

Opinion Poll

President – Prime Minister – Government – Elections

November 2025

EXCLUSIVE to members of **LEADERSCLUB**

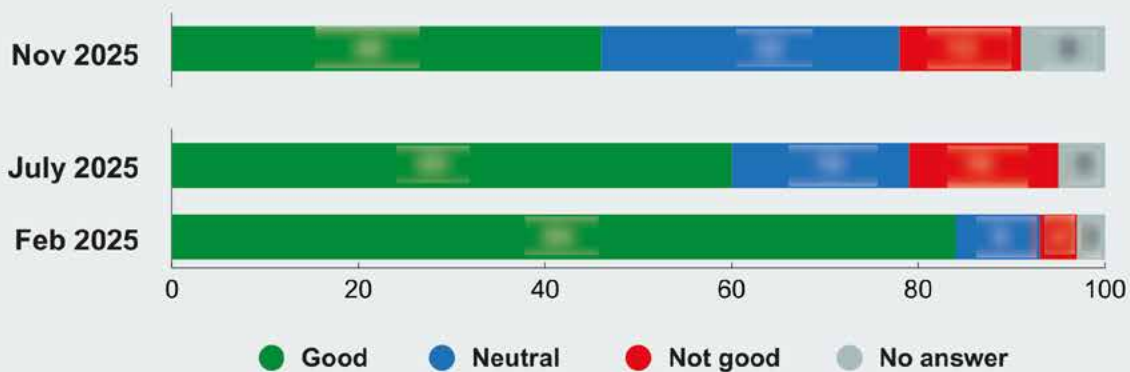
To obtain the full report please contact infopro@infopro.com.lb

When the new leadership (Aoun/Salam) came to power, the country was overtaken by euphoria. Approval ratings for both leaders surged to unprecedented levels. Expectations, however, were unrealistic—both in scope and in timeline. The new team was expected to (not necessarily in that order): disarm Hezbollah, halt Israeli aggression, restore bank deposits, combat corruption, fight poverty, upgrade the infrastructure (especially electricity), stimulate economic growth, and repair relations with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, including ending the ban on Lebanese exports and travel to Lebanon. None of these objectives were achieved, even though many steps were taken in their direction. But people—after years of crisis—want to see tangible results that affect their livelihoods as well as their sense of security. Euphoria was replaced with realism and with it lower approval ratings.

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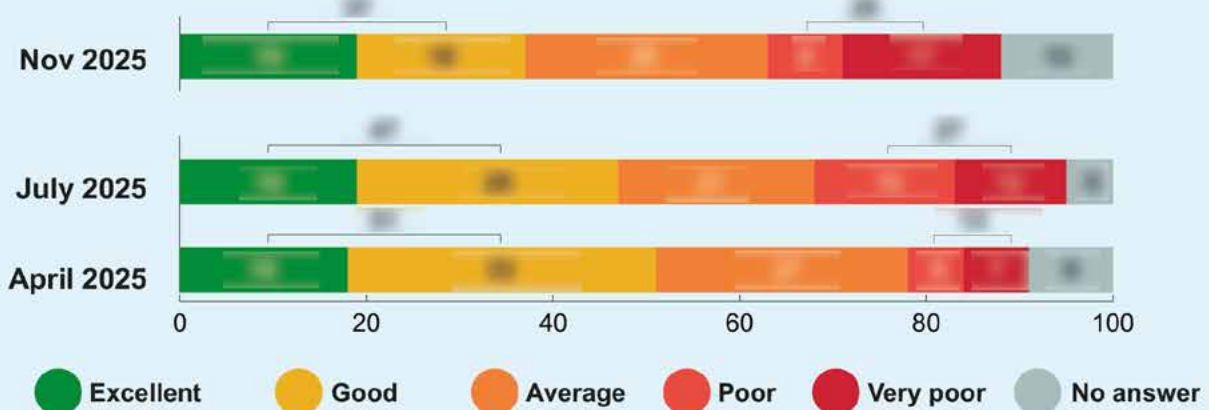
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Rate the performance of President Joseph Aoun



