

Table 1 Date of Democratization and Years of Democracy (through 2010) of Latin

American Countries

Country	Year	Years from Democratization to 2010
Argentina	1983	27
Bolivia	1983	27
Brazil	1990	20
Chile	1989	21
Colombia ^a	1958	26
Costa Rica	1953	57
Dominican Republic	1970	40
Ecuador ^b	1996	12
El Salvador	1994	16
Guatemala	1996	14
Honduras ^c	1998	1
Mexico	2000	10
Nicaragua	1990	20
Panama	1994	14
Paraguay	1993	15
Peru ^d	2001	9
Uruguay	1985	25
Venezuela ^e	1958	51

^a Many observers date the onset of Colombian democracy only at the end of the National Front period (an interregnum of alternating Liberal and Conservative Party presidencies) from 1958 until 1974. We count years since democratization as beginning in 1974.

^c Honduras's 2009 civilian and military coup against the Manuel Zelaya was followed by a late 2009 election with the return to nominal constitutional rule at that date.

^d Classified by Smith as only semi-democratic as of 2000. We count years since democratization as those since the post-Fujimori Alejandro Toledo government was constitutionally elected in 2001.

^e Classified by Smith as a democracy from 1958 through 1998, then as a semi-democracy from the election of Hugo Chávez to the presidency in 1999. We count years from democratization in 1958 for this value because regular presidential elections were conducted through 2010.

Source: Peter Smith, *Democracy in Latin America*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005,
Appendix 1; various internet sources on presidential administrations in Latin America.

Table 2 Select Latin American Countries' Democracy Scores, Freedom House combined and Polity IV, 2009

Country	Freedom House 2009 (combined-inverted) ^a	Polity IV 2009 score ^b	Country	Freedom House 2009 (combined-inverted) ^a	Polity IV Score ^b
Argentina	10	8	Guatemala	7	8
Bolivia	8	7	Honduras	8	7
Brazil	10	8	Mexico	9	8
Chile	12	10	Nicaragua	7	9
Colombia	7	7	Panama	11	9
Costa Rica	12	10	Paraguay	8	8
Dominican Republic	10	8	Peru	9	9
Ecuador	8	5	Uruguay	12	10
El Salvador	9	8	Venezuela ^c	6	-3

^aFreedom House's two measures of freedom (civil liberties and political rights), each range from 1 to 7 with 1 being the highest score. In our scale, these two measures are combined, normed to zero by subtracting 2 from the total, and inverted to form a democracy ranking ranging from lowest possible score of zero (least democratic) to a highest possible score of 12 (most democratic).

^bThe Polity IV score of autocracy to democracy ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic).

Sources: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2009*, accessed, March 26, 2012,

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2009/>; Monty G. Marshall and Keith

Jagers, *Polity IV Country Reports 2010*, accessed March 26, 2012,

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity06.htm#nam>.

Table 2.1a Factor Analysis of Democracy-related Attitudes

	Factors^a		
	Political Tolerance	Support for Basic Participation Rights	Expressed Preference for Democracy
Support for Democracy	.204	.281	.997
Of people participating in legal demonstrations. How much do you approve or disapprove?	.371	.811	.191
Of people participating in an organization or group to try to solve community problems. How much do you approve or disapprove?	.284	.850	.218
Of people working for campaigns for a political party or candidate. How much do you approve or disapprove?	.296	.787	.280
Vote	.774	.307	.212
Protest	.810	.419	.194
Run for Office	.886	.284	.139
Free Speech	.872	.302	.131

^aExtraction Method: Principal component analysis; rotation method: Oblimin with Kaiser

normalization. (Oblimin rotation allows the factors to be associated with each other, a condition similar to the relationships among the items and respondents' cognitive space. The following table provides the resulting correlations among the factors found.)

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 2.1b Correlation Matrix among Democracy Dimensions (for Table 2.1a)

Component	Political Tolerance	Support for Basic Participation Rights	Expressed Preference for Democracy
Political Tolerance	-		
Support for Basic Participation Rights	.381	-	
Expressed Preference for Democracy	.196	.278	-

Table 3 Individual-level Items Variable Description and Question Wording, 2010 AmericasBarometer surveys (English Translation)

Political interest	<i>How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none? (1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None (88) DK (98)</i>
Interpersonal trust	<i>Now, speaking of the people from around here, would you say that people in this community are very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy or untrustworthy? (1) Very trustworthy (2) Somewhat trustworthy (3) Not very trustworthy (4) Untrustworthy (88) DK (98)DA</i>
Satisfaction with democracy	<i>In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in country? (1) Very satisfied (2) Satisfied (3) Dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied</i>
Satisfaction with president's performance	<i>: Speaking in general of the current administration, how would you rate the job performance of President _____? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) DK (98)DA</i>
Satisfaction with government's economic performance	<i>To what extent would you say that the current administration is managing the economy well? (1)Not at all...(7)A lot</i>
Perception of national economic situation	<i>How would you describe the country's economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) Doesn't know (98)Doesn't Answer</i>
Perception of personal economic situation	<i>How would you describe your overall economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) Don't know (98) Doesn't answer</i>
Perception of own family's economic situation	<i>Over the past two years, has the income of your household: (1) Increased? (2) Remained the same? (3) Decreased? (88) DK (98) DA</i>
Number of ways victimized by corruption in past year	<i>In the last twelve months, did any government employee ask you for a bribe? Any municipal employee? At work? In the courts? In a public health clinic or hospital? In your child's school? (0) No, (1) Yes [Answers summed to provide total.]</i>
Perception of insecurity	<i>Speaking of the neighborhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe? (1) Very safe (2) Somewhat safe (3) Somewhat unsafe (4) Very unsafe (88) DK (98)DR</i>
Critical and quarrelsome personality	<i>Here are a series of personality traits that may or may not apply to you. Using the 1-7 ladder, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 7 means "strongly agree," please tell me the number that indicates the extent to which you agree or disagree with that statement. You should</i>

	<i>rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other. ...Critical and quarrelsome person?</i>
Anxious and easily upset personality	<i>...Anxious and easily upset person?</i>
Quiet and shy personality	<i>...Quiet and shy person?</i>
Worried about a national terrorist attack	<i>How worried are you that there will be a violent attack by terrorists in (country) in the next 12 months? Are you very, somewhat, a little, or not at all worried, or would you say that you have not thought much about this? (1) Very worried (2) Somewhat worried (3) A little worried (4) Not at all worried (5) Haven't thought much about this (88) DK (98) DA?</i>

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 questionnaires; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 4 Regression Models for Individual-level Influences on Democratic Norms Variables

(cell values are T-ratios^a)

Variables	Express support for democracy	Support for basic participation rights	Tolerance of system critics' participation
Sex	-2.785	-3.286	-6.797
How old are you?	15.423	-0.116	-0.847
How many years of schooling have you completed?	10.087	8.596	7.920
Standard of living based on household artifacts	5.394	4.366	5.315
Political interest	8.449	19.190	11.499
Interpersonal trust	4.075	7.377	4.645
Satisfaction with democracy	9.366	2.500	-0.988
Satisfaction performance of current president	1.357	-1.671	-10.246
Government economic performance	6.123	4.646	-1.750
Perception of national economic situation	-0.648	-1.730	0.739
Perception of personal economic situation	-0.315	-1.588	-2.250
Perception of family economic situation	-2.122	-2.544	-0.682
Number of ways victimized by corruption in past year	-4.025	-3.270	-2.631
Perception of insecurity	-1.242	-0.451	0.074
“You see yourself as a critical and quarrelsome person”	-5.429	-4.077	4.835
“You see yourself as an anxious and easily upset person”	-1.649	-0.587	-1.132
“You see yourself as a quiet and shy person”	-4.093	-6.790	-3.498
Worried about national terrorist attack	-6.383	-6.560	-9.861
Country dummies calculated but not shown to conserve space (case excluded is Costa Rica)	-	-	-

^aT-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of

association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable – as one variable increases the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 5 Multiple Regression Models for System (Country)-level Influences on Democratic Norms Variables (cell values are T-ratios^a)

Variables	Express support for democracy	Support for basic participation rights	Tolerance of system critics' participation
Percent living in urban areas	7.654	5.039	9.645
Percent indigenous population	2.453	-5.491	-4.973
Percent unemployed	-5.589	-8.135	-9.508
Human Development Index	6.829	6.735	3.388
Freedom House democracy index inverted 2009	7.292	-5.792	-5.409
Age of democratic regime as of 2010	11.644	27.123	17.171
Public education expenditure as % of GDP	-3.678	-16.795	-3.737
Health expenditure as % of GDP	17.670	18.852	27.829
Language fractionalization index	0.701	11.482	3.743
Ethnicity fractionalization index	3.832	-4.103	1.697
Religious fractionalization index	-0.520	6.652	-0.021

^aT-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. Because aggregate variables tend to inflate t-ratios, we will consider only t-ratios greater than |5.0| as indicating significant relationships. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 6.1a Factor Analysis of Authoritarian, Confrontational, and Populist Attitudes

Questions	Factors ^{a, b}				
	Populism	Support military coup	Support confront. tactics	Support executive coup	Authoritarianism
It is necessary for the progress of this country that our presidents/prime ministers limit the voice and vote of opposition parties, how much do you agree or disagree with that view?	.733	.132	.171	.093	.162
When the Congress/Parliament hinders the work of our government, our presidents/prime ministers should govern without the Congress/Parliament. How much do you agree or disagree with that view?	.828	.100	.192	.309	.166
When the Supreme Court blocks the work of our government, the Court should be disregarded by our presidents/prime ministers. How much do you agree or disagree with that view?	.823	.084	.229	.281	.162
The people should govern directly rather than through elected representatives. How much do you agree or disagree?	.640	.140	.323	.126	.181
Those who disagree with the majority represent a threat to the country. How much do you agree or disagree with that view?	.624	.146	.115	.035	.138
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authoritarian government better-indiff-democracy preferable 	.173	.170	.112	.077	.643
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong unelected leader better than elected 	.153	.100	.177	.098	.717
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iron fist not participation of all 	.118	.155	.002	.115	.702
Would you support a military coup under the following circumstances?	.078	.732	.163	.197	.143
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military coup if unemployment high 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military coup if crime high 	.181	.879	.074	.152	.201
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military coup if corruption high 	.172	.880	.093	.166	.185
Would support an	.194	.187	.061	.890	.126
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> executive coup against legislature 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> executive coup against Supreme Court 	.195	.209	.088	.884	.151
Support for right to dissent	.184	.006	.805	.045	.025
Support for armed rebellion against elected government	.253	.106	.842	.078	.114
Support for citizens taking law in own hands	.202	.224	.654	.072	.214

^aExtraction Method: Principal component analysis; Rotation method: Oblimin with Kaiser normalization. (Oblimin rotation allows the factors to be associated with each other, a condition similar to the relationships among the items and respondents' cognitive space. The following table provides the resulting correlations among the factors found.)

