘Lebanese and Syrians in this community are able to work together to solve problems they have together’.
- Propensity to Negative Collective Action (PNCA), e.g. ‘When tensions are high, some restrictions on foreigners’ movement or curfews can help keep this area safe’.

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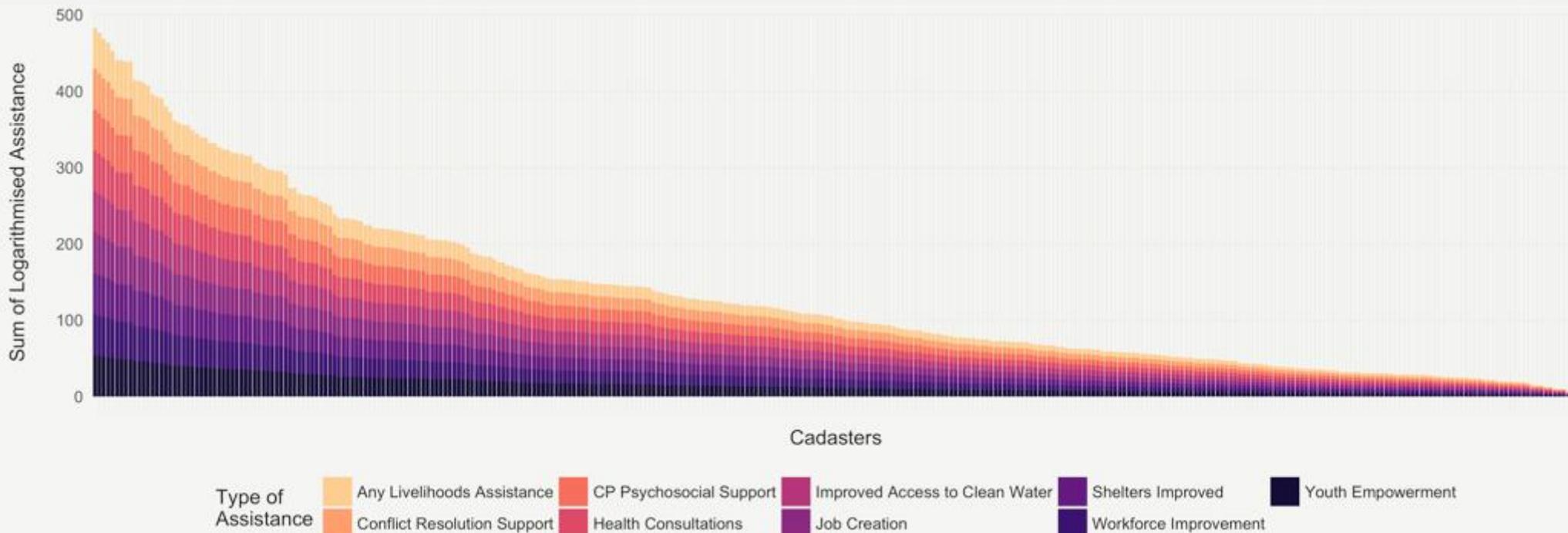
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TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Distribution of Types of Assistance by Cadaster



