Survey on Perceptions of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
Between resilience and vulnerability

A STUDY DONE BY THE POLITICAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE AT USJ
AND FUNDED BY UNHCR

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The methodology used and the results obtained are the sole responsibility of the authors
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Final February 27, 2017
Syrian refugees are becoming increasingly vulnerable while worries are rising among Lebanese decision-makers.

Dynamics in relationships between Syrian refugees and host communities are fluctuating as the Syrian crisis continues.

The Lebanese Government has taken several measures on Lebanon’s borders to control the movement of Syrian nationals, in efforts to manage the influx of Syrians into the country.

In order to have a legal status, the following is needed: registration fee of $200 (recently removed), sponsor, rent contract, and commitment not to work. Also, UNHCR was asked to stop registration.

Two surveys were done:
- One in 2015
- One in 2016
To assess, compare, analyze and understand.
Objectives

• Continue to measure perception of Syrian refugees on safety and security, access to services, and analyze the causes behind those perceptions.
• Continue to measure perception of the Lebanese community with regards to Syrians, access to services, and perceived threats to local communities.
• Up to date information about tension levels in the country.
• Comparison of indicators between 2015 and 2016 to evaluate change over time.
• Involve students and professors in research related to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.
The Political Science Institute would like to thank:

• OURSE (Observatory of the socio-economic reality in USJ) surveyors, Jacqueline Harfouche, and Chohig Kasparian for their support and expertise.

• USJ Ethics Committee and Research Council for their support.

• Surveyors among USJ students, social workers, and Syrian students: Mario Abd El Ahad, Jassem Alnaemat, Mohammad Belal Alkheja, Dania Bek, Youmna Cham, Khatchig Ghosn, Jomana Khamousia, Nadine Kichly, Sanaa Kordi, Katina Mousaoumay, Tonia Moussaoumay, Rasha Salah, Mousa Shammas, Inès Zaki.

• General Elie Darazi for helping our teams access all areas in Lebanon.

• UNHCR for funding this study via RDPP.
### Methodology and Timeframe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian Refugees</th>
<th>Lebanese Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1200 questionnaire filled in 120 villages sampled according to UNHCR data; sampling in every village according to type of Syrian residence, knocking on doors with random selection in every household.</td>
<td>• 600 questionnaire filled in the same villages and same neighborhood; knocking on doors with random selection in every household.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st Survey: June 18-27 2015  
2nd Survey: August 2-17 2016
Regional distribution proportional to UNHCR refugee distribution

Sampling

Final February 27, 2017
Syrian Refugee Questionnaire

Gender/Age/Region of origin/Occupation/etc.

Registration with UNHCR/General Security

Safety level

Feelings towards authorities (Police, GS, Army, Municipality)

Feelings towards UNHCR, NGOS

Feelings towards Lebanese

Exposure to threat/insult/assault/blackmailing + source + response

Checkpoints/Curfews/Random checks and patrols

Problems accessing services (Health, Education, Electricity, etc.)

Subject to Raid/Search/Arrest/Eviction/etc.

Movement restriction

Feeling welcomed?

Similarities between the 2 cultures

Friendships in Lebanon

Return to Syria

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Lebanese Questionnaire

- Gender/Age/Region of origin/Occupation/etc.
- Safety level
- Willingness to hire a Syrian refugee
- Willingness to have Syrian refugees in neighborhood
- Exposure to threat/insult/assault/back mailing + source + response
- Checkpoints/Curfews/Random checks and patrols
- Interaction with Syrian refugees
- Willingness to send kids to school with Syrian refugees
- Willingness to marry Syrian refugee
- Syrian impact on public services
- Positive/Negative impact from Syrian refugees
- Feelings towards Syrians: hatred/fear/respect/compassion
- Similarities between the 2 cultures?
- Syrian friendships
- Media impact on public opinion

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Results
1-Syrian Perception
Economic Resilience?
Sample Characteristics

Average family revenue has gone up:
- $422$ in 2016
- $350$ in 2015

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% working has not changed: 61% in 2016 62% in 2015
Most are skilled/unskilled workers, with some in farming.
The mapping of work in Syria against work in Lebanon shows that farming skills are unused, as 80% worked in other areas. Students (of age 18 and above) have not been able to pursue their education (only 9% did). Other shifts are highlighted in the table...