^b Shaded areas indicate variables that associate most strongly with the factor (coefficients range from -1.0 to 1.0).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 6.1b Correlation Matrix among Authoritarian, Confrontational and Populist Attitudes Dimensions (for Table 6.1a)

	Populism	Support military coup	Support confrontational tactics	Support executive coup	Authoritarianism
Populism	-				
Support military coup	.161	-			
Support confrontational political tactics	.256	.126	-		
Support executive coup	.198	.184	.079	-	
Authoritarianism	.210	.212	.138	.133	-

Table 7 Regression Models for Individual-level Influences on Authoritarianism and Related Norms^a

Variables	Authoritarianism	Support military coup	Support executive coup	Populist attitudes	Support confront. tactics
Sex	-3.496	1.268	-5.677	-0.283	-2.721
How old are you?	-5.419	-16.225	-0.925	-8.125	-21.617
How many years of schooling have you completed?	-14.510	-8.942	-5.707	-14.953	-8.140
Standard of living based on household artifacts	-1.818	-2.108	-1.344	-7.107	-8.243
Political interest	-5.486	-5.158	-0.629	-3.426	6.102
Interpersonal trust	-5.014	-3.954	-4.021	-4.361	-3.903
Satisfaction with democracy	-5.535	-2.955	0.044	-2.316	-4.632
Satisfaction performance of current president	2.282	-1.462	7.597	7.611	-10.196
Government economic performance	0.026	-2.672	3.256	25.952	10.744
Perception of national economic situation	-6.070	-9.384	0.476	0.453	0.649
Perception of personal economic situation	3.103	-0.357	-0.504	2.305	1.088
Perception of family economic situation	-1.428	0.938	-0.031	0.563	-1.203
Number of ways victimized by corruption in past year	7.241	6.545	6.546	5.695	5.502
Perception of insecurity	3.710	4.027	2.113	1.647	2.539
“You see yourself as a critical and quarrelsome person”	3.886	-0.013	2.383	11.609	19.399
“You see yourself as an anxious and easily upset person”	6.008	5.160	1.703	9.861	7.373
“You see yourself as a quiet and shy person”	2.506	3.862	0.496	14.681	10.574
Worried about national terrorist attack	10.841	12.426	5.490	15.077	5.111
Country (calculated but not shown to conserve space (case excluded is Costa Rica)	-	-	-	-	-

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 8 Regression Models for System (Country)-level Influences on Authoritarianism and Related Norms^a

Variables	Authoritarianism	Support military coup	Support executive coup	Populist attitudes	Support confront . tactics
Percent living in urban areas	-6.360	-.688	.998	-13.379	-4.492
Percent indigenous population	-6.889	-4.938	-.539	4.182	.853
Percent unemployed	8.615	-.623	-.645	13.789	3.766
Human Development Index	-12.011	-11.420	.453	.130	-6.211
Freedom House democracy index inverted 2009	11.945	-.527	-3.933	-1.574	.372
Age of democratic regime as of 2010	-5.059	-6.115	.972	-14.610	-5.823
Public education expenditure as % of GDP	2.627	1.530	1.067	4.750	.196
Health expenditure as % of GDP	-10.558	-12.286	-7.605	-20.977	.444
Language fractionalization index	4.312	-4.624	10.948	-5.832	-8.318
Ethnicity fractionalization index	-1.407	2.421	-.844	-.894	3.090
Religious fractionalization index	-2.303	-.529	1.391	-.462	-8.885

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. Because aggregate variables tend to inflate t-ratios, we will consider only t-ratios greater than |5.0| as indicating significant relationships. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.com.

Table 9 Distribution of Attitudes toward Political Authority (Percent) by Country

	Country	Democratic Norms Syndrome		
			<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
Authoritarian Norms Syndrome	Mexico	Low	21.0	63.9
		High	4.7	10.5
	Guatemala	Low	20.8	60.1
		High	7.4	11.7
	El Salvador	Low	28.3	57.7
		High	4.5	9.4
	Honduras	Low	34.3	58.5
		High	3.5	3.8
	Nicaragua	Low	15.8	77.0
		High	1.6	5.6
	Costa Rica	Low	13.5	77.5
		High	1.3	7.7
	Panama	Low	25.2	67.4
		High	1.5	5.9
	Colombia	Low	16.7	73.8
		High	2.5	6.9
	Ecuador	Low	25.6	60.8
		High	4.4	9.2
	Bolivia	Low	27.4	63.0
		High	3.3	6.3
	Peru	Low	24.5	54.2
		High	9.0	12.3
	Paraguay	Low	21.9	58.3
		High	6.8	13.0
	Chile	Low	18.1	73.6
		High	3.3	5.0
	Uruguay	Low	6.7	84.6
		High	2.5	6.2
Brazil	Low	17.6	70.6	
	High	3.2	8.6	
Venezuela	Low	15.0	78.9	
	High	1.5	4.6	
Argentina	Low	10.6	81.9	
	High	2.3	5.3	
Dominican Republic	Low	18.5	68.6	
	High	3.3	9.6	
Total	Low	20.1	68.4	
	High	3.7	7.8	

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

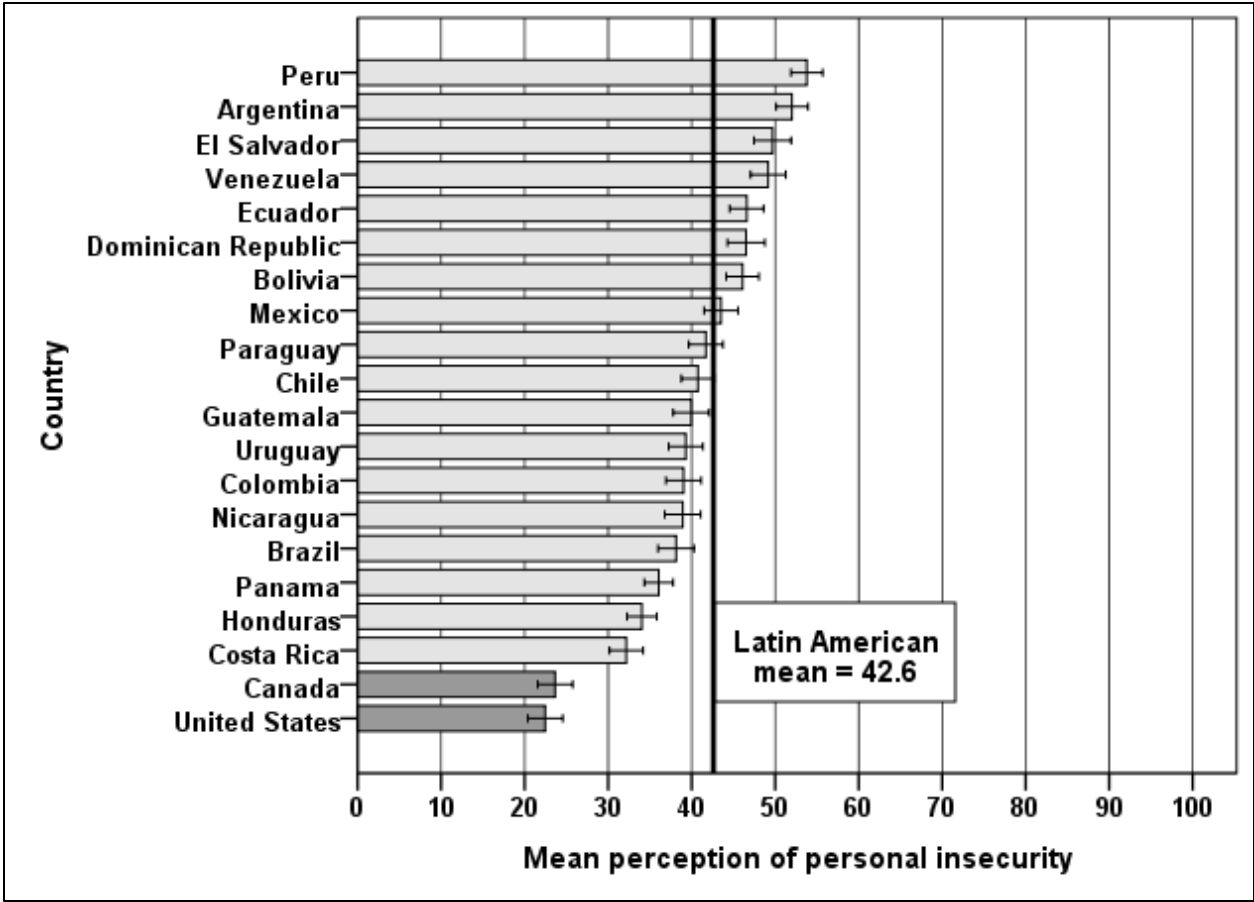
Figure 1 Perceptions of Personal Insecurity

[Use the following data to create a bar chart similar to the one shown below.]

