

SUPPLEMENT A.1. 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

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

Notes: ^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.)

SUPPLEMENT A.2. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG DEMOCRACY DIMENSIONS (FOR FACTOR ANALYSIS IN SUPPLEMENT A.1)

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	–

SUPPLEMENT B. 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 with 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)	-	-	-

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

^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).

**SUPPLEMENT C. 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
Percentage living in urban areas	7.654	5.039	9.645
Percentage indigenous population	2.453	-5.491	-4.973
Percentage 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

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

^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).

SUPPLEMENT D.1. 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 with that view?	.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-indifferent-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 	.181	.879	.074	.152	.201
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military coup if crime high 	.172	.880	.093	.166	.185
Would support an	.194	.187	.061	.890	.126
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> executive coup against legislature 	.195	.209	.088	.884	.151
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> executive coup against Supreme Court 	.184	.006	.805	.045	.025
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

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

^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.)

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

**SUPPLEMENT D.2. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG AUTHORITARIAN,
CONFRONTATIONAL, AND POPULIST ATTITUDES DIMENSIONS
(FOR FACTOR ANALYSIS IN SUPPLEMENT D.1)**

	Populism	Support Military Coups	Support Confrontational Tactics	Support Executive Coups	Authoritarianism
Populism	–				
Support military coup	.161	–			
Support confrontational political tactics	.256	.126	–		
Support executive coup	.198	.184	.079	–	
Authoritarianism	.210	.212	.138	.133	–

SUPPLEMENT E. 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 with 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)	-	-	-	-	-

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

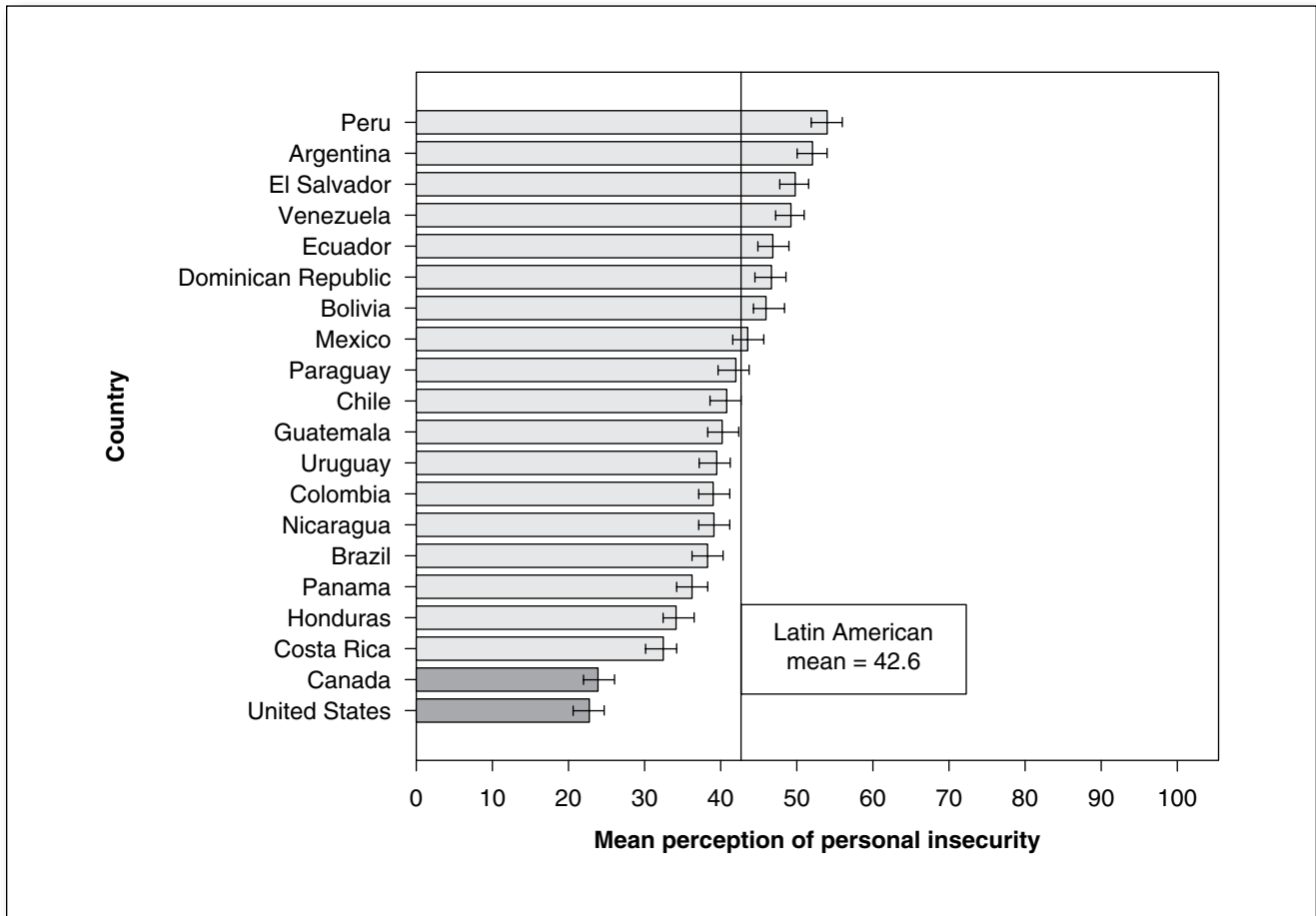
^aCell values are t-ratios. T-ratios indicate increased strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, other variables influence held constant, by having greater absolute numerical values. A significant t-ratio at the .01 (1 in 100) level of probability has 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).