	Maronite	Orthodox	Other Christian	Sunni	Shia	Druze
Positive	45%	45%	45%	35%	35%	45%
Neutral	35%	35%	25%	35%	35%	35%
Negative	15%	15%	25%	15%	35%	15%

Rate the performance of Prime Minister Nawaf Salam





	Maronite	Orthodox	Other Christian	Sunni	Shia	Druze
Positive	45%	45%	35%	45%	15%	45%
Neutral	35%	35%	25%	35%	35%	15%
Negative	20%	20%	35%	15%	45%	35%

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Are you satisfied with the government's performance?

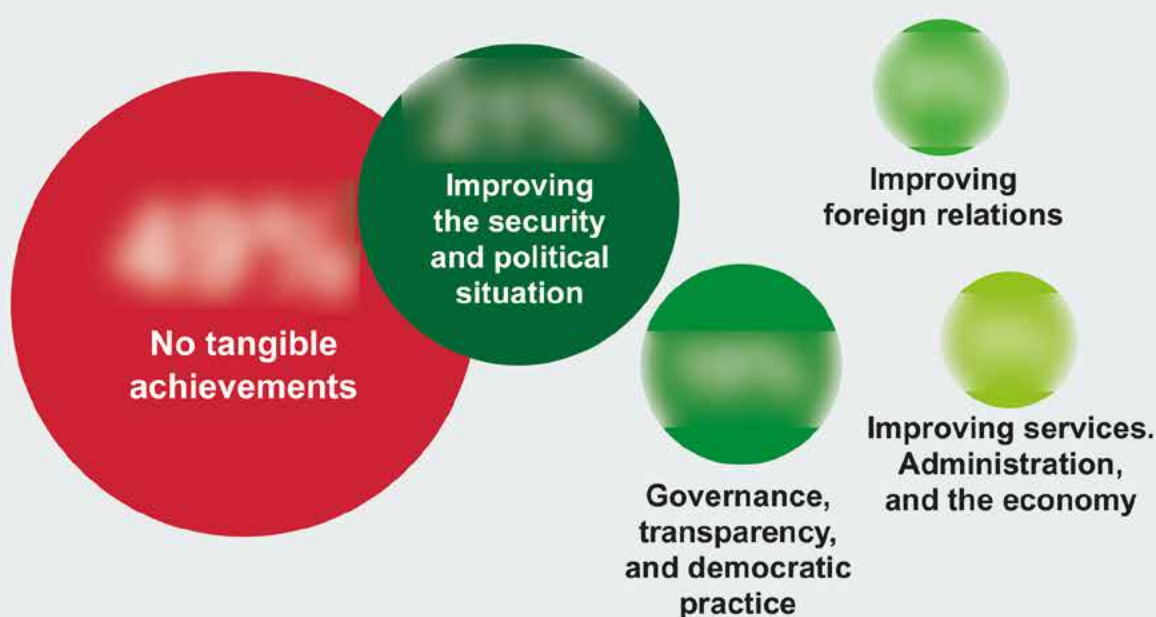
		Nov 2025	July 2025	April 2025
Yes		55%	55%	55%
No		45%	45%	45%

Nov 2025	Why yes?	July 2025	Nov 2025	Why not?	July 2025
55%	Changes and good work	55%	45%	No reforms or achievements	45%
55%	Inspiring hope	55%	45%	Weak economy and services	45%
55%	Other reasons	55%	45%	Weak dealings with Israel	45%
				Other reasons	45%

