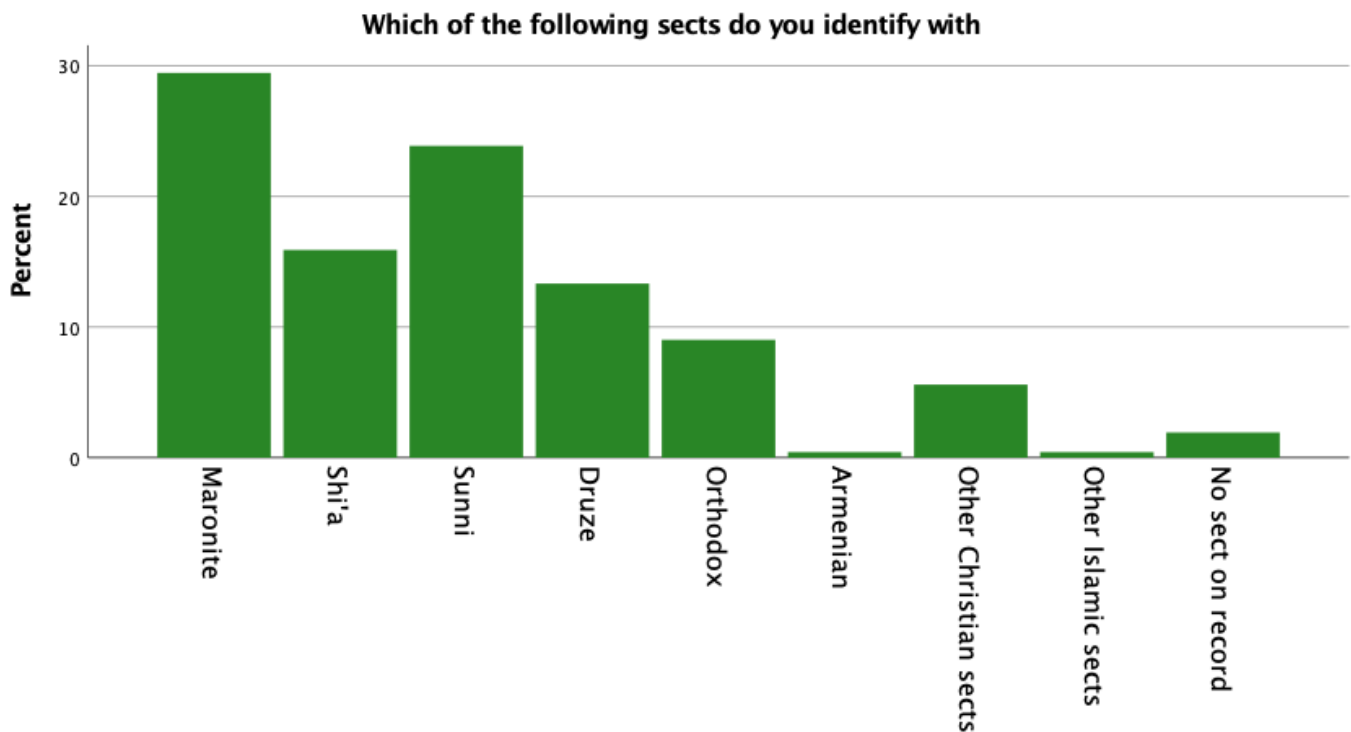


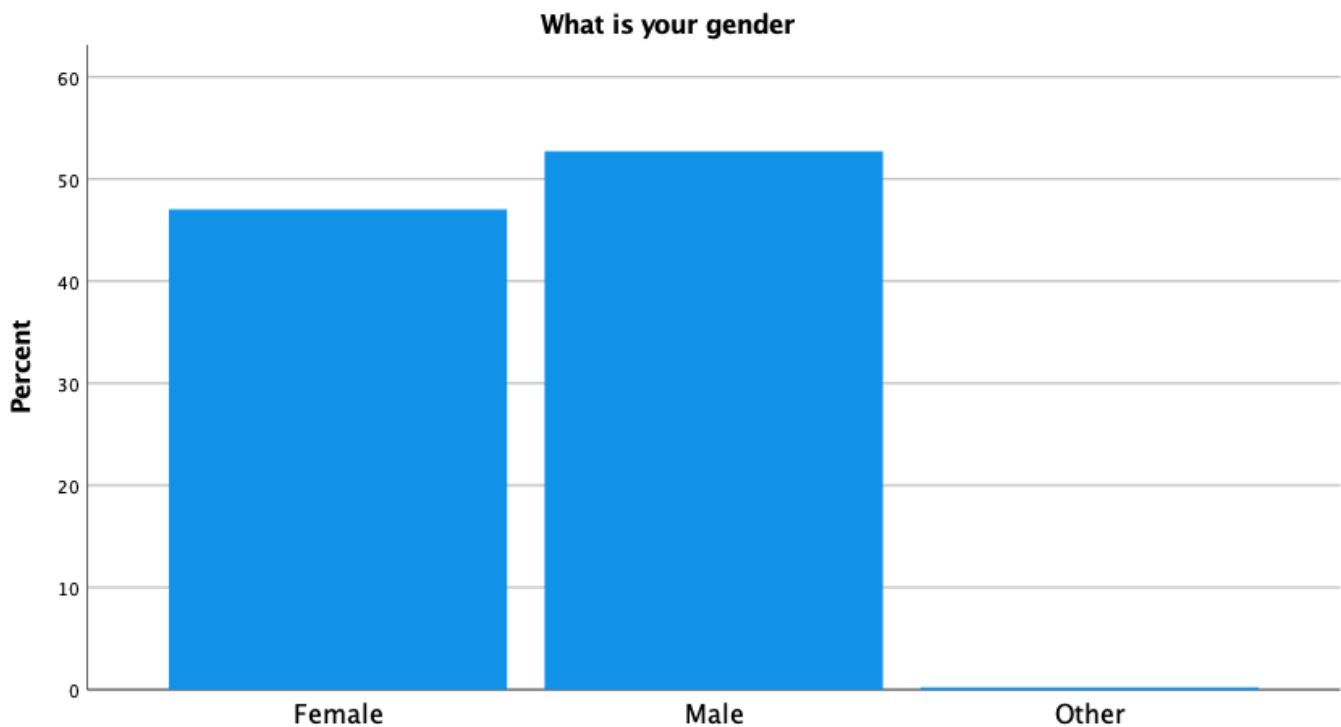


## Lebanon Sociopolitical Survey 2021 – Political Efficacy

### Introduction

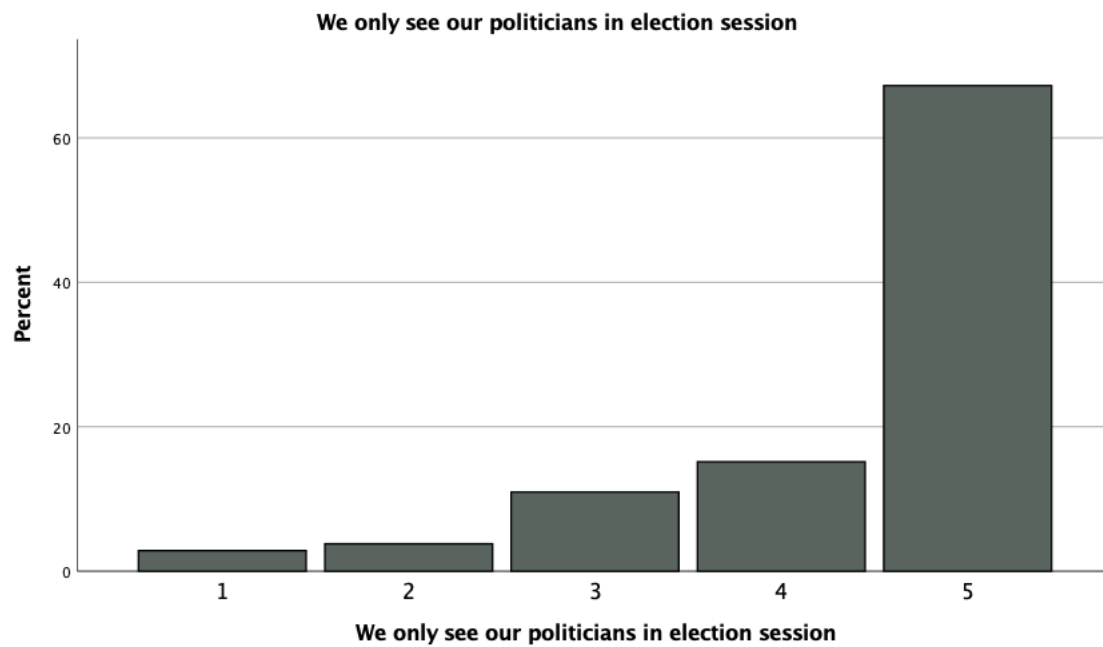
This document reports findings from a Lebanese sample on how they perceive their ability to change things in Lebanon. The original survey included questions about several social and political matters, which are not part of this document, nevertheless. The data was collected between the months of February and May 2021, and included a total of 2,311 participants. The sample included 29.5% Maronites, 15.9% Shias, 23.9% Sunnis, 13.3% Druze, 9% Orthodox, 0.4% Armenians, 5.6% other Christian sects, 0.4% other Islamic sects, and 1.9% with no sect on record. The Mean age within the sample was 31.05 years old (SD 18.10). The sample also comprised of 47% females.