Report

Mean

Country	Perception of Insecurity
Mexico	43.52
Guatemala	39.94
El Salvador	49.70
Honduras	34.03
Nicaragua	38.93
Costa Rica	32.17
Panama	36.06
Colombia	39.03
Ecuador	46.60
Bolivia	46.09
Peru	53.79
Paraguay	41.71
Chile	40.76
Uruguay	39.31
Brazil	38.12
Venezuela	49.16
Argentina	52.02
Dominican Republic	46.52
United States	22.47
Canada	23.65
Total	41.60



Notes: Error bars = 99.0 percent confidence interval.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

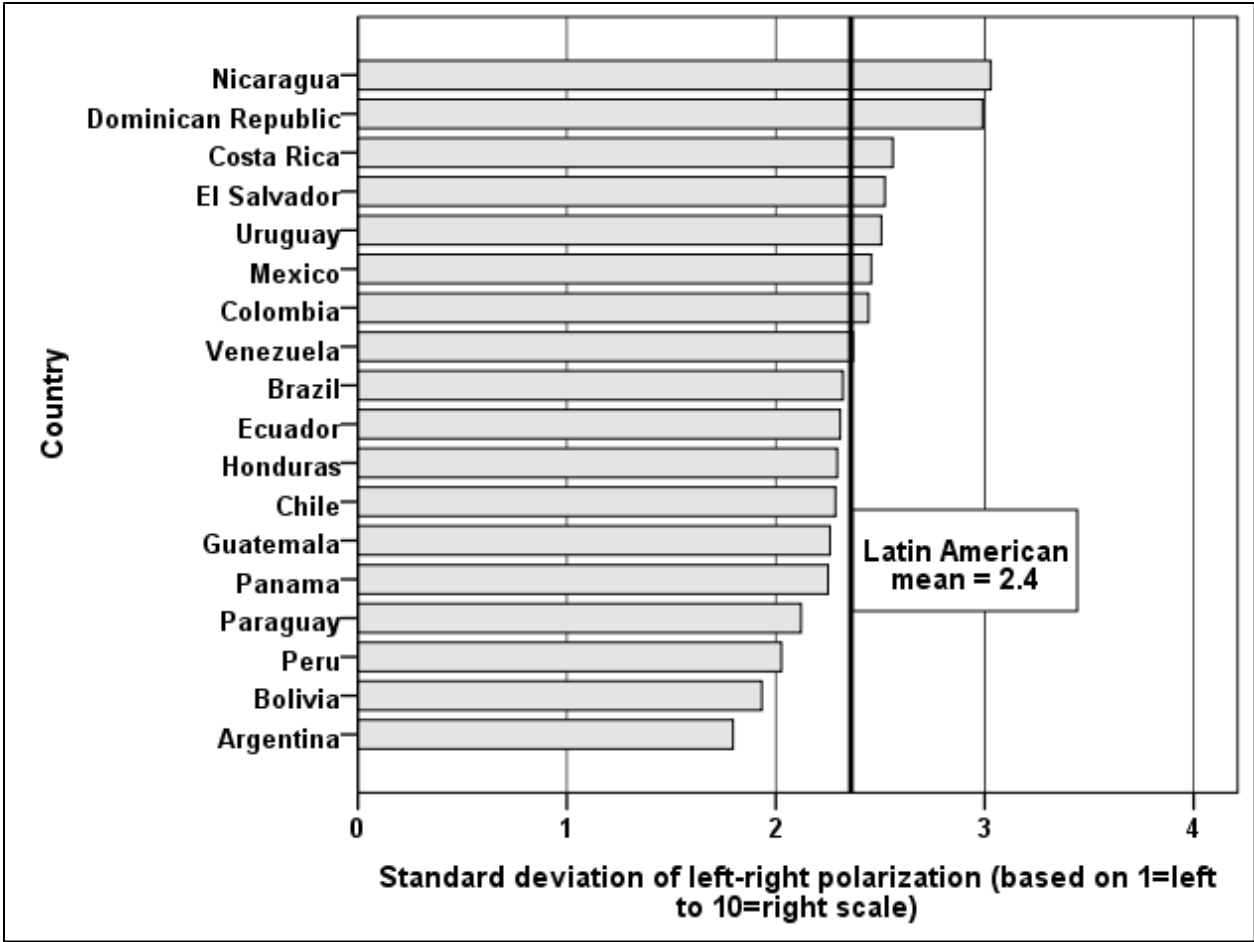
Figure 2 Standard Deviations of Left-Right Ideological Distribution for Latin American Nations, 2010

[Use this data to create a bar chart similar to the one shown below.]

Report

Std. Deviation

Country	According to the meaning that the terms "left" and "right" have for you, and thinking of your own political leanings, where would you place yourself on this scale?
Mexico	2.457
Guatemala	2.260
El Salvador	2.523
Honduras	2.294
Nicaragua	3.029
Costa Rica	2.560
Panama	2.250
Colombia	2.443
Ecuador	2.308
Bolivia	1.933
Peru	2.026
Paraguay	2.120
Chile	2.285
Uruguay	2.505
Brazil	2.321
Venezuela	2.371
Argentina	1.796
Dominican Republic	2.990
Total	2.427

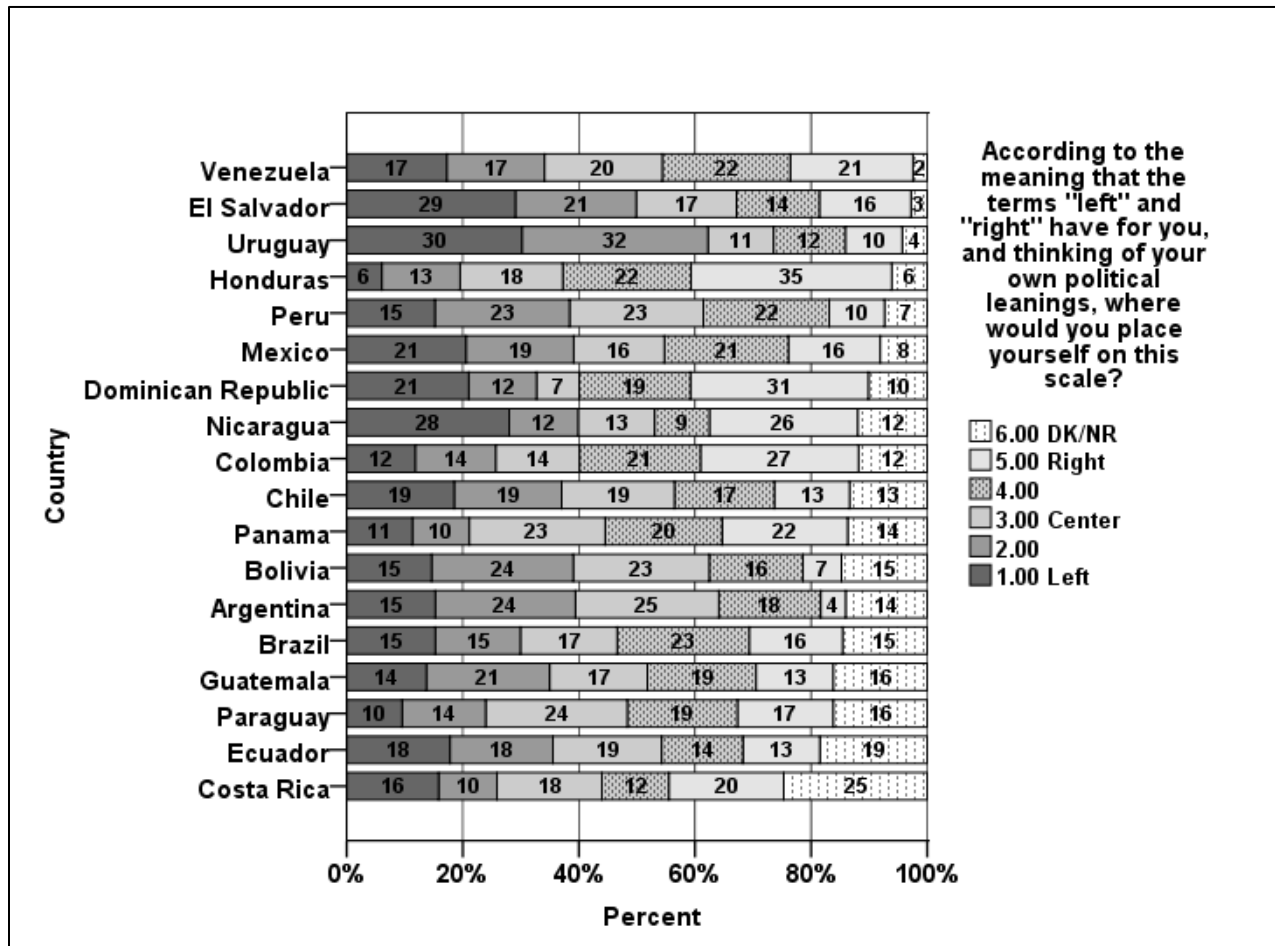


Note: Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Figure 3 Left-Right Ideological Self-Positioning, 2010 ^{a, b, c}

[Use the numbers shown in the chart below to replicate the graph.]



Note: Cases weighted for equal size per country.

^a Positions 1-10 recoded by combining positions 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and so on successively to form five categories.

^b Gray-toned portion of the bar on the right represents the percent of respondents unable and declining to place themselves on a the left-right continuum.