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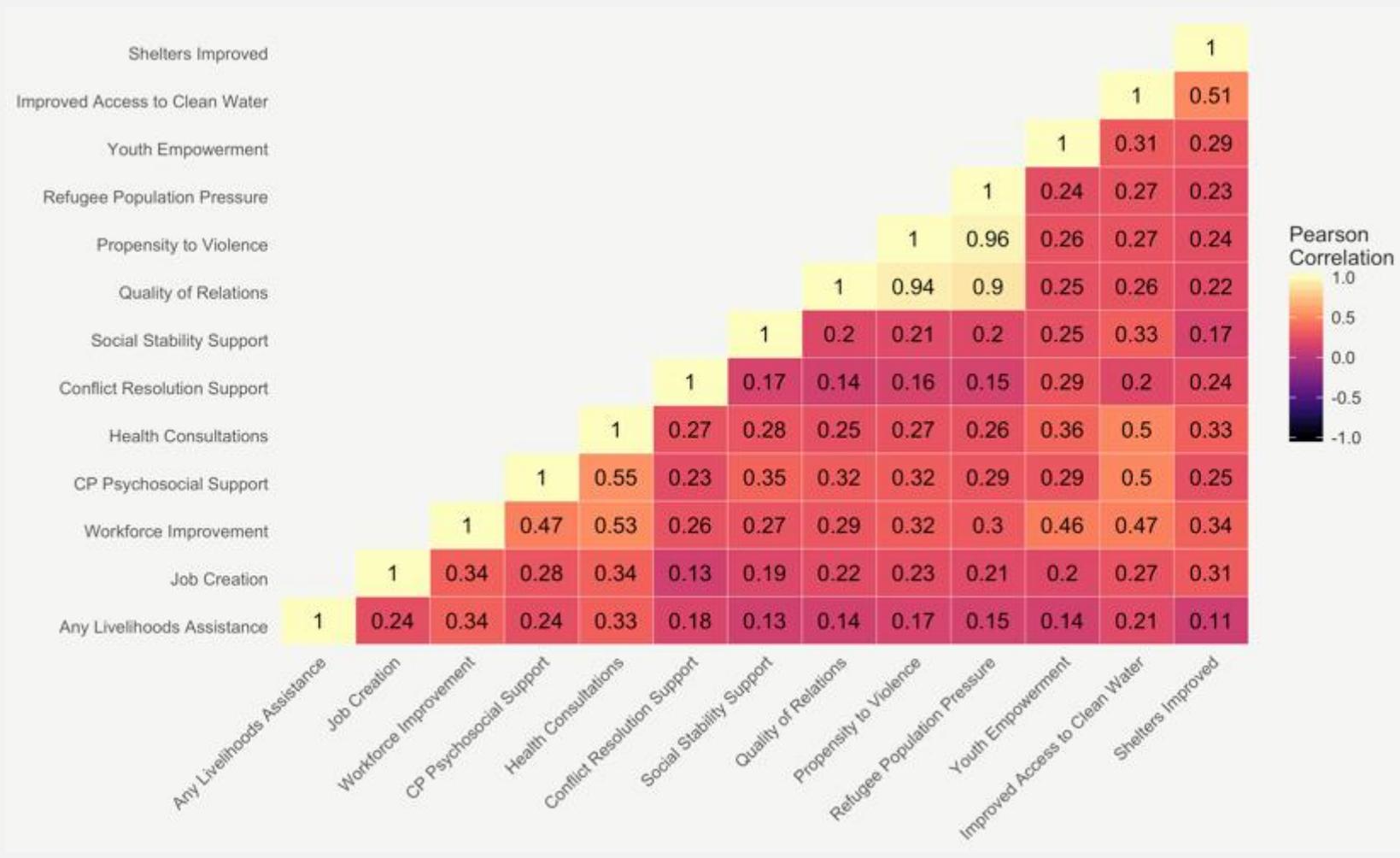
Implications

ENDOGENEITY OF ASSISTANCE



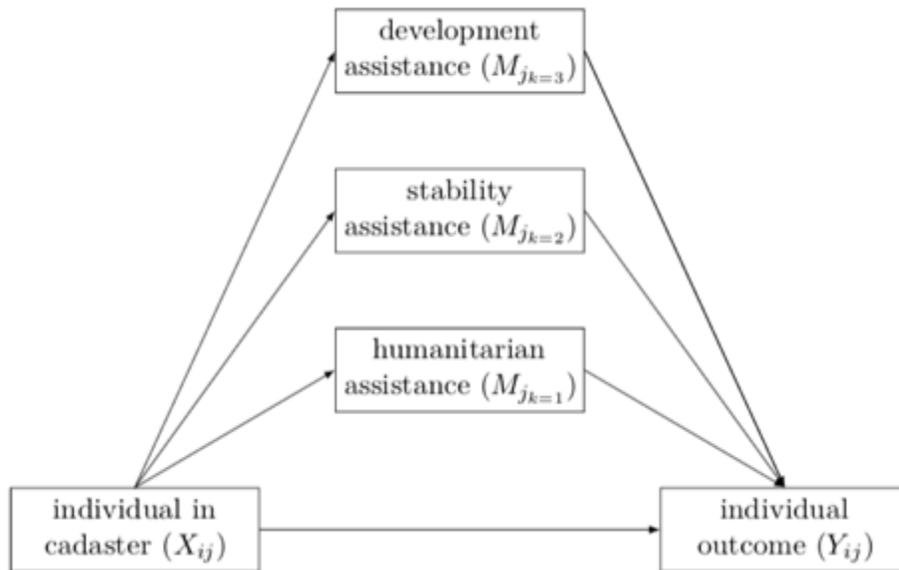
Bivariate Correlations between Outcome Measures and Types of Assistance.