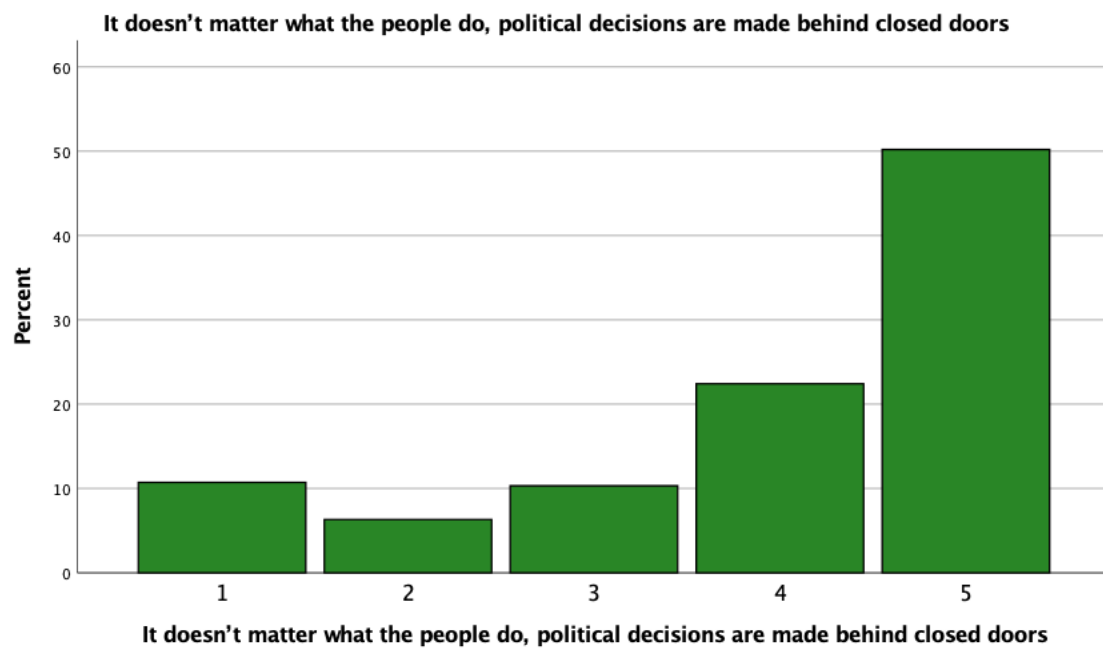
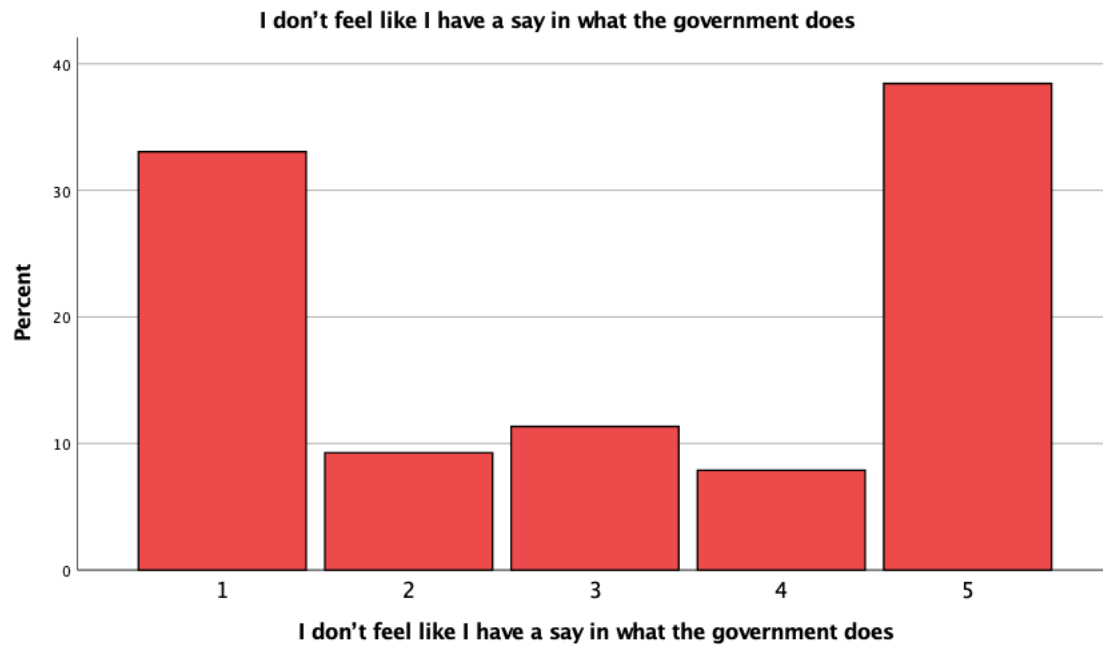