^c Values on the bars are the percent corresponding to each segment.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 10 Factor Analysis^a of Attitudes toward the Role of the State

Questions	Factors^b	
	<i>Welfare</i>	<i>Public ownership</i>
The (country) government, instead of the private sector, should own the most important enterprises and industries of the country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? (1=disagree...7=disagree)	.259	.979
The (country) government, more than individuals, should be primarily responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	.739	.377
The (country) government, more than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for creating jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	.797	.265
The (country) government should implement strong policies to reduce income inequality between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	.758	.228
The (country) government, more than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing retirement pensions. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?	.824	.124
The (country) government, more than the private sector should be primarily responsible for providing health care services. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?	.825	.066

^aExtraction Method: Principal Component Analysis; rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser

Normalization. (Oblimin rotation allows the factors to be associated with each other, a condition similar to the relationships among the items and respondents' cognitive space. The following table provides the resulting correlations among the factors found.)

^bCorrelation between the 2 factors = .25.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 11 Life Expectancy Changes, 1993-2009 for Select Latin American Countries^a

Country	Life Expectancy, 1993	Life Expectancy, 2009	Change in Life Expectancy, 1993-2009	Change (%) in Life Expectancy, 1993-2009
Guatemala	64	71	7	10.9
Nicaragua	66	73	7	10.6
Peru	67	74	7	10.4
Bolivia	60	66	6	10.0
Honduras	68	73	5	7.4
Ecuador	70	75	5	7.1
Chile	74	79	5	6.8
All 18 countries	69.4	73.8	4.4	6.3
El Salvador	68	72	4	5.9
Brazil	68	72	4	5.9
Colombia	69	73	4	5.8
Dominican Republic	69	73	4	5.8
Mexico	72	76	4	5.6
Paraguay	69	72	3	4.3
Argentina	72	75	3	4.2
Panama	73	76	3	4.1
Uruguay	73	76	3	4.1
Costa Rica	76	79	3	3.9
Venezuela	72	74	2	2.8

Source: World Bank Data, 2013, <http://data.worldbank.org/country>; accessed February 15, 2013.

^a Countries ordered from greatest to least percentage improvement over 1993.

Table 12 Economic Performance for Select Latin American Countries ^a, 1993-2009

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita 1993^a	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita 2009^a	Percent Change in GNI, 1993-2009
Venezuela	2740	10230	273.4
Chile	3340	9980	198.8
Mexico	4170	8670	107.9
Uruguay	4360	8640	98.2
Brazil	2740	8150	197.4
Argentina	7100	7580	6.8
Panama	2710	6570	142.4
Costa Rica	2790	6200	122.2
18 countries	2279.0	5366.0	135.5
Colombia	1423	5050	254.9
Dominican Republic	1423	4690	229.6
Peru	1423	4190	194.4
Ecuador	1140	3630	218.4
El Salvador	1190	3310	178.2
Guatemala	1170	2660	127.4
Paraguay	1550	2230	43.9
Honduras	650	1780	173.8
Bolivia	810	1640	102.5
Nicaragua	300	1380	360.0

^a Countries ordered from greatest to least percentage improvement over 1993.

Source: World Bank Data, 2013, <http://data.worldbank.org/country>; accessed February 15, 2013.

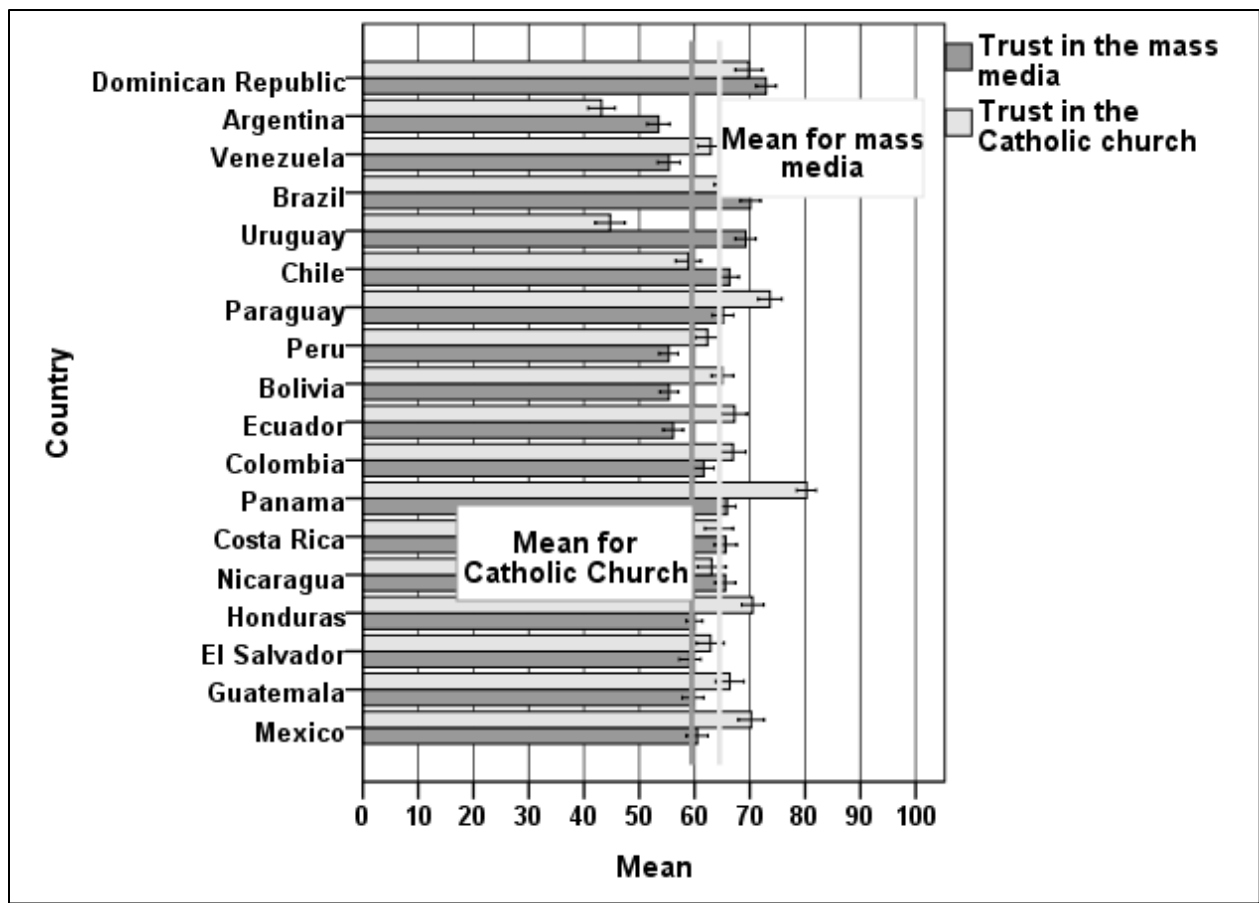
Figure 4 Citizen Confidence in Non-state Actors (Catholic Church and Mass Media)

[Note to Comp: Use the data provided to create a chart like the one shown below.]

Report

Std. Deviation

Country	Trust in the Catholic church	Trust in the mass media
Mexico	34.71210	28.95183
Guatemala	36.92332	28.13405
El Salvador	37.29532	28.98198
Honduras	29.59977	22.22886
Nicaragua	38.31391	27.49530
Costa Rica	37.79619	30.02558
Panama	26.61390	23.88348
Colombia	34.05690	27.36068
Ecuador	33.92439	27.25699
Bolivia	29.75670	25.03607
Peru	32.33631	25.72787
Paraguay	31.42501	28.07454
Chile	33.69021	25.06170
Uruguay	39.06298	26.85812
Brazil	35.04952	27.73008
Venezuela	34.56248	30.23877
Argentina	35.74711	29.87379
Dominican Republic	36.34429	27.13681
United States		26.59369
Canada		24.27086
Total	35.46268	28.77288



Notes: Error bars: 99 percent CI.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 13 Individual Level Factors Influencing Respondent's Satisfaction with Democracy in His/Her Own Country

Model	Standardized Coefficients	t ^a	Sig.
	Beta		
(Constant)		14.523	.000
Prefer democracy over authoritarian rule	.011	1.828	.067
How democratic is this country?	.294	43.747	.000
Sex	-.007	-1.088	.277
How old are you?	-.012	-1.926	.054
How many years of schooling have you completed?	-.048	-6.281	.000
standard of living based on household artifacts	-.038	-5.047	.000
Political Interest	-.003	-.484	.629
Interpersonal Trust	.011	1.612	.107
Satisfaction Performance Current President	.127	15.466	.000
Government Economic Performance	.091	11.057	.000
Perception of National Economic Situation	.065	9.015	.000
Perception of Personal Economic Situation	.057	8.038	.000
Perception of Family Economic Situation	.039	5.498	.000
Number of Ways Victimized in Past Year	-.009	-1.439	.150
Perception of Insecurity	-.035	-5.405	.000
You see yourself as a critical and quarrelsome person	-.011	-1.658	.097
You see yourself as a anxious and easily upset person	.003	.401	.688
You see yourself as a quiet and shy person	.001	.149	.881
Worried about national terrorist attack	-.021	-3.400	.001
Trust in Legislature	.042	4.918	.000
Trust in President	.043	4.625	.000
Trust in Supreme Court	.028	3.168	.002
Trust in national election agency	.064	8.091	.000
Trust in armed forces	-.020	-2.803	.005
Trust in political parties	.016	2.094	.036

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high

significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 14 System-level Factors Influencing Respondent’s Satisfaction with Democracy in His/Her Own Country