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Relation with Lebanese

Do you feel welcome in Lebanon?
- 2015: 38.14% Yes, 61.86% No
- 2016: 37.17% Yes, 62.83% No

Did you have friends in Lebanon Before you came?
- 2015: 34.78% No, 65.22% Yes
- 2016: 29.42% No, 70.58% Yes

How do you rate your relation with Lebanese?
- 2015: Very good 12.21%, Good 35.40%, Normal 31.68%, Bad 15.58%, Very Bad 1.59%
- 2016: Very good 1.42%, Good 40.25%, Normal 32.00%, Bad 14.33%, Very Bad 3.00%
Security and Vulnerability
Worries

When asked to choose between a series of worries, refugees rated security **highest**. Health came next, followed by Education...

When asked to add other worries, 33% of those who responded mentioned rent, work, and inflation.
## Registration and Legal Status

### Registered with UNHCR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78.88</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>21.12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Reason for not having legal residency in 2016: financial (mentioned by 80% of respondents) and inability to find a sponsor (mentioned by 68% of respondents)

No big change in UNHCR Registration

### Legal Status in Lebanon?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have Residency</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Residency</td>
<td>69.95</td>
<td>78.7 (44.6 waiting for renewal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less have residency papers
Does your legal residency impact the extent to which you feel safe?

2015: 88.41% feel that residency impacts safety

2016: 96.75% feel that residency impacts safety
In 2016, 21% have their residency, while in 2015 30% had their residency. In 2016, 48% of those who have legal residency said it will expire in 1 to 3 months.
Safety

2015:
In Beirut 34% feel Unsafe
North Lebanon: 30% feel Unsafe
Bekaa: 27% feel Unsafe
Mount Lebanon: 18% feel Unsafe
South: 13% feel Unsafe

2016:
In Beirut 30% feel Unsafe
North Lebanon: 34% feel Unsafe
Bekaa: 34% feel Unsafe
Mount Lebanon: 17% feel Unsafe
South: 21% feel Unsafe
What time do you feel safe to move? 2015

- Beirut: Morning 23.57%, Night only 35.34%, In the day 23.56%, Anytime 20.43%
- North Lebanon: Morning 54.78%, Night only 34.63%, In the day 51.78%, Anytime 38.71%
- Bekaa: Morning 21.92%, Night only 32.77%, In the day 37.85%, Anytime 40.86%
- Mount Lebanon: Morning 25.99%, Night only 20.43%, In the day 25.99%, Anytime 20.43%
- South: Morning 32.77%, Night only 25.99%, In the day 25.99%, Anytime 20.43%

What time do you feel safe to move? 2016

- Beirut: Morning 43.33%, Night only 25.71%, In the day 45.24%, Anytime 22.29%
- North Lebanon: Morning 16.67%, Night only 28.57%, In the day 33.10%, Anytime 48.29%
- Bekaa: Morning 36.67%, Night only 43.93%, In the day 21.19%, Anytime 29.14%
- Mount Lebanon: Morning 36.67%, Night only 36.67%, In the day 21.19%, Anytime 7.50%
- South Lebanon: Morning 43.33%, Night only 25.71%, In the day 45.24%, Anytime 7.50%

Final February 27, 2017
• 293 personal assaults reported in 2015 and 365 reported in 2016.

• 86% of these cases where explicitly blamed on Lebanese offenders in 2015 and 87% in 2016.
In 2015, 46% of Syrian Refugees have been victim of abuse while in Lebanon. 69% did nothing about it.

In 2016, 50% of Syrian Refugees have been victim of abuse while in Lebanon. 72% did nothing about it.

The percentage of refugees who reported insults, harassment, blackmailing, eviction, etc. by civil society increased from a total of 658 in 2015 to a total 829 in 2016.

