

# The Effect of the Arab Spring: Evidence from the Arab Barometer

Michael Robbins

Project Director  
Arab Barometer

*mdr7@princeton.edu*

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## Country Categories

- **Leadership “Change” Countries:**
  1. Egypt
  2. Libya
  3. Tunisia
  4. Yemen
- **Leadership “No Change” Countries:**
  1. Algeria
  2. Jordan
  3. Kuwait
  4. Morocco
- **Others:**
  1. Iraq
  2. Lebanon
  3. Palestine
  4. Sudan

# Five Key Takeaways

## 1. Context matters

- Huge shifts in public opinion in Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria
- Morocco and Kuwait are often outliers

## Five Key Takeaways

1. Context matters
2. Convergence of attitudes in four “change” countries
  - Perceptions of political and economic conditions tend to be worse in countries with a leadership change than those without

## Five Key Takeaways

1. Context matters
2. Converging attitudes in “change” and “no change” countries
3. Capacity of the state represents a fundamental problem in countries with a leadership change
  - Ratings of police lower in change countries
  - Basic services are worse in change countries
  - Less confidence state is undertaking reforms in change countries

## Five Key Takeaways

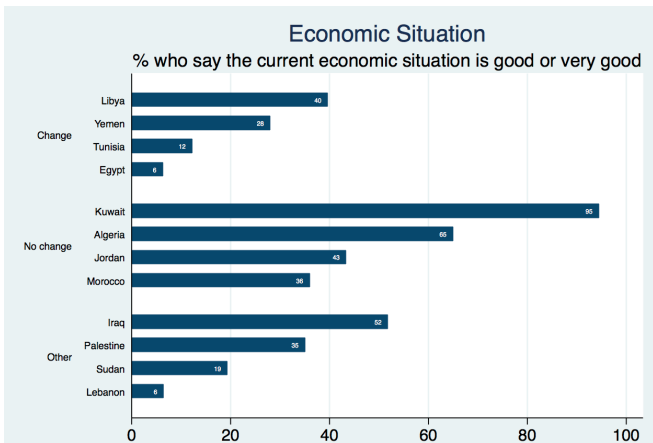
1. Context matters
2. Converging attitudes in “change” and “no change” countries
3. Capacity of the state represents a fundamental problem in countries with a leadership change
4. Concerns leading to the Arab uprisings remain major problems
  - Corruption remains a major problem in all countries, but concern is greater in countries with a leadership change
  - Political rights are often no better in “change” countries than “no change” countries

## Five Key Takeaways

1. Context matters
2. Converging attitudes in “change” and “no change” countries
3. Capacity of the state represents a fundamental problem in countries with a leadership change
4. Concerns leading to the Arab uprisings remain major problems
5. re-Calibration by regimes that survived the Arab spring shows signs of success
  - Reforms by “no change” countries have yielded tangible gains in public opinion

# Economic Outcomes

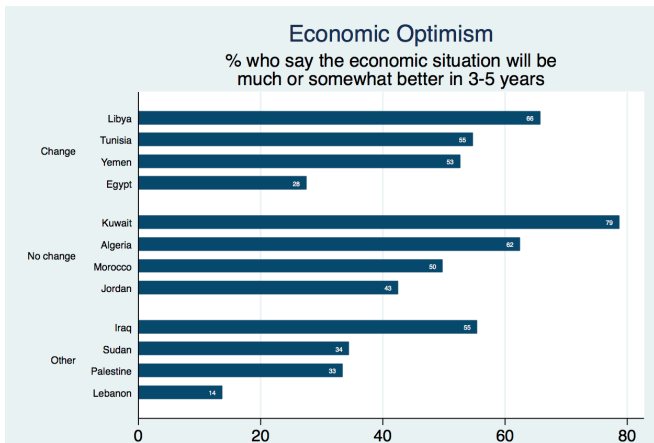
Change countries have worse economic outcomes ...