Endogenous Selection. Outcome measures also predict the provision of assistance, with communities more in need also more likely to have received assistance.



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Hypothetical mediation model of the impact of cadastral-level assistance on individual attitudes and behaviours.



CONSIDERATIONS FOR INFERENCE

- Endogeneity of Assistance
- Spatial Dependence
- Proximate Exposure to Violence
- Individuals-in-Communities

MODEL SPECIFICATION

$$y = \rho W y + X\beta + Z\gamma + \Delta\theta + \varepsilon$$
$$\theta_j = \lambda L_j \theta + \mu_j$$
$$\varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2); \mu_j \sim N(0, \sigma_\mu^2)$$

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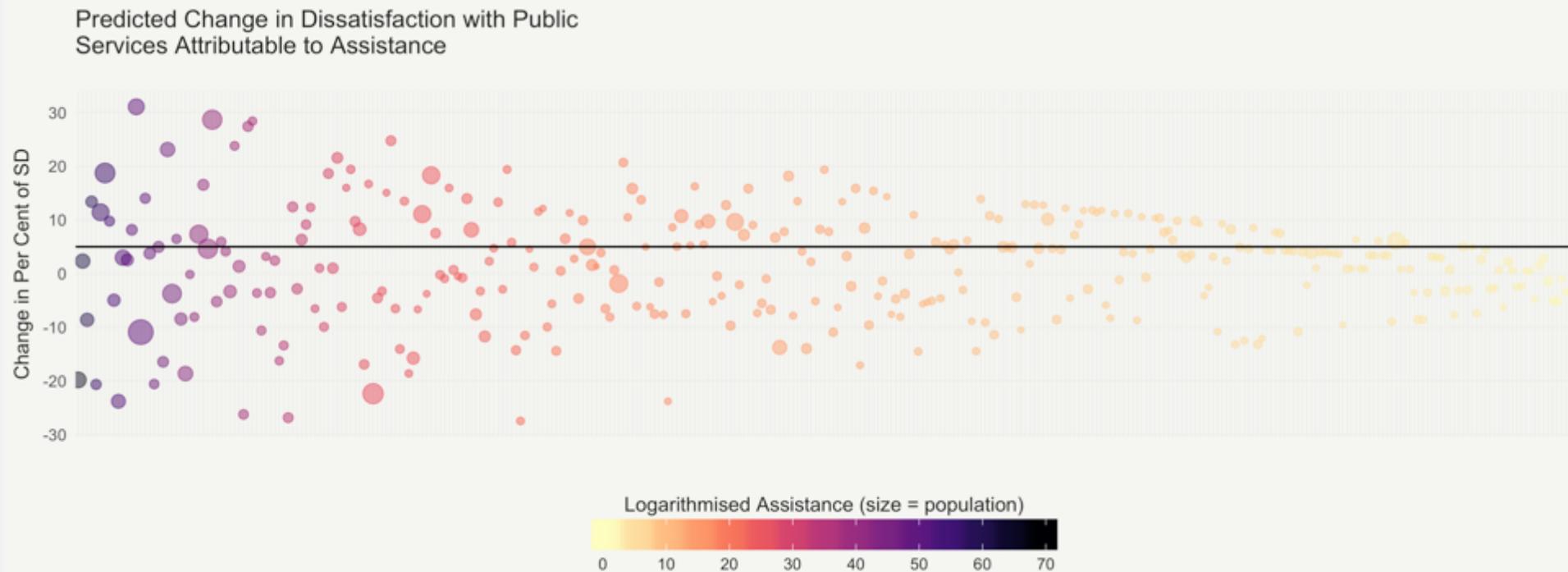
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Impact of Assistance: Refugee Population Pressure – Services (RPP-s)



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- A greater refugee presence, when not offset by adequate levels of assistance, was associated with greater levels of Lebanese dissatisfaction, on average.
- Greater dissatisfaction with services was more likely to be predicted by there being a reported strain on services from too much demand and from lesser perceptions of the fairness of assistance.
- Those with lesser confidence in government institutions and with greater perceptions of insecurity were also more likely to report higher levels of dissatisfaction with public services.