What did you do? 2015

- Changed my residence 7%
- Notified 13%
- Confronted offender 4%
- Minimised my movement 4%
- Changed my routine 3%
- Nothing 69%

What did you do? 2016

- Changed my residence 6%
- Notified 11%
- Confronted offender 5%
- Limited my movement 5%
- Changed my routine 1%
- Nothing 72%

Increase in harassments, insults, evictions, raids, etc.
Most respondents said that checkpoints are important to them. In 2016: 56% of them said the main reason is to go to work, while 23% mentioned access to services, and 6% mentioned access to aid.
59% worry about Arrest/Detention on checkpoints, while 21% are worried not to be able to cross, and 10% worry about verbal abuse. Respondents are less likely to change residence in order to solve this problem.
No noticeable change in difficulty to move around reported by Refugees. However, more refugees realize that this is due to checkpoints (34% in 2016 compared to 18% in 2015).
Perception of Authorities

Approval score of most institutions slightly raised. Less people “don’t know”.

Very good = 5, Good = 4, Don’t know = 3, Bad = 2, Very bad = 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relations with</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Very Good %</th>
<th>Good %</th>
<th>Bad %</th>
<th>Very Bad %</th>
<th>Don't know %</th>
<th>Approval Score 2015</th>
<th>Approval Score 2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISF</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<td>9.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>20.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>64.1</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>63.3</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>Municipality</td>
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<td>8.09</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
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<td>19.44</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>13.12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final February 27, 2017
Access to services

- 45% had problems accessing services in 2015 and 29% in 2016.
- 37% said they were treated worse than others when accessing services in 2015 and 42% in 2016.
Impact on Refugee Station
The vicious refugee cycle

Entry → Papers

$200 Min for 6 month Kafil
Need Rent contract
Commitment not to work

Need for income

No Paper

Work

Difficulties access to services

Checkpoints problems Limited mobility

Lebanese hostility

Assault

Need for transportation

Lack of Safety

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Impact on Perception of Security Agencies

Perception of security agencies is lower among refugees who don’t have legal residency.

Perception of Police 2016

Perception of General Security 2016

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Impact of Illegal Status on Perception of Host and UNHCR

Perception of Lebanese 2016

- I have Legal Residency: 74.22% Very Positive, 6.66% Positive, 8.41% Negative, 0% Very Negative, 0% Don't know
- Unable to Renew: 8.60% Very Positive, 1.43% Positive, 15.51% Negative, 7.49% Very Negative, 0% Don't know
- No Legal Residency: 10.51% Very Positive, 0% Positive, 14.67% Negative, 0% Very Negative, 0% Don't know

Perception of UNHCR 2016

- I have Legal Residency: 12.50% Very Positive, 10.16% Positive, 9.77% Negative, 7.48% Very Negative, 11.49% Don't know
- Unable to Renew: 6.25% Very Positive, 9.91% Positive, 68.75% Negative, 66.36% Very Negative, 50.37% Don't know
- No Legal Residency: 7.33% Very Positive, 6.96% Positive, 50.37% Negative, 14.39% Very Negative, 17.85% Don't know

Final February 27, 2017
I have Legal Residency

Unable to Renew

No Legal Residency

Impact on Assault

Assault 2016

- No Assault
- Heard stories of other Syrians insulted/threatened/assaulted
- My friends were insulted
- My friends were threatened verbally
- My friends were assaulted/beaten
- Me/my family were assaulted/beaten
- Me/my family were blackmailed
- Me/my family were threatened verbally
- Me/my family were insulted

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Those who don’t have legal residency are more likely to be assaulted.
Impact on Checkpoint Problems

Checkpoints problems 2016

- I have Legal Residency: 83.20%
- Unable to Renew: 31.59%
- No Legal Residency: 30.07%

Those who don’t have legal residency have more checkpoint problems.
Impact on Access to Services

Problems accessing services 2016

Those who don’t have legal residency have more problems accessing services.
The model was tested in a stepwise regression against the variable safety.

Significant variables are: Checkpoint Problems, Relation with Local Authorities, Access to Services, Mobility Limitation, and Assault. These variables were either coded on a 4 or 5 points scale (depending on the number of answers), or coded as binary dummy variables.

They all turned out significant for 2015 and 2016 with no difference between the two years (“Year” dummy variable not significant).