SUPPLEMENT F. 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
Percentage living in urban areas	-6.360	-.688	.998	-13.379	-4.492
Percentage indigenous population	-6.889	-4.938	-.539	4.182	.853
Percentage 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

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

^aCell 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).

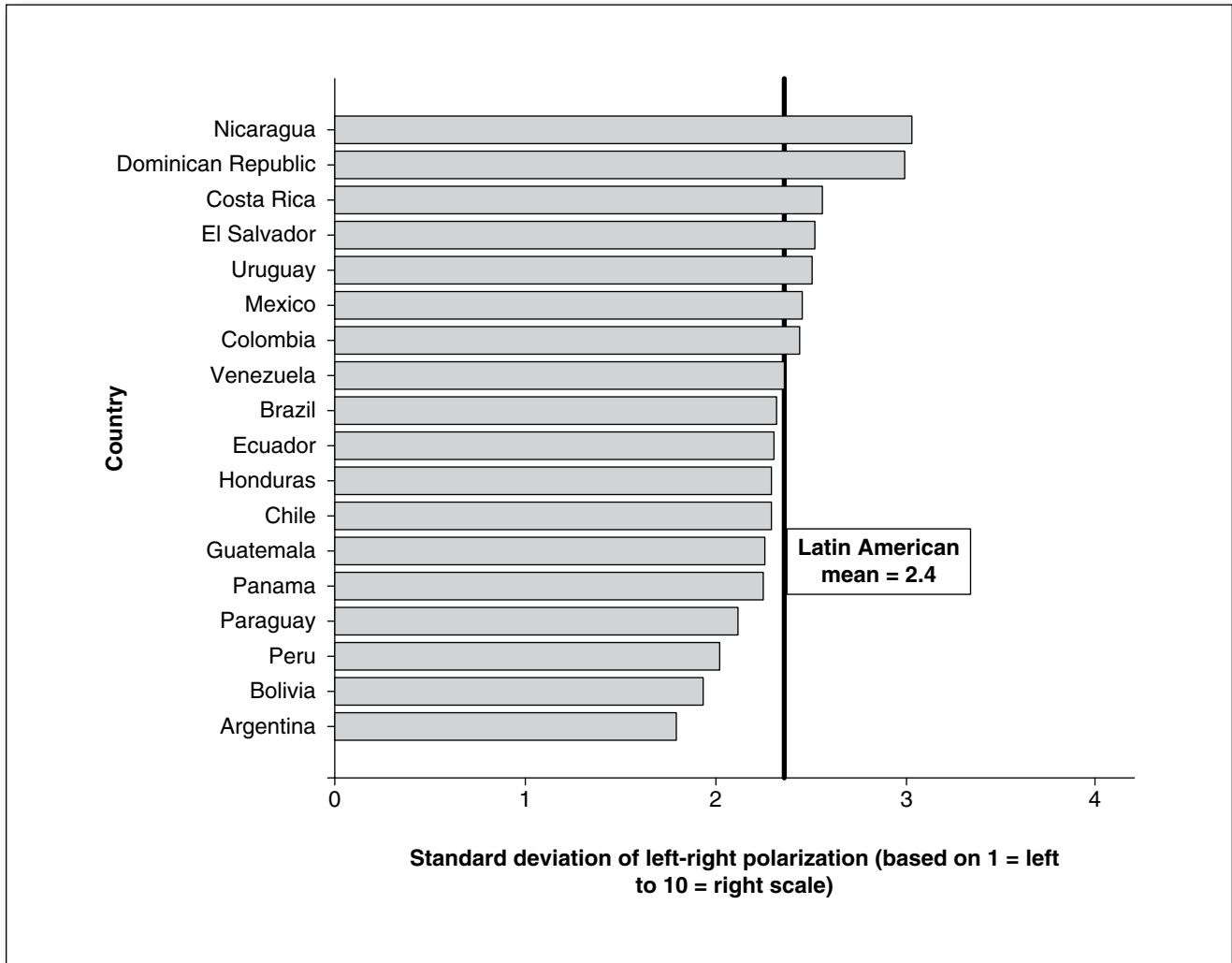
SUPPLEMENT G. PERCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL INSECURITY