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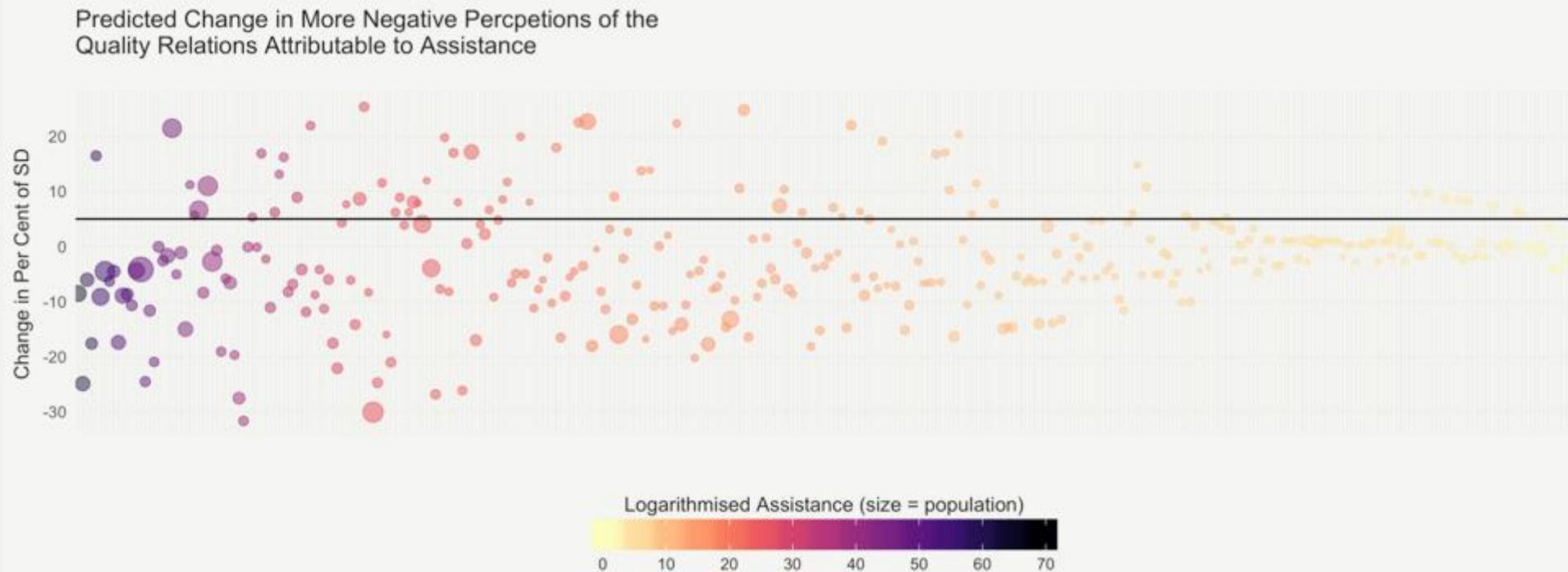
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Impact of Assistance: Quality of Relations (QoR)



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- Each 1 percentage point increase in the fraction of Syrian refugees in an area was only associated with a 0.1% increase in more negative perceptions of the quality of relations.
- Income was only a predictor of more negative relations for the poorest Lebanese; those households living on less than 500,000 L.L. per month were more likely to evaluate relations as negative.
- Both lesser prejudice and greater social interaction were associated with more positive Lebanese assessments of the quality of relations.