Model	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	Beta		
(Constant)		22.164	.000
Percent living in urban areas	-.080	-11.447	.000
Percent indigenous population	.051	5.406	.000
Percent unemployed	.036	4.724	.000
Human Development Index 2009	.029	2.551	.011
Freedom House (inverted) democracy score	.164	17.915	.000
Age of democratic regime in 2010	.023	3.138	.002
Public education expenditure as percent of GDP	.012	1.670	.095
Health expenditure as percent of GDP	-.029	-3.460	.001
Language fractionalization index	1.578	-3.929	.000
Ethnicity fractionalization index	.007	-.878	.380
Religion fractionalization index	.029	3.300	.001

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. Because aggregate variables tend to inflate t-ratios, we will consider only t-ratios greater than |5.0| as indicating significant relationships. The coefficients’ signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 15 System-level Factors Influencing Level of Civil Society Activism

Model	T^a	Significance
(Constant)	36.609	.000
Percent living in urban areas	-6.307	.000
Percent indigenous population	6.244	.000
Percent unemployed	.648	.517
Human Development Index 2009	-12.256	.000
Freedom House (inverted) democracy score	.556	.578
Age of democratic regime in 2010	7.512	.000
Public education expenditure as percent of GDP	3.007	.003
Health expenditure as percent of GDP	-19.975	.000
Language fractionalization index	6.635	.000
Ethnicity fractionalization index	5.429	.000
Religion fractionalization index	-1.062	.288

^aT-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. Because aggregate variables tend to inflate t-ratios, we will consider only t-ratios greater than |5.0| as indicating significant relationships. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 16 Individual-level Predictors of Overall Civil Society Activism^a

Model	T^b	Sig.
(Constant)	-1.927	.054
Sex	10.879	.000
How old are you?	12.142	.000
How many years of schooling have you completed?	13.144	.000
standard of living based on household artifacts	-4.552	.000
Government Economic Performance	8.745	.000
Perception of National Economic Situation	3.267	.001
Perception of Personal Economic Situation	3.697	.000
Perception of Family Economic Situation	.179	.858
Number of Ways Victimized by Corruption in Past Year	18.297	.000
Perception of Insecurity	-.553	.580
Number of children living with respondent	31.772	.000
Catholic religious affiliation	13.318	.000
Protestant-Evangelical	18.240	.000
Color of the face of the respondent	.469	.639
White race	1.668	.095
Black race mulatto or moreno	-1.094	.274
Indigenous	7.055	.000

^a Country dummies were included in this model to screen out local effects, but are excluded from the presentation to save space.

^b T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 16.1a Factor Analysis of Political Participation Variables (Oblimin Rotation)

	Component			
	<i>Contacting public officials</i>	<i>Voting behavior</i>	<i>Party and Campaign Activity</i>	<i>Protest</i>
Voted last presidential election	.014	.853	-.037	-.020
Registered to vote	-.014	.864	.027	.008
Attended political party meetings	.054	-.006	-.665	.155
Try to convince others how to vote	-.033	-.013	-.721	-.058
Worked for party or candidate	-.001	.037	-.769	-.014
Contacted a legislator	.630	-.017	-.107	-.151
Contacted any local official	.778	.006	.008	-.002
Contacted any government institution	.671	-.018	.018	.019
Demand-making on municipal government	.684	.037	.066	.137
Participated in a protest	.006	-.010	-.067	.962

Notes: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization. (Oblimin rotation allows the factors to be associated with each other, a condition similar to the relationships among the items and respondents' cognitive space. The following table provides the resulting correlations among the factors found.)

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 16.1b Component Correlation Matrix for Political Participation Dimensions

	Contacting Public Officials	Voting Behavior	Party and Campaign Activity
Voting behavior	.059		
Party and campaign activity	-.220	-.105	
Protest	.119	.032	-.138

Table 17 Individual-level Predictors of Voting (Last Presidential Election)^a

	B	Sig.	Exp(B)^b
Sex (male=1, female=2)	-.120	.001	.887
How old are you?	.049	.000	1.050
Years of schooling	.071	.000	1.073
Household standard of living	.037	.000	1.038
Interest in politics	.276	.000	1.318
Level of political knowledge	.391	.000	1.478
Frequency of paying attention to news	.107	.000	1.113
Frequency of internet use	-.114	.000	.892
Worked to solve community problem	.000	.472	1.000
Attended committee for community improvement	.003	.000	1.003
Attended religious group	.000	.866	1.000
Attended Parents Association	.004	.000	1.004
Attended professional/ business/producers meetings	.003	.003	1.003
Attended women's group meetings	.000	.834	1.000
Perception of gov't. econ. performance	.001	.053	1.001
Perception of national econ. situation	.000	.850	1.000
Perception of personal econ. situation	-.002	.019	.998
Perception of family economic situation	-.053	.024	.948
Number of ways victimized by corruption in past year	-.018	.482	.982
Perception of insecurity	-.001	.014	.999
Number of children living with respondent	.214	.000	1.238
Catholic religious affiliation	.351	.000	1.421
Protestant-Evangelical	.142	.020	1.153
Respondent's skin color (1=very light... 11=very dark)	.001	.789	1.001
White race	-.087	.038	.916
Black race/mulatto/"moreno"	-.101	.131	.904
Indigenous race	-.005	.951	.995
Constant	-3.444	.000	.032

^aThe regression model is logistic regression for a binomial variable (voted/did not vote).

Dummy variables for 17 study countries were included in the model (Costa Rica was excluded), but are omitted from this presentation to here to conserve space. The information in the Significance (Sig.) and Probability of B [Exp(B)] columns provides evidence for influence on the dependent variable. A significance smaller than .01 indicates significant influence for

this large sample size. The absolute value of the relative size of the Exp(B) coefficient above or below 1.000 indicates the strength of expectation that this independent variable's influences voting. For example, an Exp(B) for variable X of 1.400 suggests a 1.4 probability of positive influence, a value of 1.000 indicates no influence, and a value of .800 suggesting a 0.2 probability of negative influence. Significant relationships are indicated by gray cells.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 18 System-level Factors Influencing Respondent’s Voting in Most Recent Presidential Election^a

	B	Significance	Exp(B)
Percent living in urban areas	.002	.003	1.002
Percent indigenous population	.002	.175	1.002
Percent unemployed	.008	.137	1.008
Human Development Index 2009	.118	.780	1.125
Freedom House (inverted) democracy score	.120	.000	1.127
Age of democratic regime in 2010	-.009	.000	.991
Public education expenditure as % of GDP	-.102	.000	.903
Health expenditure as % of GDP	.017	.208	1.017
Language fractionalization index	-.056	.566	.946
Ethnicity fractionalization index	1.699	.000	5.466
Religion fractionalization index	.238	.209	1.268
Constant	-.653	.003	.521

^a The regression model is logistic regression for a binomial variable (voted/did not vote).

Dummy variables for 17 study countries were included in the model (Costa Rica was excluded), but are omitted from this presentation to here to conserve space. The information in the Significance (Sig.) and Probability of B [Exp(B)] columns provides evidence for influence on the dependent variable. A significance smaller than $|.01|$ indicates significant influence for this large sample size. The absolute value of the relative size of the Exp(B) coefficient above or below 1.000 indicates the strength of expectation that this independent variable’s influences voting. For example, an Exp(B) for variable X of 1.400 suggests a 1.4 (40 percent) probability of positive influence, a value of 1.000 indicates no influence, and a value of .800 suggesting a 0.2 (20 percent) probability of negative influence. Significant relationships are indicated by gray cells.

Sources: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=

i; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index Trends,

<https://data.undp.org/dataset/Table-2-Human-Development-Index-trends/efc4-gjvq>; Appendix

1.1; Appendix 1.2; Alberto Alesina and James Fearon (2005). "Ethnic Diversity and Economic Performance," *Journal of Economic Literature*: 762–800.

Table 19 Individual Level Factors Influencing Contacting Public Officials, Party and Campaign activism, and Protest^a

	Contacting Public Officials	Party and Campaign Activism	Protest
(Constant)	3.845	.820	1.006
Sex	-1.129	-8.043	-2.555
How old are you?	4.214	4.343	1.102
How many years of schooling have you completed?	1.710	4.351	3.190
Standard of living based on household artifacts	-6.272	-.335	-.123
Interest in politics	14.345	42.431	18.559
Level of political knowledge	-2.554	-.192	-1.121
Frequency of paying attention to news	3.225	.619	1.055
Frequency of internet use	1.991	3.078	5.883
Worked to solve community problem	19.162	11.398	6.217
Committee for community improvements	20.542	16.669	9.992
Attended religious group	3.697	-.061	-.859
Attended Parents Association	8.434	5.027	2.068
Attended professional/ business/producers meetings	13.669	13.115	7.082
Attended women's group meetings	6.708	5.616	3.155
Perception of government economic performance	3.609	5.155	.040
Perception of national economic situation	-1.405	3.455	-2.050
Perception of personal economic situation	-4.183	-2.434	-1.390
Perception of family economic situation	-4.310	-3.482	-.237
Number of ways victimized by corruption in past year	11.152	9.641	9.569
Perception of insecurity	1.928	1.233	1.978
Number of children living with respondent	1.023	.654	-.381
Catholic religious affiliation	-.034	.236	-6.750
Protestant-Evangelical	.700	.715	-4.944
Respondent's skin color (1=very light... 11 =very dark)	.575	2.247	1.813
White Race	-.239	.143	-1.588
Black race/mulatto/"moreno"	.986	1.042	.430
Indigenous race	2.113	-.914	5.519

^a Country dummies were included in these models to screen out local effects, but are excluded from the presentation to save space.