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

Error bars = 99% CI.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

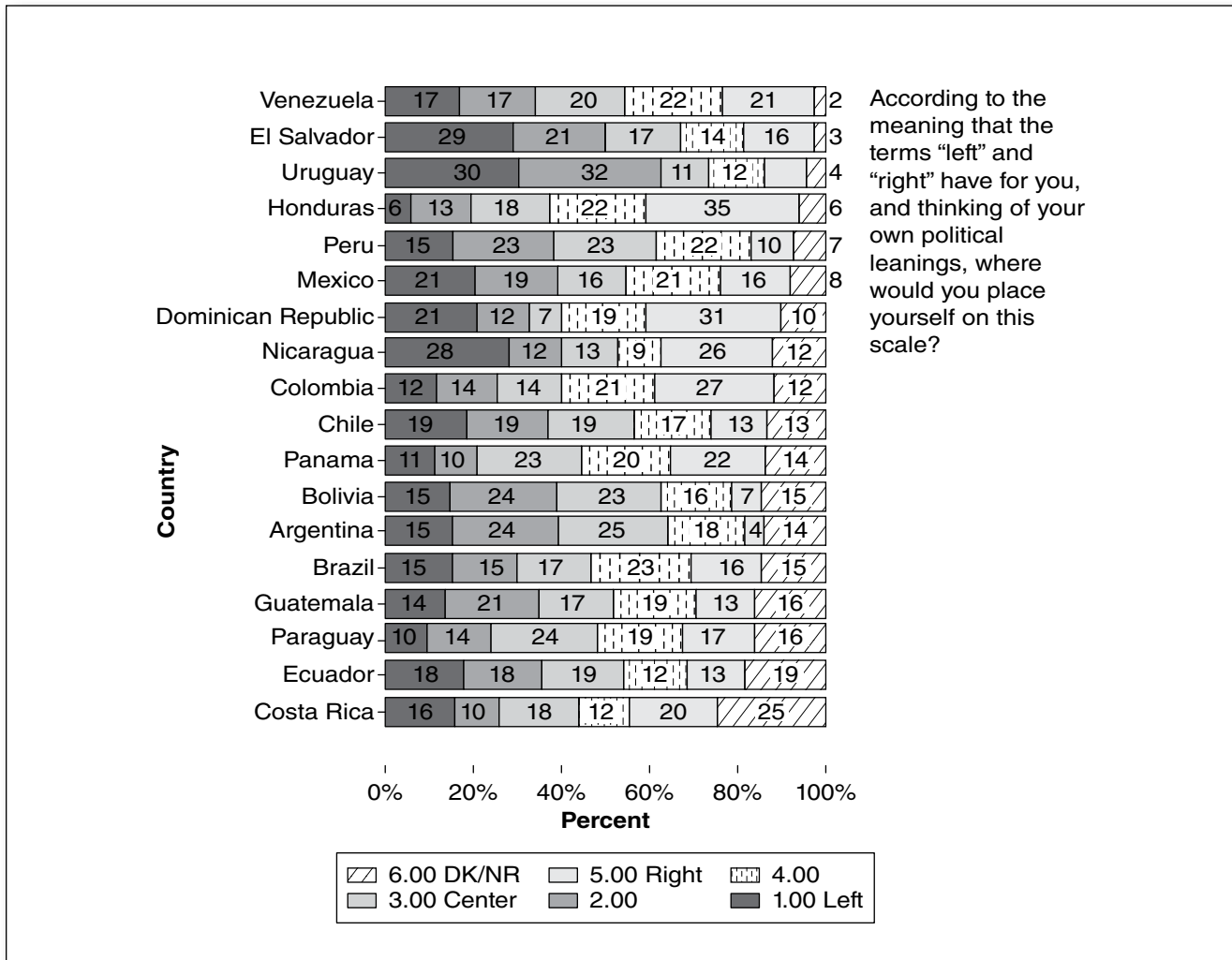
SUPPLEMENT H. STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF LEFT-RIGHT IDEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION, LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, 2010