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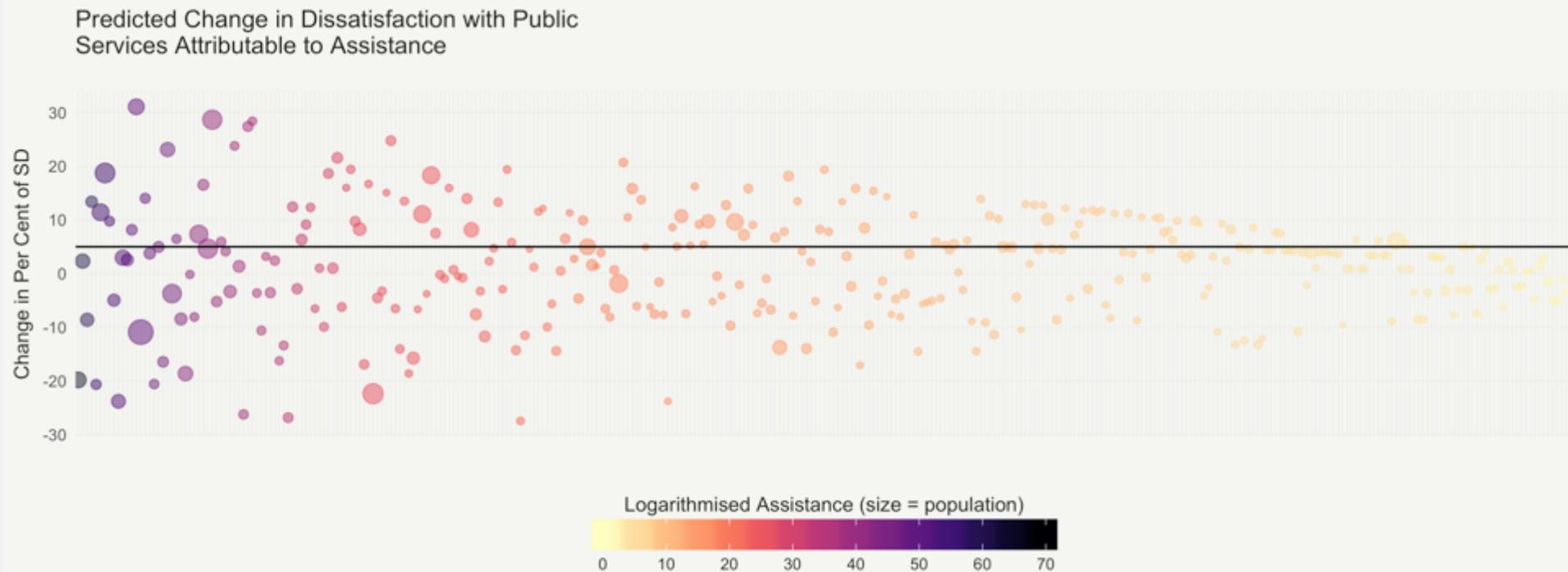
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Impact of Assistance: Propensity to Negative Collective Action



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- PNCA was the outcome most strongly related to the fraction of Syrian refugees in an area; however, it was also the negative outcome most likely to be effectively mitigated by social stability support.
- Greater PNCA was driven, to some extent, by both real and perceived refugee population pressures. Community-level features played less of a role in determining individuals' PNCA.
- Women had somewhat greater PNCA scores than did men, and both greater household income and greater levels of educational attainment predicted lower levels of PNCA.

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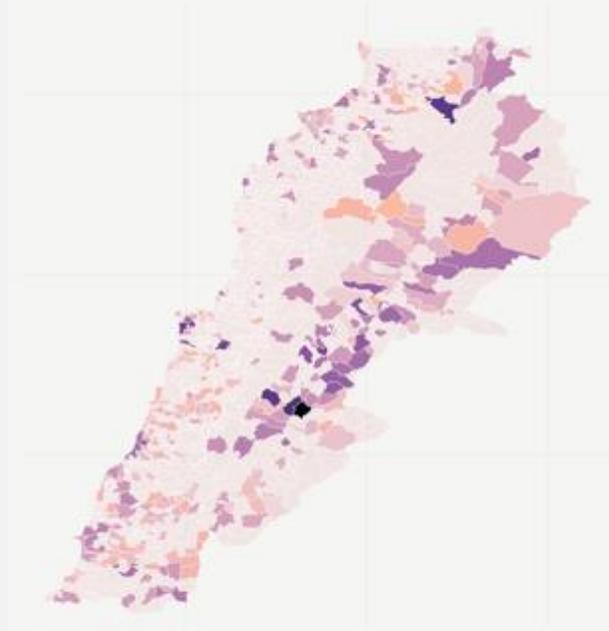
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GEOGRAPHY OF IMPACT OF ASSISTANCE