^b Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 20 Regression Models for System (Country)-level Influences on Contacting Public Officials, Party and Campaign activism, and Protest^a

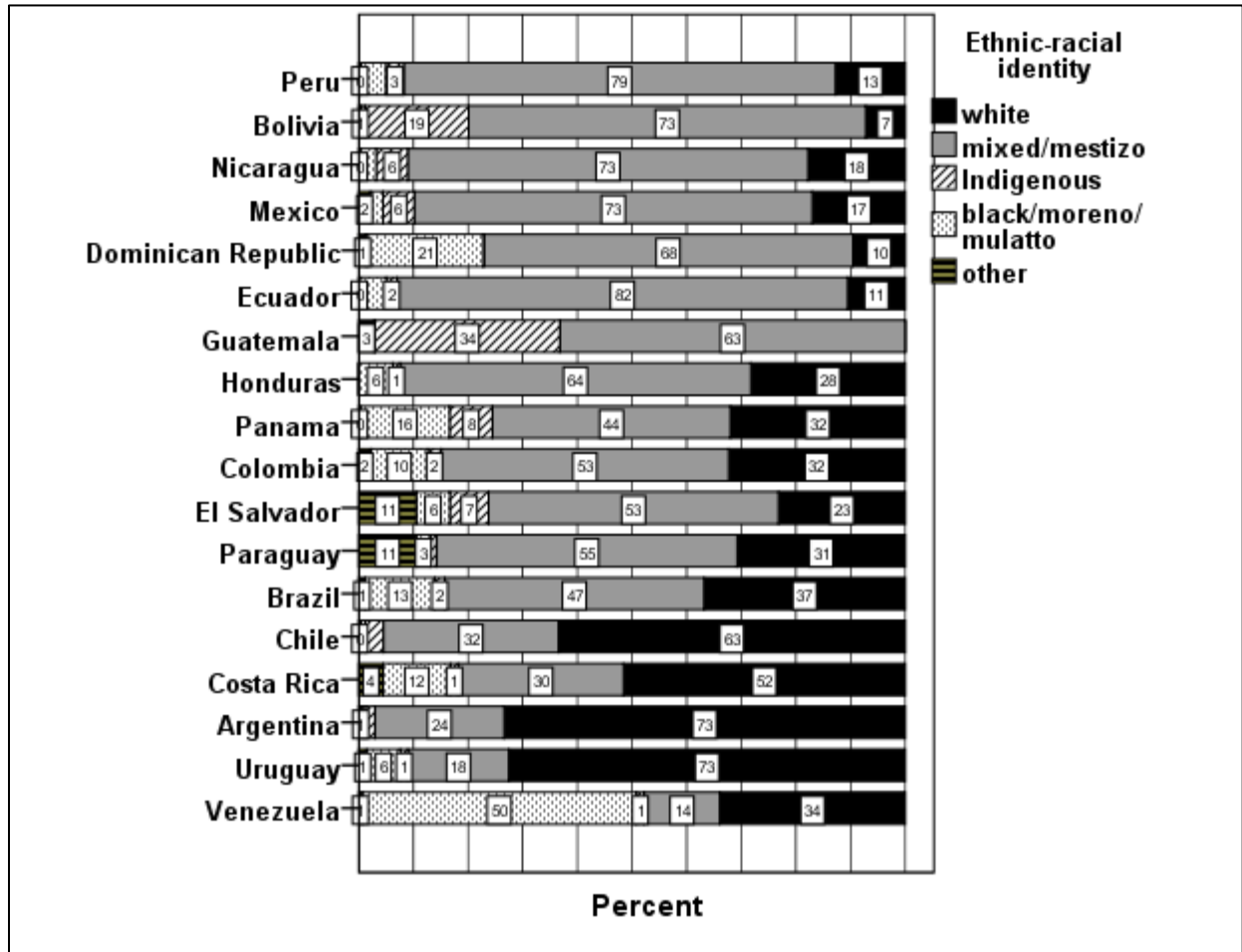
Variables	Contactin g Public Officials	Party and campaign activism	Protest
Constant	6.980	12.395	6.049
Percent living in urban areas	-4.048	2.302	4.759
Percent indigenous population	9.192	-4.920	2.744
Percent unemployed	.854	9.009	-1.799
Human Development Index 2009	2.784	-7.115	-3.200
Freedom House democracy index inverted 2009	-3.853	5.459	1.047
Age of democratic regime as of 2010	5.796	4.963	-.122
Public education expenditure as % of GDP	-.156	-.017	-3.016
Health expenditure as % of GDP	-6.637	-2.781	2.310
Language fractionalization index	-4.248	.121	2.954
Ethnicity fractionalization index	-5.392	3.078	-1.083
Religious fractionalization index	3.360	-3.676	-3.624

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. Because aggregate variables tend to inflate t-ratios, we will consider only t-ratios greater than |5.0| as indicating significant relationships. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Figure 5 Ethnic-Racial Identities (Self-determined) by Country

[Use the data noted in the graph below to replicate the chart.]



Note: Cases weighted for equal number per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 2 Cultural Norms by National Percent of Self-identified Indigenous Populations

Variables	Percent of Self-identified Indigenous Population				Region	Sig. ^a
	0 to 2 %	2 to 4 %	4 to 18 %	18 % +		
Democratic attitudes syndrome index	67.5	67.2	60.4	60.4	65.0	***
Authoritarian attitudes syndrome index	23.7	22.9	25.0	25.4	24.1	***
Support for the rule of law	59.6	60.7	53.3	63.3	58.6	***
Support for citizens taking the law into their own hands	28.8	27.8	37.5	33.3	31.2	***
Support for armed rebellion against an elected government	13.5	16.7	18.3	17.7	15.4	***
Populist attitudes index	34.7	34.5	39.2	38.7	36.2	***
Diffuse support for polity	54.4	54.4	54.5	55.2	54.5	***
Perceived discrimination ^c	9.7	13.7	11.1	16.9	11.7	***
Economic racism ^d	19.1	22.5	16.9	25.0	20.4	***
Discriminatory attitudes ^e	5.8	6.7	7.2	10.5	7.0	***
Number of respondents ^f	14,406	3,380	6,675	2,539	27,000	

^a Statistical significance levels: *=.05, ** = .01, ***=.001, NS=not significantly different.

Substantive significance (difference across means of five scale points out of 100) indicated by cells shaded in gray.

^b Base sample size approximately 750 per country on this item (from 2012 surveys).

^c From 2012 surveys; only from Paraguay, Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil.

^d From 2012 surveys; all countries included.

^e From 2012 surveys; includes Bolivia, Colombia.

^f Number varies slightly by variable due to differing numbers of missing cases; normal sample =1,500 per country for all items unless otherwise indicated.

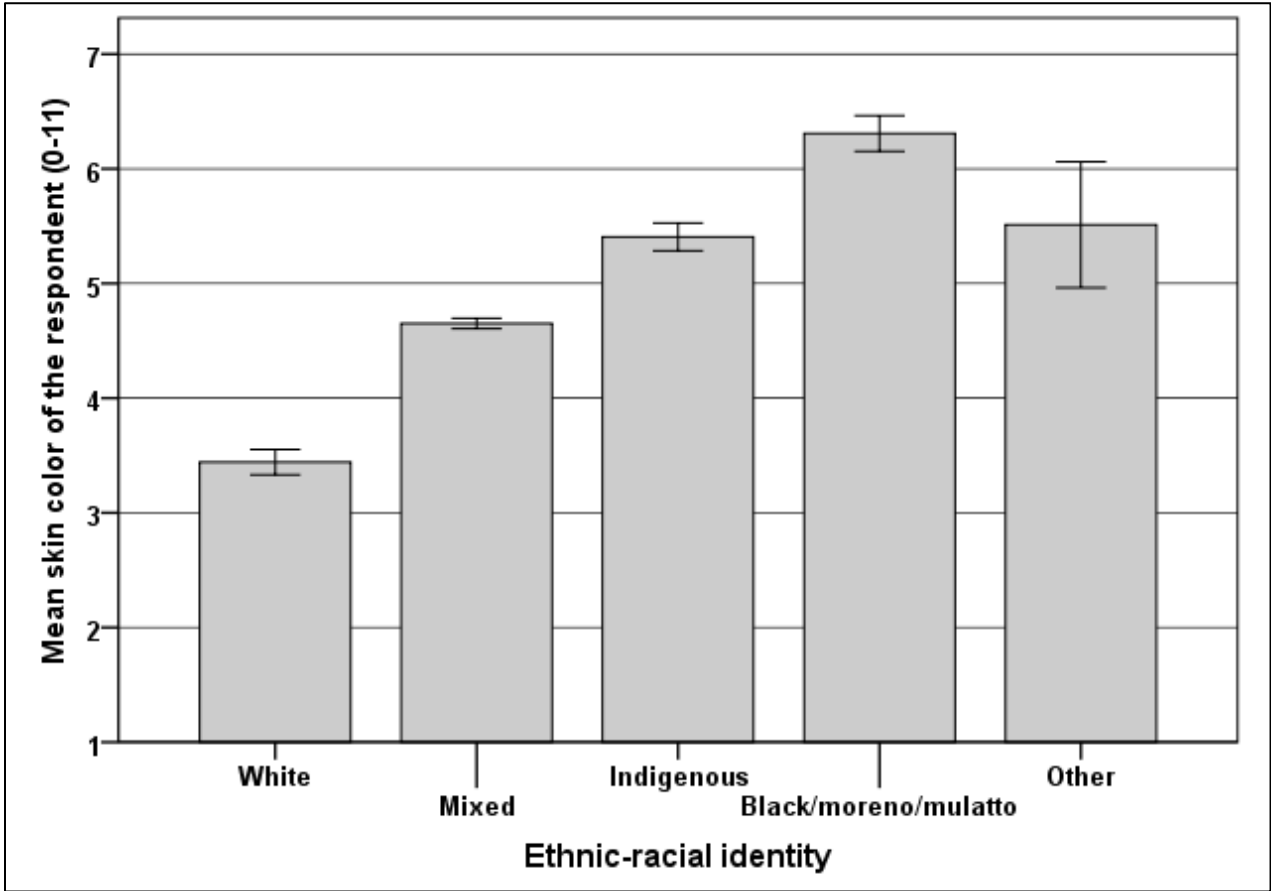
Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys and 2012 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Figure 6 Mean Skin Color by Self-defined Ethnic-Racial Identity in Latin America, 2010

[Use the data provided to create a bar chart like the one shown below.]