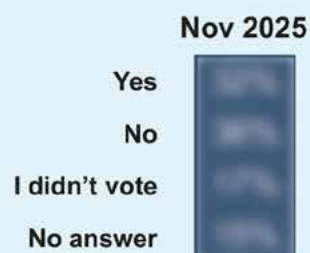
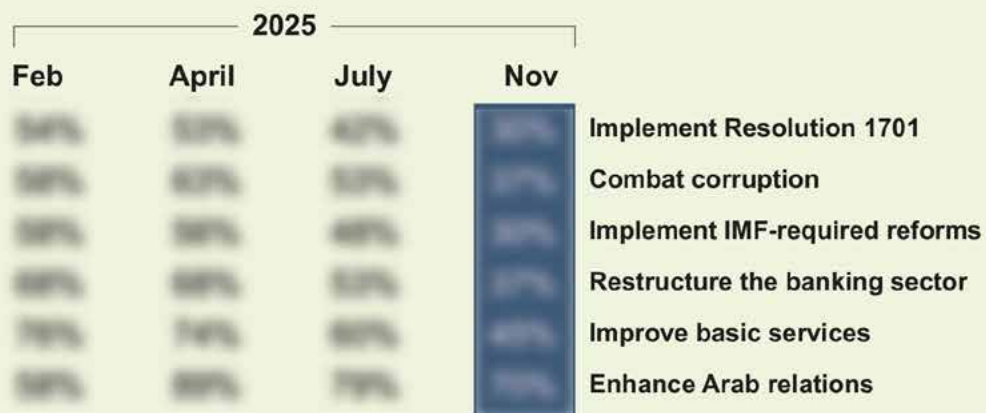
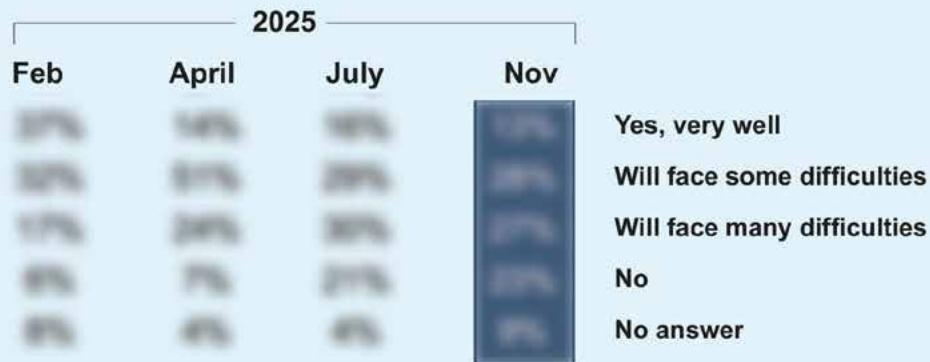
Have you noticed a change in the government's performance compared to its predecessors?

	Different	Same	No answer
Nov 2025	55%	45%	0%
July 2025	55%	45%	0%
April 2025	55%	45%	0%

What has the Government achieved?



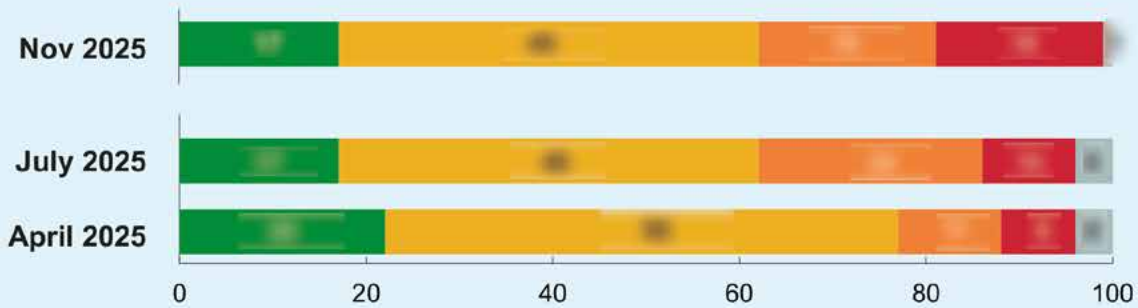
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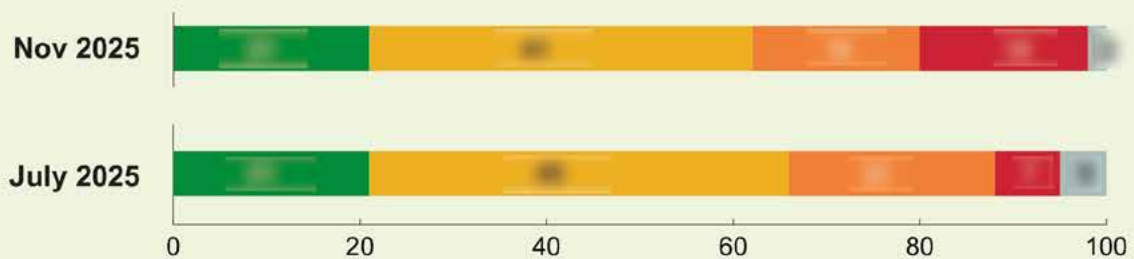
How optimistic are you about the near future?