### Preliminary test of the vicious refugee cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regression Statistics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple R</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Square</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted R Square</td>
<td>0.169073</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Error</td>
<td>0.888921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>2274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkpoints problems</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation with local authorities</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty to Access Services</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Mobility</td>
<td>-0.23</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final February 27, 2017*
The vicious refugee cycle

- Entry
- Papers
- Need for income
- No Paper

$200 Min for 6 month
Kafil
Need Rent contract
Commitment not to work

- Difficulties access to services
- Checkpoints problems Limited mobility
- Lebanese hostility
- Assault
- Need for transportation

Validated:
- Direct mention by respondents
- Significant correlation
- Regression

Lack of Safety

Final February 27, 2017
Those referring to sponsorship as a difficulty with regards to legal registration seem to be more subject to humiliation.

Impact of Fee and Sponsorship

Complaints about renewal fee and humiliation (2016)

- No complaint about fee: 67.76%
- Complaint about fee: 68.46%

Complaints about sponsorship and humiliation (2016)

- No complaint about sponsorship: 77.08%
- Complaint about sponsorship: 64.23%
Those referring to sponsorship as a difficulty with regards to legal registration seem to be less secure.
Return and Resettlement
If things go back to normal, would you like to return to Syria?

- Yes: 96%
- No: 4%

If you go back to Syria, where would you live?

- Place of origin: 81%
- I don't know: 13%
- Other places in Syria: 4%
- Don't want to return: 2%
What is required so that you consider returning to Syria?
If you could chose a 3rd country to go there, where would it be?

- Canada: 108
- Anywhere: 65
- Germany: 63
- Europe: 29
- Sweden: 28
- Australia: 17
- Turkey: 12
- UK: 6
- USA: 5
- Holland: 5
- Norway: 3
- Jordan: 3
- Denmark: 3
- Saudi Arabia: 2
- France: 2
- No clue: 1
- Cairo: 1
- Qatar: 1
- Russia: 1
- Sudan: 1
- Gulf: 1
- Dubai: 1
- Austria: 1
- Italy: 1
- Philippines: 1
- Belgium: 1

Resettlement: 2016

Final February 27, 2017
2-Lebanese Perception
Lebanese Perception

How safe do you feel?

(2015)
- Not Safe: 22.40%
- Relatively Not Safe: 32.06%
- Safe: 37.67%
- Total: 100%

(2016)
- Not Safe: 15.33%
- Relatively Not Safe: 19.50%
- Safe: 37.67%
- Total: 100%

Have you heard stories that make you feel threatened?

(2015)
- A lot: 22.40%
- Some: 30.42%
- No: 22.17%
- Total: 100%

(2016)
- A lot: 39.67%
- Some: 17.18%
- No: 22.17%
- Total: 100%

No Major Change

Final February 27, 2017
**Lebanese Perception**

How do you rate your relation with Syrian refugees?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31.15%</td>
<td>18.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Relation</td>
<td>4.01%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Bad</td>
<td>37.34%</td>
<td>50.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>6.19%</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>4.01%</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>27.69%</td>
<td>25.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you hire a Syrian refugee?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45.36%</td>
<td>40.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>27.69%</td>
<td>27.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If it saves money</td>
<td>18.03%</td>
<td>18.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final February 27, 2017**
Lebanese Perception in 2016

Would you hire a Syrian refugee?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you accept that Syrian refugees live in your neighborhood?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you send your kids to school with Syrian refugees?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you allow your child to marry a Syrian refugee?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, 41% of Lebanese respondents would not hire a Syrian refugee, 45% would not accept refugees in their neighborhood, 57% would not send their kids to school with refugees, and 78% refuse that their children marry a Syrian refugee.
Lebanese Perception in 2016

Hiring (2016)

- **Beirut**: 26.67% No, 46.67% If it saves money, 26.67% Sure
- **Bekaa**: 29.05% No, 31.90% If it saves money, 13.14% Sure
- **Mount Lebanon**: 54.29% No, 28.00% If it saves money, 13.86% Sure
- **North Lebanon**: 35.71% No, 36.47% If it saves money, 26.77% Sure
- **South Lebanon**: 58.33% No, 26.67% If it saves money, 15.00% Sure