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

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

SUPPLEMENT I. LEFT-RIGHT IDEOLOGICAL SELF-POSITIONING, 2010^{a, b, c}



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

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

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

^bGray-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.

^cValues on the bars are the percent corresponding to each segment.

SUPPLEMENT J. FACTOR ANALYSIS^a OF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ROLE OF THE STATE

Questions	Factors ^b	
	Welfare	Public Ownership
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

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

^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.

SUPPLEMENT K. 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 with 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 an 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

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

^aCell 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).

SUPPLEMENT L. SYSTEM-LEVEL FACTORS INFLUENCING RESPONDENT'S SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN HIS/HER OWN COUNTRY

Model	Standardized Coefficients	t ^a	Sig.
	Beta		
(Constant)		22.164	.000
Percentage living in urban areas	-.080	-11.447	.000
Percentage indigenous population	.051	5.406	.000
Percentage 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

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

^aCell 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).

SUPPLEMENT M. SYSTEM-LEVEL FACTORS INFLUENCING LEVEL OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISM

Model	t^a	Significance
(Constant)	36.609	.000
Percentage living in urban areas	-6.307	.000
Percentage indigenous population	6.244	.000
Percentage 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

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

^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).

SUPPLEMENT N. 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/"moreno"	-1.094	.274
Indigenous	7.055	.000

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

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

^bT-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).

SUPPLEMENT O.1. FACTOR ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION VARIABLES (OBLIMIN ROTATION)

	Component			
	Contacting Public Officials	Voting Behavior	Party and campaign activity	Protest
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

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

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.)

SUPPLEMENT O.2. COMPONENT CORRELATION MATRIX FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSIONS (FOR FACTOR ANALYSIS IN O.1)

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

SUPPLEMENT P. INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL PREDICTORS OF VOTING (LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION)^a

	B	Sig.	Exp(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

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

^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.

SUPPLEMENT Q. SYSTEM-LEVEL FACTORS INFLUENCING RESPONDENT'S VOTING IN MOST RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION^a

	B	Significance	Exp(B)
Percentage living in urban areas	.002	.003	1.002
Percentage indigenous population	.002	.175	1.002
Percentage 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

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.

^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 (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.

SUPPLEMENT R. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL FACTORS INFLUENCING CONTACTING PUBLIC OFFICIALS, PARTY AND CAMPAIGN ACTIVISM, AND PROTEST^{a,b}

	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

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

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

^bCell 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).