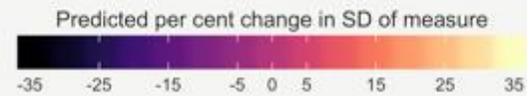
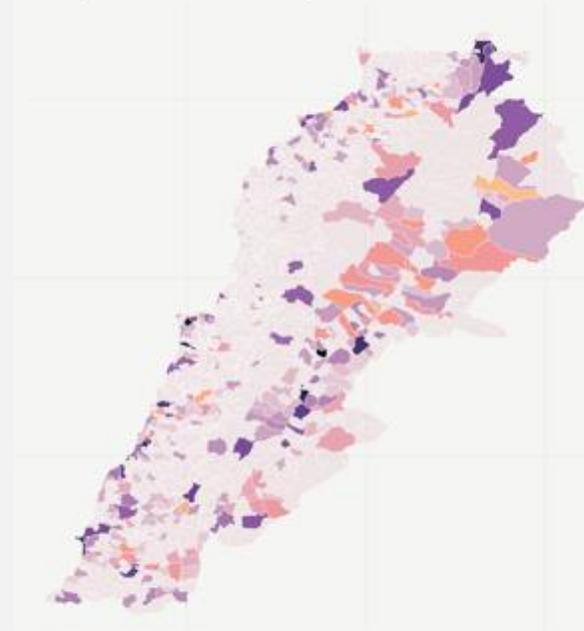
RPP-S

Marginal Effect of Total Assistance on Dissatisfaction with Services



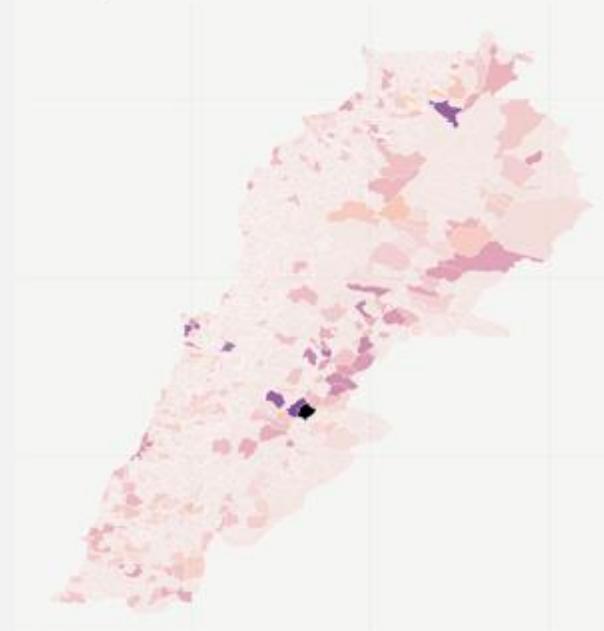
QoR

Marginal Effect of Total Assistance on Negative Perceptions of the Quality of Relations



PNCA

Marginal Effect of Total Assistance on Propensity for Negative Collective Action



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- After conditioning on local characteristics, we found that, on average, **greater assistance was associated with a lesser likelihood of negative outcomes**, and this effect held both for individuals, and in aggregate, for Lebanese host-communities.
- Support to Syrian refugees in areas of health, basic services and livelihoods **had a mitigating effect on Lebanese dissatisfaction** with services, more negative perceptions of the QoR and Lebanese PNCA.

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- Understanding regional effects is important, both for the design and monitoring and evaluation of interventions.
- Social Stability Sector assistance plays a role in determining the effects of other basic needs or development assistance.
- Lebanese vulnerability *alone* was not necessarily a strong predictor of more negative Lebanese perceptions of the quality of relations.

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