# Economic Optimism

... yet remain optimistic about the future



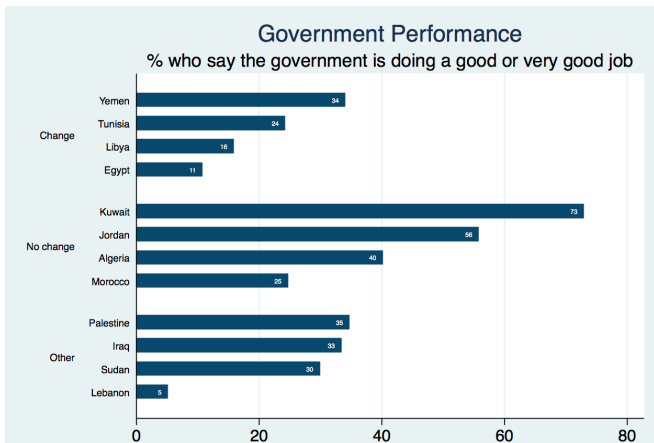
## Economic Optimism

Shifts in economic optimism

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	28	53	<b>+25</b>
	Tunisia	78	55	<b>-23</b>
	Egypt	79	28	<b>-51</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Algeria	37	62	<b>+25</b>
	Jordan	30	43	<b>+13</b>
	Morocco*	54	50	<b>-4</b>