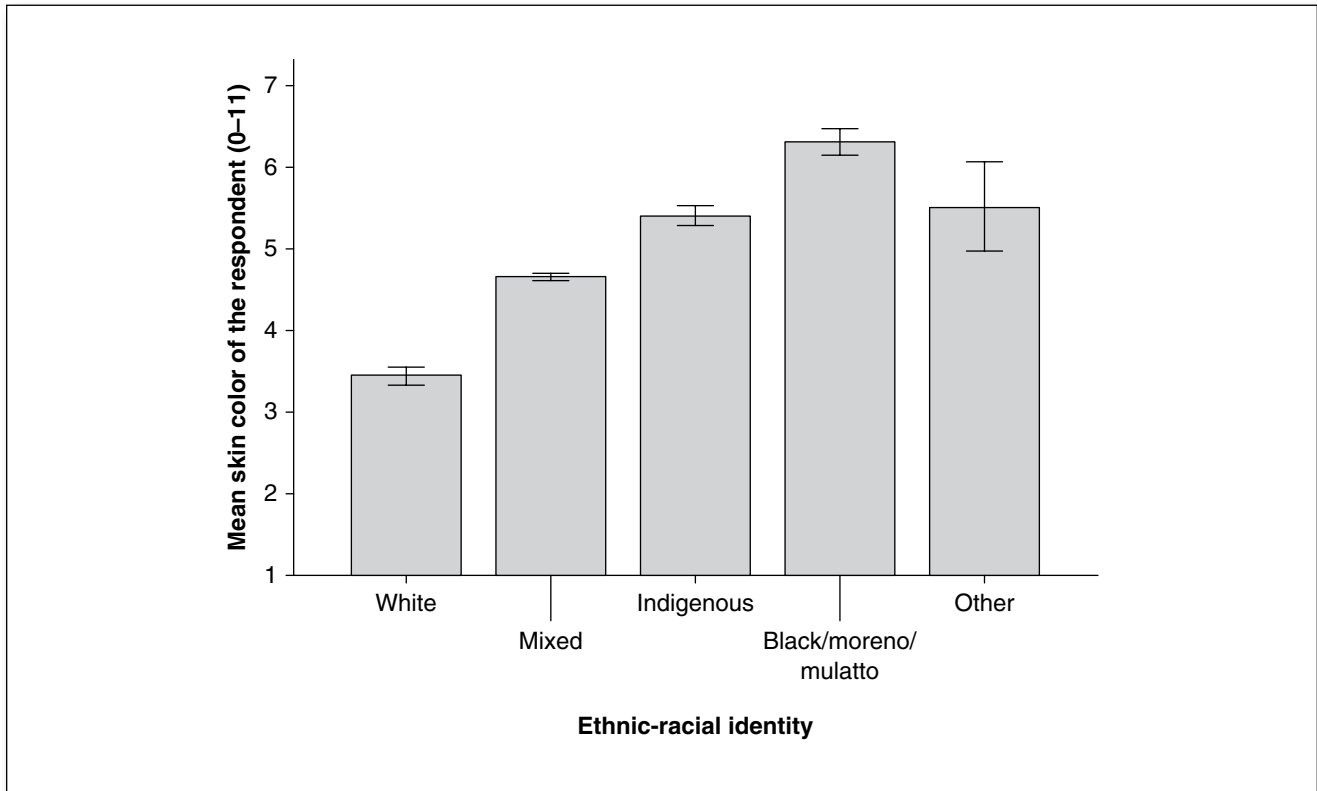
SUPPLEMENT S. REGRESSION MODELS FOR SYSTEM (COUNTRY)- LEVEL INFLUENCES ON CONTACTING PUBLIC OFFICIALS, PARTY AND CAMPAIGN ACTIVISM, AND PROTEST^a

Variables	Contacting Public Officials	Party and Campaign Activism	Protest
Constant	6.980	12.395	6.049
Percentage living in urban areas	-4.048	2.302	4.759
Percentage indigenous population	9.192	-4.920	2.744
Percentage 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

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

^aCell 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).

SUPPLEMENT T. MEAN SKIN COLOR BY SELF-DEFINED ETHNIC-RACIAL IDENTITY, LATIN AMERICA 2010



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

Error bars: 95% CI.

Cases weighted for equal size per country.