Schools (2016)

- **Beirut**: 66.67% Yes, 26.67% Maybe, 6.67% No
- **Bekaa**: 33.33% Yes, 46.67% Maybe, 20.00% No
- **Mount Lebanon**: 51.43% Yes, 36.43% Maybe, 12.14% No
- **North Lebanon**: 62.86% Yes, 37.14% Maybe, 0.00% No
- **South Lebanon**: 43.43% Yes, 57.86% Maybe, 0.00% No

Residence (2016)

- **Beirut**: 46.67% Yes, 31.90% No
- **Bekaa**: 61.00% Yes, 38.00% No
- **Mount Lebanon**: 45.41% Yes, 54.59% No
- **North Lebanon**: 57.86% Yes, 42.14% No
- **South Lebanon**: 61.67% Yes, 38.33% No

Marriage (2016)

- **Beirut**: 26.67% Yes, 36.43% No
- **Bekaa**: 31.90% Yes, 28.00% No
- **Mount Lebanon**: 13.14% Yes, 86.86% No
- **North Lebanon**: 14.86% Yes, 85.14% No
- **South Lebanon**: 8.33% Yes, 91.67% No
In 2015: assaults reported by 13% of the Lebanese, with a 17% of people saying they “heard stories”. While in 2016: assaults reported by 8% of the Lebanese with much less (6%) saying that they heard stories.
Lebanese Perception

Number of reported Syrians assaults increased from 293 to 365, while number of reported Lebanese assaults decreased from 51 to 43.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Syrians Assaulted (self and family)</th>
<th>Lebanese Assaulted (self and family)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assaults reported by Syrians increased and those reported by Lebanese decreased.
Have you recently heard statements expressing hate against Syrian refugees?

- None, 17.50%
- Some, 42.00%
- A lot, 40.50%

40% said they heard a lot of stories expressing hates against Syrian refuges. Most stories were heard in the street, among neighbors, and in the media (mainly TV).
• 29% of Lebanese respondents think that media impact perception of refugees a lot, and 48% think that the impact is partial.
• More than two thirds says that humanitarian stories about refugees impact them.
• More than two thirds also acknowledge that declarations in the media trigger reactions against refugees, and that media report negative stories about refugees.
On the Syrian side, some resilience is reflected by the increase in access to jobs and services. However, some vulnerability remains with regards to security, mobility, and assaults, due to absence of legal papers. In Parallel, on the Lebanese side, there is an increase in feeling of security, and maybe a slight increase in willingness to hire Syrians. Nevertheless, Lebanese host communities remain distant socially for Syrian refugees and recognize the impact of media on their perceptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian Side</th>
<th>Lebanese Side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to jobs</td>
<td>Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Feeling threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to services</td>
<td>Relation with Syrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendships/Feeling Welcome</td>
<td>Willingness to hire Syrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Slight increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residency Permits</td>
<td>Assaults against Lebanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Registration</td>
<td>Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling that Residency impacts safety</td>
<td>Checkpoint efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Slight increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional approval score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slight increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults against Syrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems with checkpoints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final February 27, 2017
Summary

Economic and Social Integration:

• The new survey show the percentage of Syrians working has not changed: 61% in 2016 against 62% in 2015.
• However, average family revenue has gone up: 422$ in 2016 against 350$ in 2015.
• The mapping of work in Syria against work in Lebanon shows that farming skills are unused, as only 20% of those working in farming in Syria are doing the same in Lebanon. Students (of age 18 and above) have not been able to pursue their education (only 9% did). Those who had their own business in Syria, don’t have this opportunity in Lebanon.
• There is no noticeable change with regards to friendships or whether refugees feel welcome in Lebanon (63 % don’t feel welcome in 2016 compared to 62% in 2015).
• When asked to choose between a series of worries, refugees rated security highest. Health came next, followed by Education. When asked to add other worries, 33% of those who responded mentioned rent, work, and inflation.