Report

ethnic-racial identity	Color of the face of the respondent
white	3.44
Mixed	4.65
Indigenous	5.41
black/moreno/mulatto	6.31
other	5.51
Total	4.49



Notes: Error bars: 95% CI.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys: www.LapopSurveys.org.

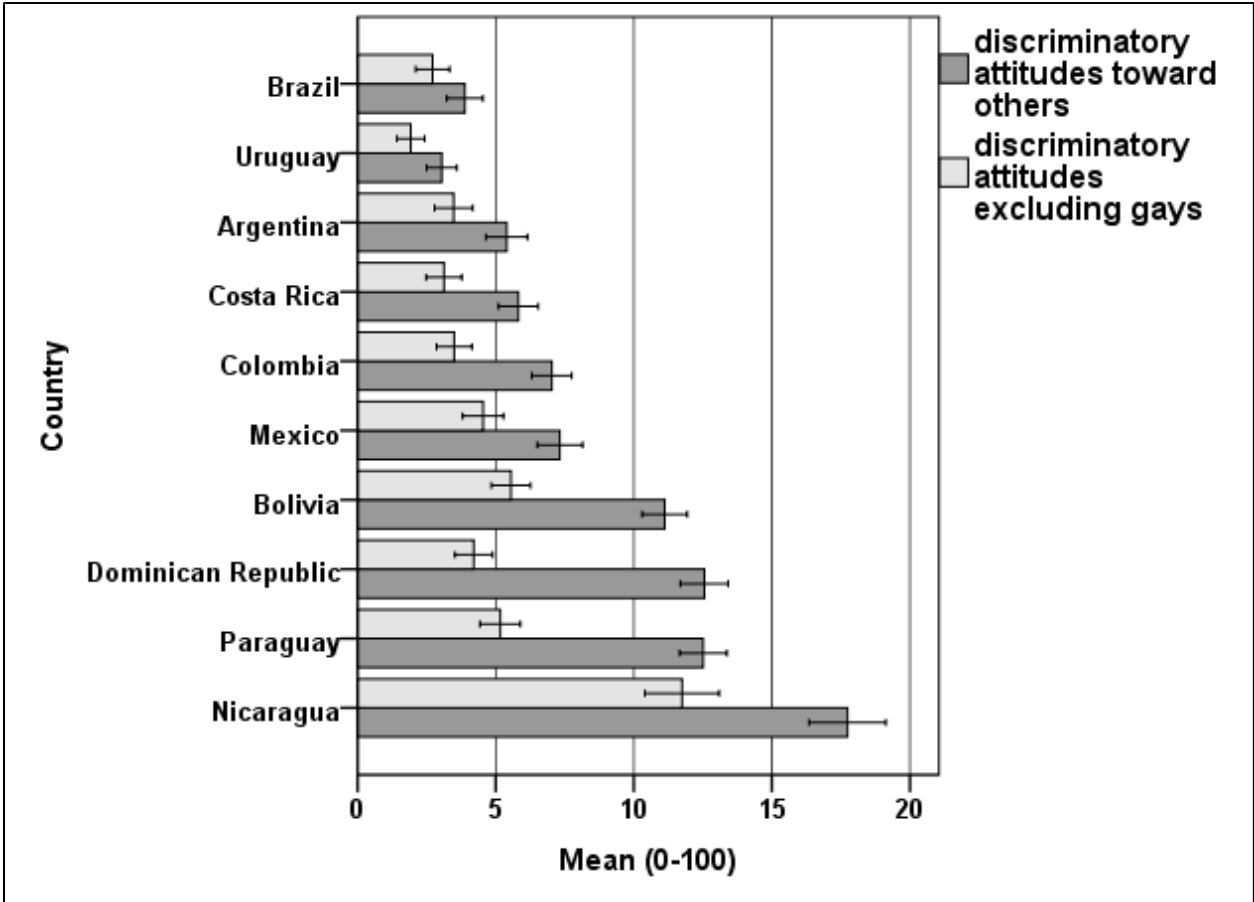
Figure 7 Discriminatory Attitudes toward Others, 2012

[Use the data provided to create a bar chart similar to the one shown below.]

Report

Mean

País	discriminatory attitudes excluding gays	discriminatory attitudes toward others
México	4.5283	7.3251
Nicaragua	11.7377	17.7375
Costa Rica	3.1215	5.8244
Colombia	3.4986	7.0301
Bolivia	5.5378	11.1218
Paraguay	5.1640	12.5122
Uruguay	1.9260	3.0442
Brasil	2.7147	3.8785
Argentina	3.4722	5.3996
Rep. Dom.	4.1971	12.5527
Total	4.5861	8.6362



Notes: Error bars: 95% CI.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2012 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Table 22 Regression Model (Ordinary Least Squares) of Support for the Rule of Law (Police Following the Law) and Support for Citizens Taking the Law into Their Own Hands (Vigilantism) in 18 Latin American Countries

	Support for the Rule of Law		Support for Vigilantism	
	T ^a	Sig.	T ^a	Sig.
(Constant)	34.971	.000	38.418	.000
Sex (male=1, female =2)	7.480	.000	-4.689	.000
Educational attainment	-.536	.592	-5.931	.000
Household living standard	-1.656	.098	-13.098	.000
Age	8.174	.000	-16.724	.000
Indigenous	2.698	.007	7.347	.000
Black	3.626	.000	.301	.764
Believe the police are involved in crime	-11.411	.000	12.633	.000
Perceived insecurity in one's neighborhood	-6.891	.000	9.674	.000
Self or member of household victimized by crime within last year	-6.311	.000	6.175	.000

^a Cell values are T-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has an absolute value greater than or equal to 2.6. We use this criterion of significance rather than the usual because the very large pooled sample size tends to give high significance values to weak associations when using the .05 criterion. The coefficients' signs indicate the direction of association (slope of the regression line between the dependent variable and the explanatory variable -- one increases as the other decreases).

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Figure 8 Mean Household Living Standard by Economic Stratum by Country

[Use the data provided to create a line graph similar to the one shown below.]