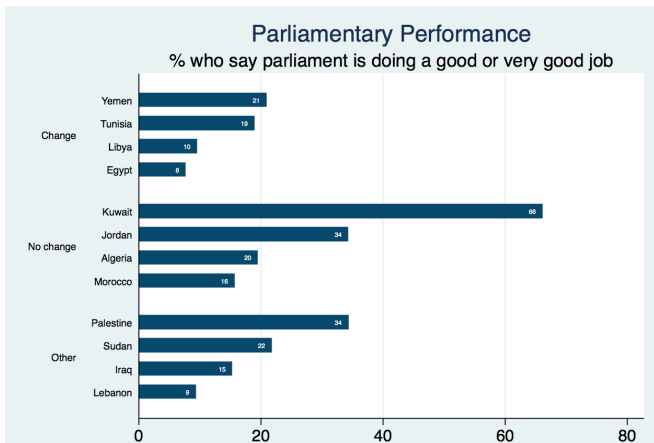
# Government Performance

Lower ratings in change countries than no change countries



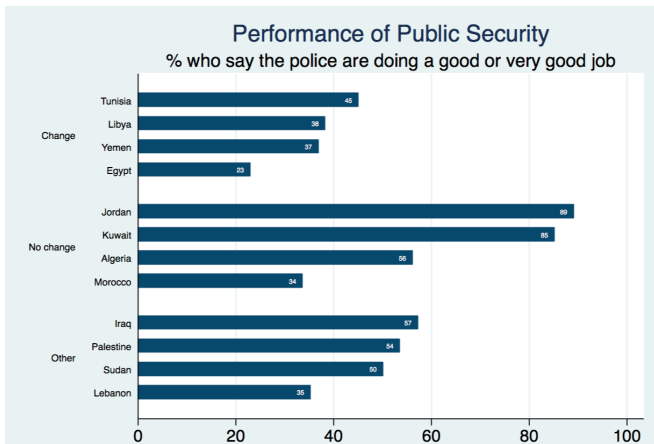
## Ratings of Parliament

Lower ratings in change countries, but low across the region



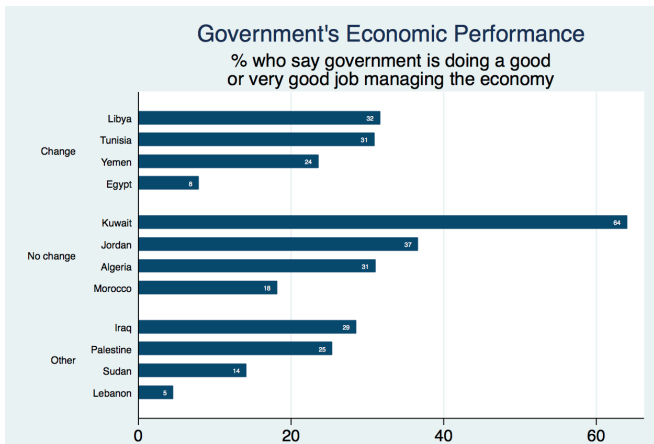
## Ratings of the Police

Lower ratings in change countries than no change countries



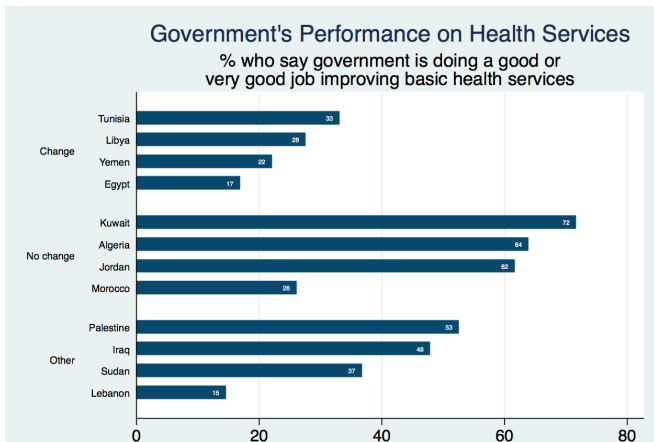
# Government Performance Managing the Economy

Low ratings in most countries



# Government's Job Providing Health Services

Ratings lower in change countries than no change countries



## Changes in Ratings of Health Services

General decline in health service provision across the region

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
<b>Change</b>	Tunisia	46	33	<b>-13</b>
	Yemen	36	22	<b>-14</b>
	Egypt	37	17	<b>-20</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Algeria	29	64	<b>+35</b>
	Morocco*	34	26	<b>-8</b>
	Jordan	76	62	<b>-14</b>



## Government Rating vs. Economic Performance

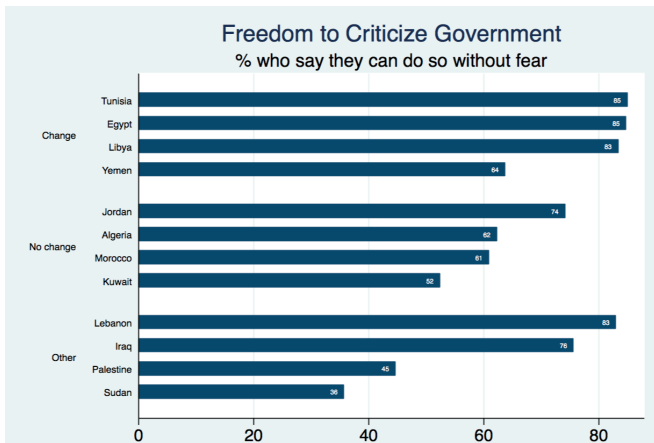
	Country	Govt Satis.	Econ. Perf.	<i>Diff.</i>
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	34	24	<b>+10</b>
	Egypt	11	8	<b>+3</b>
	Tunisia	24	31	<b>-7</b>
	Libya	16	32	<b>-16</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Jordan	56	37	<b>+19</b>
	Algeria	40	31	<b>+9</b>
	Kuwait	73	64	<b>+9</b>
	Morocco	25	18	<b>+7</b>

## Government Rating vs. Health Services

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Govt Satis.</b>	<b>Health Serv.</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	34	22	<b>+12</b>
	Egypt	11	17	<b>-6</b>
	Tunisia	24	33	<b>-9</b>
	Libya	16	28	<b>-12</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Kuwait	73	72	<b>+1</b>
	Morocco	25	26	<b>-1</b>
	Jordan	56	62	<b>-6</b>
	Algeria	40	64	<b>-24</b>

# Right to Criticize Government

Higher in change countries than no change countries



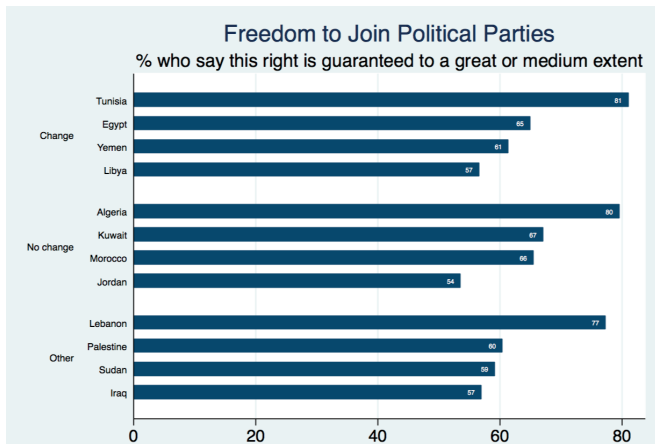
## Right to Criticize Government

Increases in most countries

	Country	Wave 2	Wave 3	Diff.
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	51	64	<b>+13</b>
	Tunisia	85	85	<i>0</i>
	Egypt	92	85	<b>-7</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Jordan	43	74	<b>+31</b>
	Algeria	47	62	<b>+15</b>

