

Supplementary Tables for “New Findings on Arabs and Democracy,” by Mark Tessler, Amaney Jamal, and Michael Robbins

Support for Democracy								
	All five countries in both waves	Algeria	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine	Yemen	Egypt	Tunisia
<b>Having a democratic system of governance would be good</b>								
<i>1st Wave</i>	88.0%	81.1%	92.7%	93.2%	87.7%	83.5%		
	N=5,625	1,300	1,143	1,200	1,270	717		
<i>2nd Wave</i>	88.4%	87.3%	90.9%	93.2%	85.3%	83.6%	98.3%	98.2%
	N=6,191	1,220	1,188	1,387	1,200	1,200	1,219	1,196
<b>Despite its drawbacks, democracy is the best system of governance</b>								
<i>1st Wave</i>	85.3%	82.9%	85.8%	91.9%	82.6%	81.1%		
	N=5,625	N=1,300	N=1,143	N=1,200	N=1,270	N=717		
<i>2nd Wave</i>	82.9%	82.9%	80.6%	82.1%	83.5%	82.8%	78.7%	89.5%
	N=6,191	N=1,220	N=1,188	N=1,387	N=1,200	N=1,200	1,219	1,196

\*“All” represents an average calculated on a pooled sample of respondents from Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Yemen (the five countries included in both waves). It should be noted that the number of respondents differs between these five countries.

Note: Sample sizes vary by country as follows: All = 6,191, Algeria = 1,220, Jordan = 1,188, Lebanon = 1,392, Palestine = 1,200, Yemen = 1,200, Egypt = 1,219, Tunisia = 1,196.

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Understandings of Democracy								
	All	Algeria	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine	Yemen	Egypt	Tunisia
<b>Primary Characteristic of Democracy</b>								
<i>Elections: AB1</i>	28.8%	27.6%	19.6%	33.8%	34.0%			
<i>Elections: AB2</i>	25.6%	31.9%	14.4%	17.2%	23.5%	42.7%	5.9%	27.7%
<i>Freedom of speech: AB1</i>	20.1%	21.6%	18.5%	15.8%	24.2%			
<i>Freedom of speech: AB2</i>	13.6%	19.6%	18.8%	9.0%	12.2%	8.7%	3.9%	11.8%
<i>Low levels of economic inequality: AB1</i>	22.9%	29.8%	29.6%	21.1%	12.5%			
<i>Low levels of economic inequality: AB2</i>	11.5%	10.3%	20.4%	10.3%	7.9%	8.7%	31.7%	21.6%
<i>Provision of basic necessities for all: AB1</i>	28.3%	20.9%	32.3%	29.6%	29.4%			
<i>Provision of basic necessities for all: AB2</i>	17.2%	15.7%	20.8%	21.5%	14.4%	12.7%	32.8%	22.7%
<i>Political equality: AB2 Only</i>	13.0%	8.9%	11.1%	17.8%	17.2%	9.6%	13.6%	11.2%
<i>Eliminating corruption: AB2 Only</i>	19.1%	13.8%	14.5%	24.3%	24.5%	17.7%	12.1%	5.1%
<b>Type of Characteristic</b>								
<i>Economic: AB1</i>	51.1%	50.7%	61.8%	50.7%	41.9%			
<i>Economic: AB2</i>	48.8%	39.8%	56.0%	56.0%	46.8%	39.0%	76.6%	49.4%
<i>Political: AB1</i>	48.9%	49.2%	38.1%	49.6%	58.2%			
<i>Political: AB2</i>	52.2%	60.2%	44.0%	44.0%	52.9%	61.0%	23.4%	50.6%

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Political and Civic Engagement								
	All	Algeria	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine	Yemen	Egypt	Tunisia
<b>Most People can be Trusted</b>								
<i>1st Wave</i>	29.0%	19.7%	34.4%	16.2%	39.5%	39.0%		
<i>2nd Wave</i>	21.8%	8.7%	24.2%	16.4%	22.5%	37.4%	26.1%	35.9%
<b>Interested in Politics</b>								
<i>1st Wave</i>	42.7%	32.3%	28.7%	58.9%	53.6%	35.6%		
<i>2nd Wave</i>	34.8%	19.3%	35.9%	39.7%	39.5%	37.0%	55.7%	36.8%
<b>Overall Political Membership*</b>								
<i>1st Wave</i>	18.3%	21.1%	6.3%	17.7%	22.4%	25.8%		
<i>2nd Wave</i>	27.3%	14.1%	15.1%	27.0%	31.2%	49.0%	15.1%	6.9%
<b>Type of Political Membership (AB2 Only)</b>								
<i>Political Party</i>	12.6%	2.2%	1.0%	14.6%	14.0%	30.6%	0.8%	1.5%
<i>Charity</i>	7.4%	5.9%	2.4%	5.9%	9.0%	15.0%	5.1%	1.7%
<i>Professional Association</i>	8.1%	2.1%	3.7%	5.5%	12.2%	17.8%	9.9%	3.2%
<i>Youth Cultural or Sports Organization</i>	8.1%	7.4%	3.7%	7.6%	9.4%	13.0%	2.8%	2.3%
<i>Family Association</i>	6.3%	1.6%	7.7%	5.3%	8.1%	8.9%	1.5%	NA
<i>Association for Local Development</i>	4.4%	0.4%	2.6%	4.8%	5.2%	8.1%	1.5%	0.9%

\*Variation in the structure of the items used to measure political membership in the two waves may account for some of the difference between the waves. In the first wave, respondents were asked if they were members of any organization and, if so, which two were most important to them. In the second wave, respondents were asked specifically if they were members of six different types of organization: political parties, charities, unions, youth clubs, tribal or village organizations, or an association for local development.