### **Efficacy**

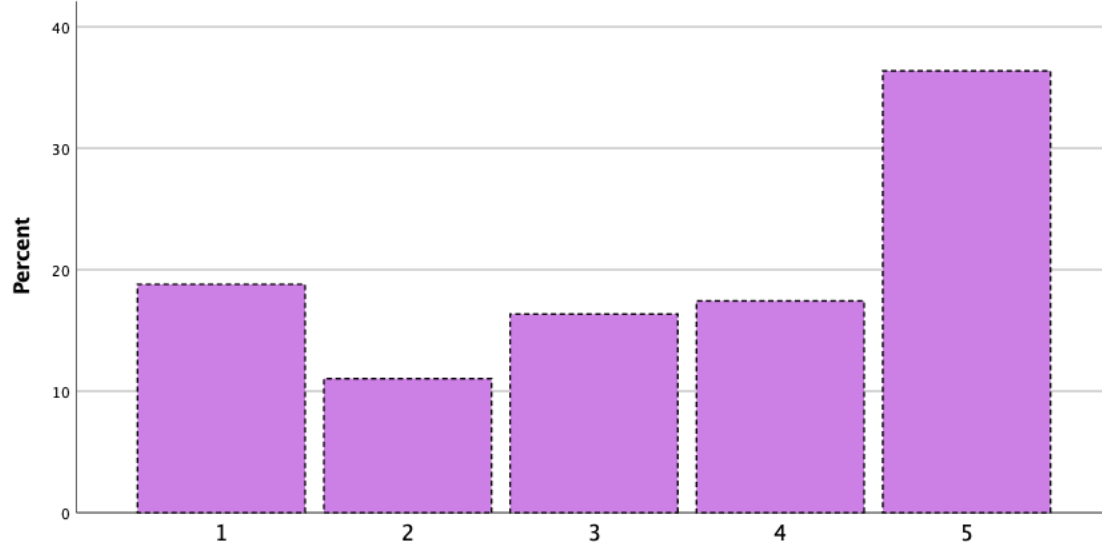
The sample was asked 10 questions that answer how much influence they think they have on the social and political situation in the country. The answers ranged from 1 (I don't agree with the statement) to 5 (I agree with the statement completely). The Mean score was highest (lower perceived efficacy) for "Some groups dominate the political decision in our country" (4.64/5), "Most politicians are not in touch with the people" (4.62/5), and "Democracy in our country is a lie, because in reality few powerful groups run the show" (4.60/5) and lowest (higher perceived efficacy) for "I don't feel like I have a say in what the government does" (3.09/5). Generally, the sample's responses reflect very low perceived efficacy.