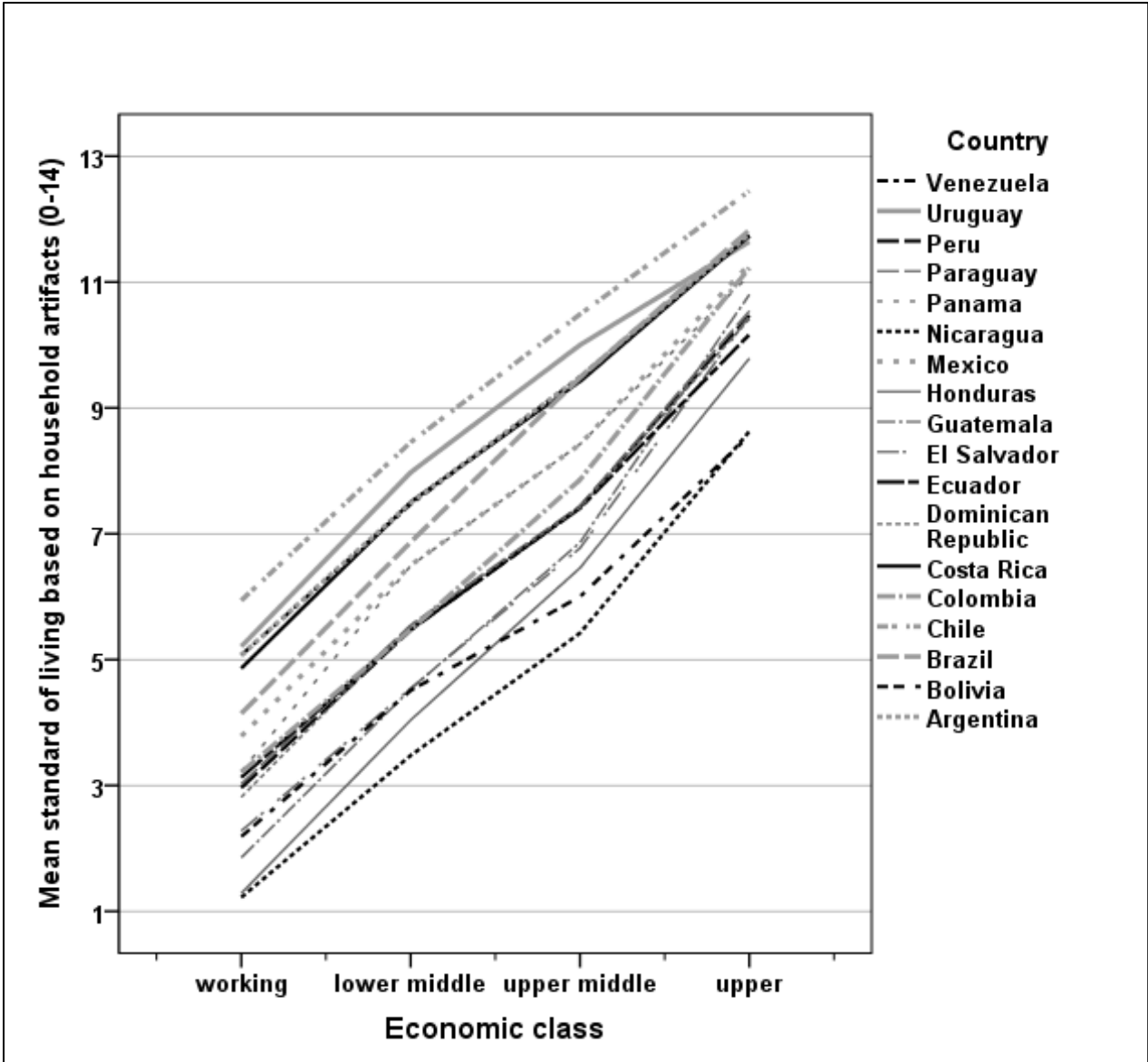
Report

standard of living based on household artifacts

Country	Economic class	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Mexico	working	3.7824	459	1.24169
	lower middle	6.5000	386	.50065
	upper middle	8.4224	309	.49474
	upper	11.2833	346	1.20023
	Total	7.1671	1500	2.96183
Guatemala	working	1.8514	450	1.03607
	lower middle	4.5296	388	.49977
	upper middle	6.8615	360	.80808
	upper	10.8020	302	1.61750
	Total	5.5499	1500	3.37876
El Salvador	working	2.2754	390	.85293
	lower middle	4.5442	416	.49864
	upper middle	6.7708	431	.80628
	upper	10.4669	263	1.30816
	Total	5.6329	1500	2.91214
Honduras	working	1.2861	358	.78448
	lower middle	4.0396	593	.82236
	upper middle	6.4555	264	.49896
	upper	9.7888	285	1.66246
	Total	4.8991	1500	3.05943
Nicaragua	working	1.2212	440	.81545
	lower middle	3.4762	450	.49999
	upper middle	5.4215	317	.49459
	upper	8.6279	293	1.67173
	Total	4.2318	1500	2.78892
Costa Rica	working	4.8602	372	1.29350
	lower middle	7.5020	500	.50050
	upper middle	9.4194	341	.49418
	upper	11.7352	287	.90429
	Total	8.0927	1500	2.52170
Panama	working	3.2227	438	1.65952

	lower middle	6.4914	397	.50056
	upper middle	8.4233	318	.49486
	upper	11.1130	346	1.06117
	Total	7.0111	1500	3.12321
Colombia	working	3.2085	354	.98660
	lower middle	5.4747	472	.49989
	upper middle	7.8588	423	.82349
	upper	11.2262	251	1.11511
	Total	6.5757	1500	2.80151
Ecuador	working	3.1287	328	.98659
	lower middle	5.4805	474	.50015
	upper middle	7.4069	348	.49197
	upper	10.1673	350	1.15335
	Total	6.5067	1500	2.60887
Bolivia	working	2.1869	373	.90399
	lower middle	4.5092	562	.50036
	upper middle	6.0000	216	.00000
	upper	8.5612	350	1.71107
	Total	5.0918	1500	2.47572
Peru	working	2.9630	513	1.12178
	lower middle	5.4700	400	.49972
	upper middle	7.4216	268	.49475
	upper	10.4702	319	1.23047
	Total	6.0247	1500	2.95057
Paraguay	working	3.0237	378	1.16245
	lower middle	5.5463	442	.49842
	upper middle	7.4441	349	.49758
	upper	10.5408	331	1.49565
	Total	6.4514	1500	2.84393
Chile	working	5.9393	533	1.16274
	lower middle	8.4542	362	.49859
	upper middle	10.4883	382	.50052
	upper	12.4460	224	.74614
	Total	8.6730	1500	2.51347
Uruguay	working	5.2085	398	1.04036
	lower middle	7.9751	562	.80290
	upper middle	10.0000	203	.00000
	upper	11.6409	337	.82656

	Total	8.3387	1500	2.48141
Brazil	working	4.1423	361	1.20000
	lower middle	6.8677	549	.79496
	upper middle	9.4797	297	.50043
	upper	11.8281	293	.94484
	Total	7.7003	1500	2.83966
Venezuela	working	5.0700	414	1.05877
	lower middle	7.4687	399	.49964
	upper middle	9.4856	348	.50051
	upper	11.7345	339	.91358
	Total	8.2387	1500	2.58395
Argentina	working	5.0701	455	1.18718
	lower middle	7.4912	362	.50061
	upper middle	9.4906	340	.50065
	upper	11.7609	343	.87282
	Total	8.1851	1500	2.66277
Dominican Republic	working	2.8146	437	1.21722
	lower middle	5.5433	462	.49866
	upper middle	7.4177	328	.49393
	upper	10.4139	273	1.44536
	Total	6.0447	1500	2.81921
Total	working	3.4472	7451	1.78401
	lower middle	5.9154	8176	1.52874
	upper middle	8.0288	5842	1.49961
	upper	10.7886	5531	1.62310
	Total	6.6897	27000	3.08627



Note: Cases weighted for equal size per country.

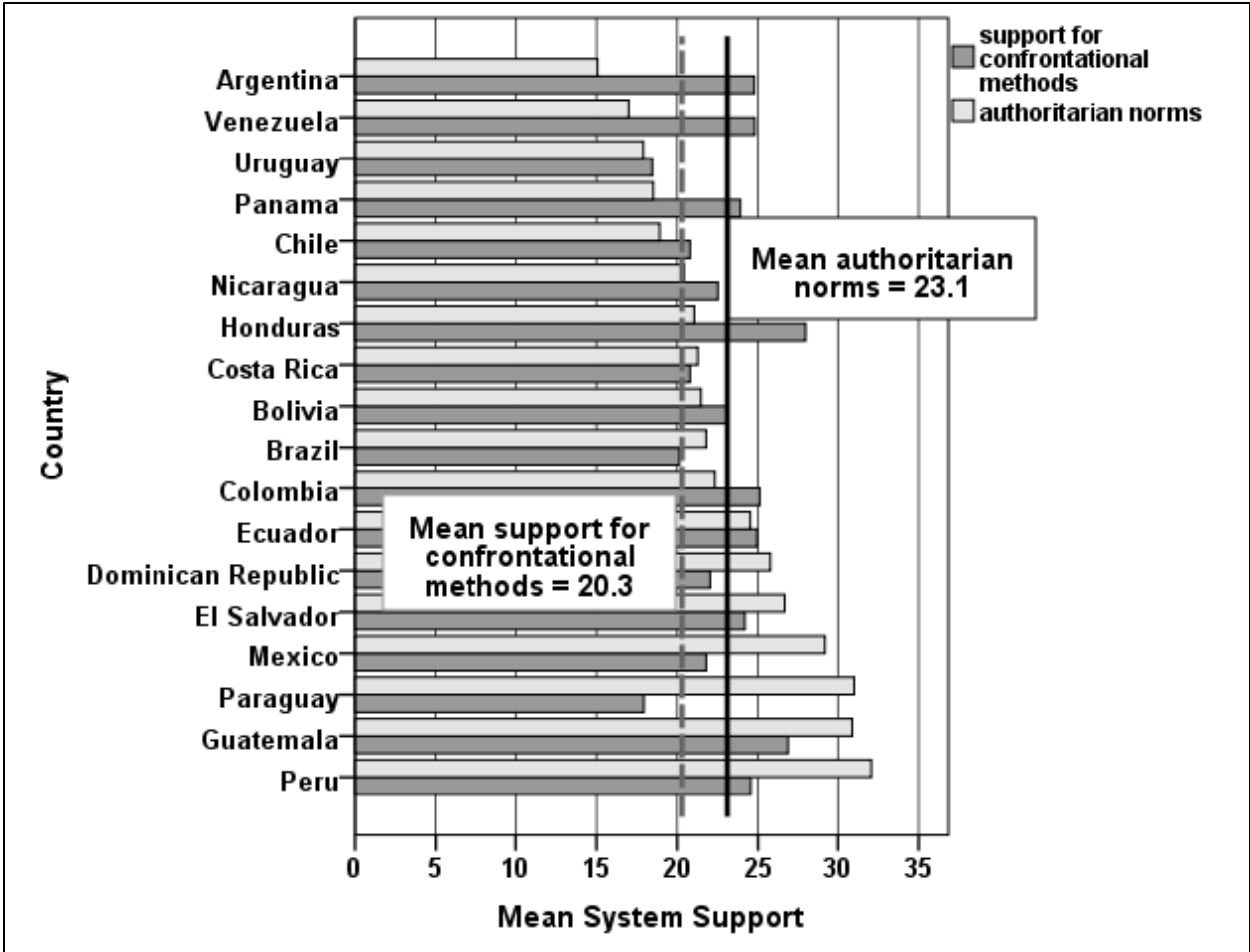
Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.

Figure 9 Authoritarian and Confrontational Norms in Latin America

[Use the data provided to create a bar chart similar to the one shown below.]

Mean

Country	support for confrontational methods	authoritarian norms
Mexico	21.7605	29.2366
Guatemala	26.8776	30.8437
El Salvador	24.1888	26.6964
Honduras	27.9803	21.0929
Nicaragua	22.3509	20.3872
Costa Rica	20.9110	21.2315
Panama	23.8330	18.4999
Colombia	25.0635	22.3324
Ecuador	24.9570	24.4584
Bolivia	23.1550	21.4440
Peru	24.6274	32.0480
Paraguay	17.9394	31.0334
Chile	20.7661	18.9173
Uruguay	18.4448	17.8840
Brazil	20.0349	21.7276
Venezuela	24.9630	17.0040
Argentina	25.0336	15.0918
Dominican Republic	22.0081	25.7863
Total	23.0506	23.0808



Note: Cases weighted for equal size per country.

Source: AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys; www.LapopSurveys.org.