● Very optimistic
 ● Fairly optimistic
 ● Pessimistic
 ● Very pessimistic
 ● No answer

	Maronite	Orthodox	Other Christian	Sunni	Shia	Druze
Optimist	77%	88%	88%	72%	84%	84%
Pessimist	23%	12%	12%	28%	16%	16%

How optimistic are you for the long term?



● Very optimistic
 ● Fairly optimistic
 ● Pessimistic
 ● Very pessimistic
 ● No answer

	Maronite	Orthodox	Other Christian	Sunni	Shia	Druze
Optimist	88%	88%	88%	87%	88%	88%
Pessimist	12%	12%	12%	13%	12%	12%

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Analysis

This nationwide poll offers a revealing snapshot of how Lebanese citizens perceive their political leadership and the performance of state institutions in late 2025. Beyond the distribution of numerical scores, the data paints a portrait of a country still grappling with deep political divisions, eroded trust in governance, and strong variations along sectarian, regional, and generational lines. Yet some patterns point toward emerging commonalities, suggesting slow but notable shifts in public sentiment.

At the national level, the overall evaluations of senior leaders—whether the presidency or premiership share a consistent profile: widespread ambivalence, fractured support, and a declining level of strong approval. What stands out is the relative dominance of middle ratings (moderate or average), indicating a population neither fully rejecting its leaders nor genuinely endorsing them. These ambivalent responses suggest resignation more than satisfaction: citizens seem to accept the political status quo rather than actively support it.

Sectarian divides remain decisive,

but the gaps are narrower than expected

Results confirm the persistent role of sectarian identity in shaping political views. Yet leadership profiles appear to draw in stronger, or less negative, evaluations from the group perceived as closest to the political wing of their office. Scores are more forgiving of the premiership. Scores more opposed to it, and Christians somewhat more favorable toward the presidency. Yet the data also shows a decline in extreme polarization compared with the past decade.

Discontent is widespread

While preferences still cluster along traditional lines, the presence of substantial discontent within each community also points to a more widely shared anger to leaders outside their sectarian alignment signals a subtle evolution. After years of escalating economic collapse, many citizens seem to assess officials less through the prism of identity and more through expectations of competency, stability, or simply the absence of worse alternatives. This shift is modest but meaningful. It may well indicate a nascent readiness to be prompted prospects of cross-sectarian reconciliation.

Gender differences reveal interesting

equities toward political institutions

Men tend to express slightly stronger and more polarized opinions, whether positive or negative. Women, by contrast, cluster more heavily toward moderate ratings. This does not necessarily reflect indifference, instead, it suggests a broader disposition toward political performance paired with fewer extremes in emotional response. Women's relatively less negative positioning could stem from differing expectations from political actors or from a more pragmatic assessment of state functions. Conversely, men's leaning toward stronger ratings may reflect their greater exposure to political debates, party networks, or institutional engagement. In either case, the pattern highlights how political disaffection manifests differently across genders.