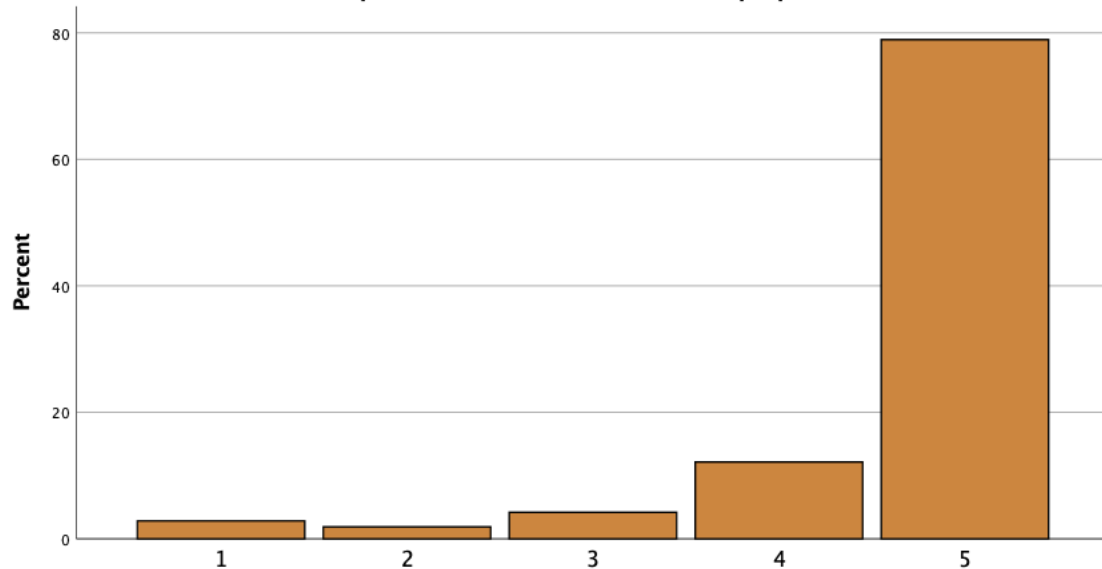


**I feel that even with the elections people like me can't affect the political decisions in our country**



**I feel that even with the elections people like me can't affect the political decisions in our country**

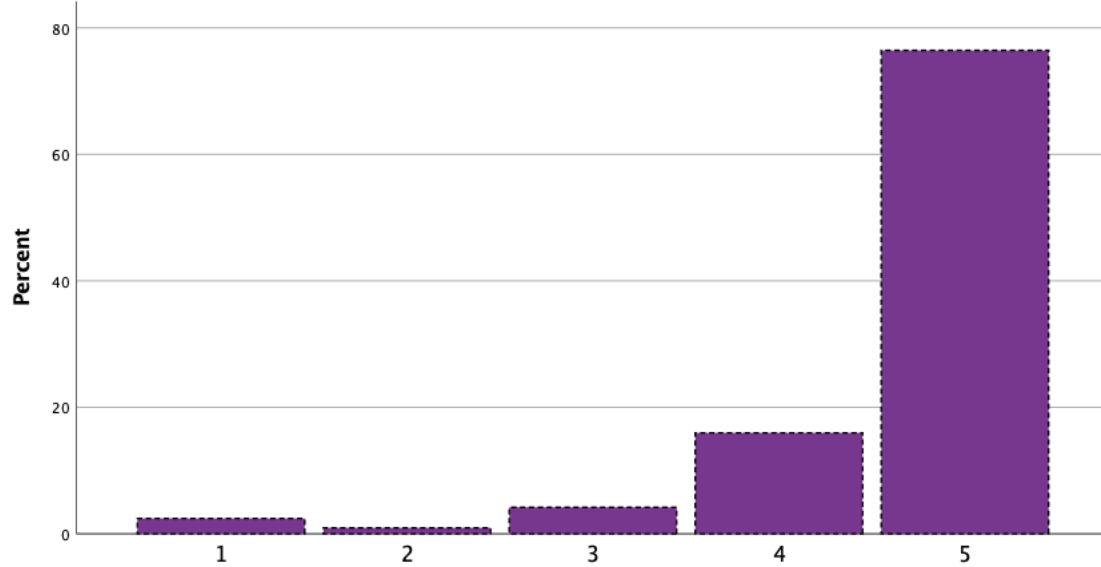
**Most politicians are not in touch with the people**