# Freedom to Join Political Parties

Similar levels in change and no change countries



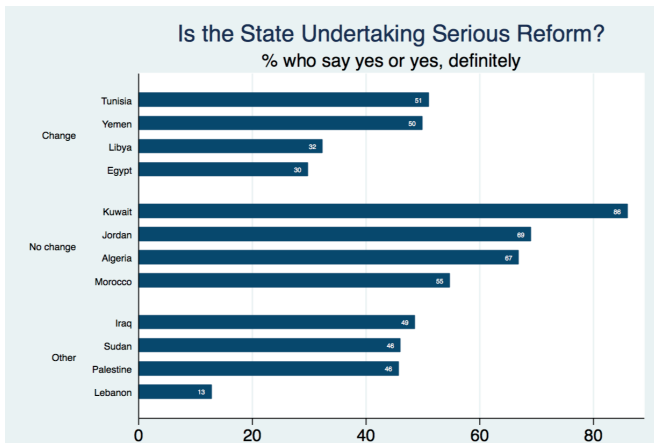
## Freedom to Join Political Parties

Significant differences since the Arab uprisings

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
<b>Change</b>	Tunisia	68	81	<b>+13</b>
	Yemen	60	61	<b>+1</b>
	Egypt	90	65	<b>-25</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Algeria	53	80	<b>+27</b>
	Jordan	40	54	<b>+14</b>

## Government Efforts at Reform

Citizens in change countries less likely to say government is undertaking reforms



## Government Efforts at Reform

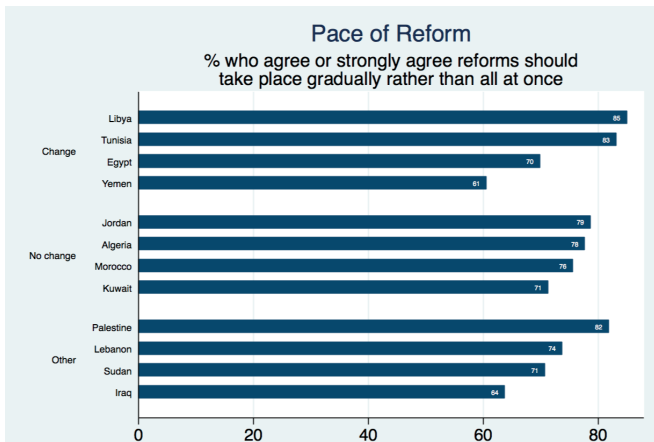
Wide variation in shifts across the region

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>Diff.</b>
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	38	50	<b>+12</b>
	Tunisia	66	51	<b>-15</b>
	Egypt	77	30	<b>-47</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Algeria	53	67	<b>+14</b>
	Jordan	69	69	<b>0</b>



# Desired Speed for Reforms

Vast majority want gradual path to reform



## Desired Speed for Reforms

General consistency over time

	Country	Wave 2	Wave 3	Diff.
<b>Change</b>	Yemen	63	61	-2
	Tunisia	85	83	-2
	Egypt	86	70	<b>-16</b>
<b>No Change</b>	Algeria	52	78	<b>+26</b>
	Jordan	79	79	0
	Morocco*	81	76	-5

## Conclusion

1. Country context and country history both matter
2. Citizens in “change” countries are disappointed by results to date
  - State is too weak to meet the expectations of their citizens
  - Citizens continue to have high expectations of their government
3. Citizens in “no change” countries are relatively more satisfied with government performance
  - Limited reforms in “no change” countries appear to have influenced public opinion
  - Yet, there remains a general decline in perceptions about basic services