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Registration:
• While 30% had residency permits in 2015, 21.3% said they have residency in 2016, a decrease in 9%.
• As for UNHCR registration, there is no noticeable change: 79% were registered in 2015, against 77% in 2016.
• A bigger number fell that legal residency impacts safety: 97% in 2016, compared to 88% in 2015.
• Approval score of most institutions slightly raised. Less people “don’t know”.
Security:
• 293 personal assaults reported by Syrian respondents in 2015 and 365 reported in 2016.
• 86% of these cases where explicitly blamed on Lebanese offenders in 2015 and 87% in 2016. Assault increased in the Bekaa.
• In 2015, 46% of Syrian Refugees have been victim of abuse while in Lebanon, 69% did nothing about it. While in 2016, 50% of Syrian refugees have been victim of abuse while in Lebanon, 72% did nothing about it.
• The percentage of refugees who reported insults, harassment, blackmailing, eviction, etc. by civil society increased from a total of 658 in 2015 to a total 829 in 2016.
Checkpoints:
• 37% had problems with checkpoints in 2015. 58% have problems with checkpoints in 2016.
• Most respondents said that checkpoints are important to them. In 2016: 56% of them said the main reason is to go to work, while 23% mentioned access to services, and 6% mentioned access to aid.
• 59% worry about Arrest/Detention on checkpoints, while 21% are worried not to be able to cross, and 10% worry about verbal abuse.
• No noticeable change in difficulty to move around reported by Refugees. However, more refugees realize that this is due to checkpoints (34% in 2016 compared to 18% in 2015).
Summary

- 45% had problems accessing services in 2015 and 29% in 2016.
- 37% said they were treated worse than others when accessing services in 2015 and 42% in 2016.
- Perception of security agencies is lower among refugees who don’t have legal residency.
- Those referring to sponsorship as a difficulty with regards to legal registration seem to be more subject to humiliation and less secure.
- The vicious circle of insecurity was tested again and validated:
  1. Lack of residency has a direct impact on Syrian respondents’ mobility, access to services, assault, and vulnerability.
  2. This vulnerability has a direct impact on their safety.

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Summary

Return and Resettlement:
• 96% of Syrian refugees said they will go back to Syria if things go back to normal.
• 81% said that, if they go back to Syria, they will go back to their place of origin.
• When asked what alternative country they would choose if they could leave Lebanon, 108 mentioned Canada, 65 said “anywhere”, 63 mentioned German, 29 mentioned Europe, 28 mentioned Sweden, 17 mentioned Australia, 12 mentioned Turkey, 6 mentioned the UK, 5 mentioned Arab countries, 5 mentioned Holland, 3 mentioned the USA, and the rest were scattered in various other destinations.
• Security and safety are a key requirement for return to Syria.

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Lebanese Respondents:

- There is no change with regards to Lebanese respondents’ safety (about 55% feel safe).
- The percentage of Lebanese respondents who heard stories that made them feel threatened decreased from 47% in 2015 to 38% in 2016.
- A higher percentage of Lebanese consider their relation with refugees “normal” (50% in 2016, compared to 37% in 2015), while less consider that they have no relation with refugees (19% in 2016 compared to 31% in 2015).
- 41% of Lebanese respondents would not hire a Syrian refugee, 45% would not accept refugees in their neighborhood, 57% would not send their kids to school with refugees, and 78% refuse that their children marry a Syrian refugee. Tolerance levels are higher in the Bekaa and the North.
Summary

• Less reference to « stories » and less assaults were reported by Lebanese in 2016. In 2015: assaults reported by 13% of the Lebanese, with a 17% of people saying they “heard stories”. While in 2016: assaults reported by 8% of the Lebanese with much less (6%) saying that they heard stories.
• Assaults reported by Syrians increased and those reported by Lebanese slightly decreased.
• 40% of Lebanese respondents said that they heard a lot of stories expressing hates against Syrian refuges. Most stories were heard in the street, among neighbors, and in the media (mainly TV).
• 29% of Lebanese respondents think that media impact perception of refugees a lot, and 48% think that the impact is partial.
• More than two thirds says that humanitarian stories about refugees impact them.
• More than two thirds also acknowledge that declarations in the media trigger reactions against refugees, and that media report negative stories about refugees.