**Most politicians are not in touch with the people**

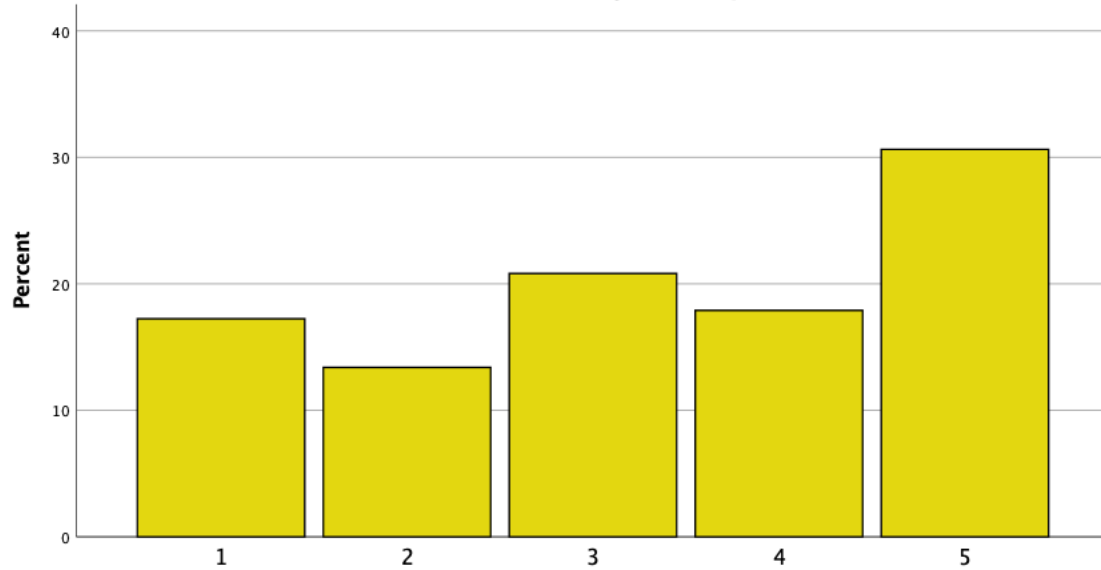


**Some groups dominate the political decision in our country**

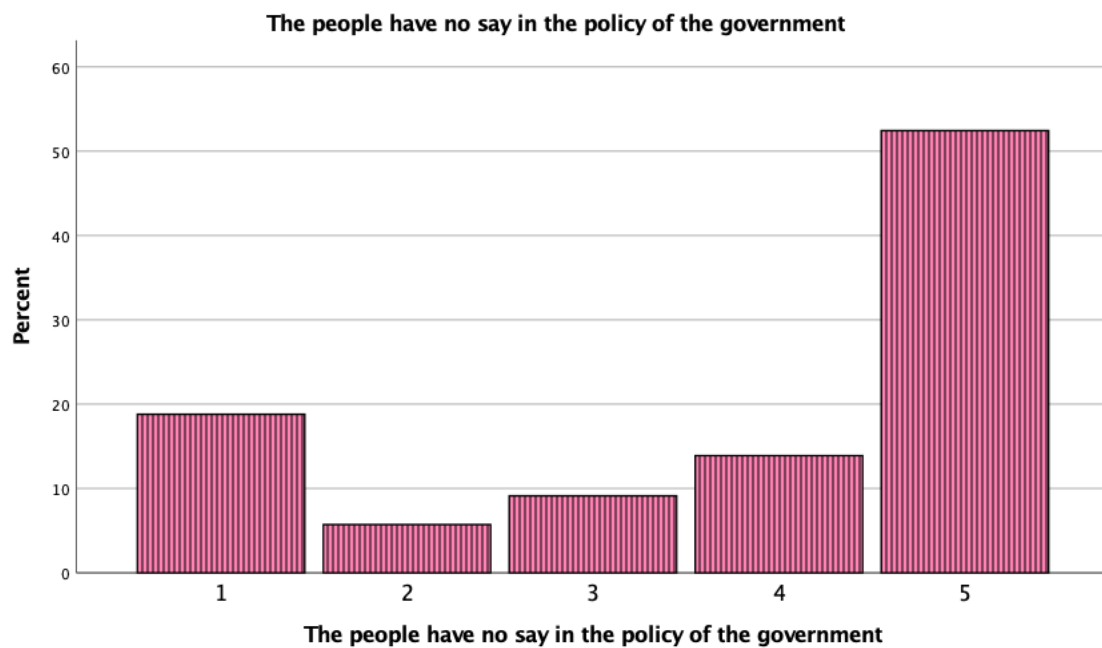
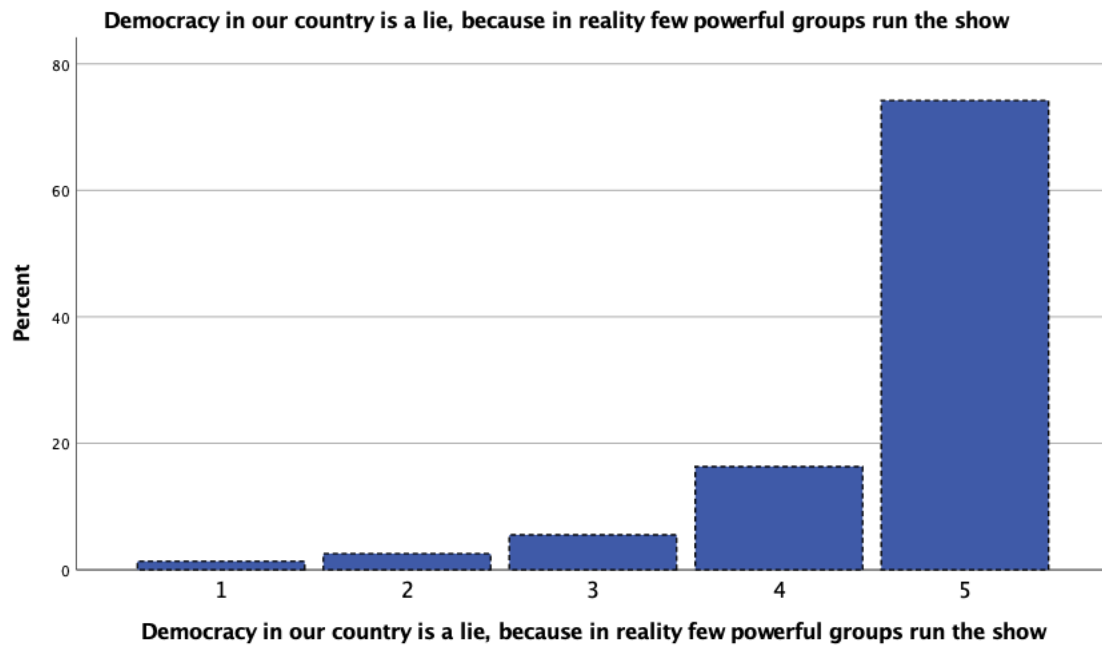


**Some groups dominate the political decision in our country**

**It doesn't matter who wins elections, things will always remain the same**



**It doesn't matter who wins elections, things will always remain the same**



## Conclusion

In conclusion, we can see that the sample has very low efficacy. This is not different from what we would expect to find amongst the population in Lebanon. Low efficacy is one of the reasons people refrain from participating in normative collective actions, such as voting.



Understanding this low perceived efficacy, is essential especially for those working to change the status quo and betting on the participation of more people in all forms of collective action that aids that purpose.