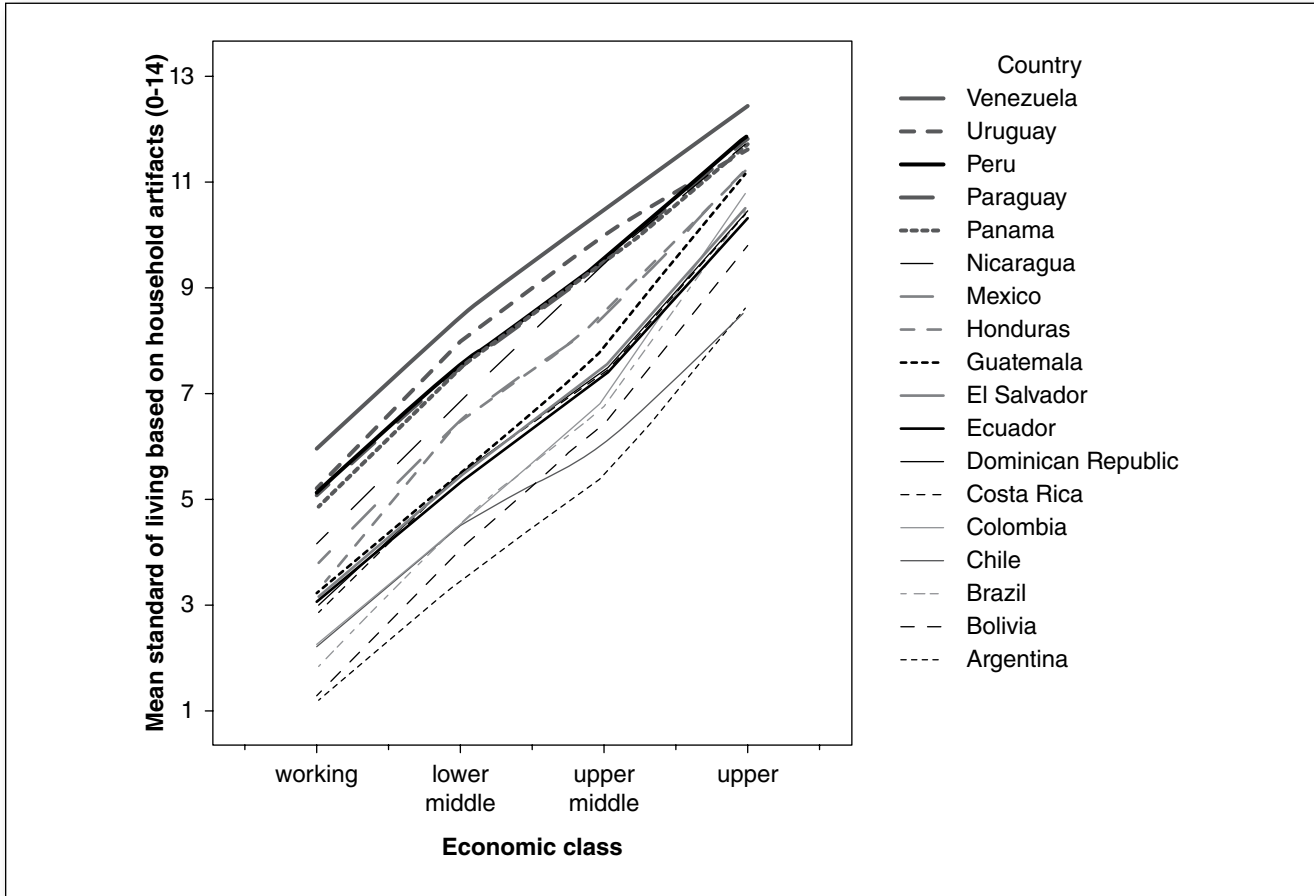
**SUPPLEMENT U. REGRESSION MODEL (ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES)
OF SUPPORT FOR THE RULE OF LAW (POLICE FOLLOWING THE LAW)
AND SUPPORT FOR CITIZENS TAKING THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN
HANDS (VIGILANTISM), 18 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES**

	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

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

^aCell 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).

SUPPLEMENT V. MEAN HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARD BY ECONOMIC STRATUM BY COUNTRY



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

Cases weighted for equal size per country.