

TABLE 9.1 Impact of the 2008–2009 Economic Downturn on Democratic and Authoritarian Political Norms, Latin America

Variables	(1) Democratic Norms^a	(2) Authoritarian Norms^a
(Constant)	51.084	42.634
Perception of national economic situation	–2.747	–7.368
Perception of personal economic situation	–.610	.739
Family income change in previous year	1.179	.958
Gender (male = 1, female = 2)	–8.017	–1.656
Age	6.679	–11.804
Years of schooling completed	11.985	–16.219
Standard of living based on household artifacts	13.247	–4.950
Satisfaction with democracy	5.938	–5.122
To what extent would you say that the current government is managing the economy well?	5.135	–6.128
GDP per capita change 2008 to 2009 ^b	9.855	–6.833
Age of democratic regime in 2010 ^c	30.422	–10.998
Freedom House democracy score 2009 ^d	7.582	–.449

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

Notes: ^aThe table shows coefficients that are t-ratios. The higher the absolute (positive or negative) numerical values, the greater the strength of independent association between the dependent variable and explanatory variable, all other variables' influence held constant. For individual-level variables, a significant t-ratio at the .001 (1 in 1000) level of probability is greater than or equal to |2.6|. Because aggregate variables (indicated with an asterisk) tend to inflate t-ratios, we consider only t-ratios greater than 5.0 as indicating significant relationships.

^bECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2010, see note above.

^cAppendix 1.1.

^dFreedom House. "Freedom in the World 2010: Erosion of Freedom Intensifies." Freedom House, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-2010/essay-erosion-freedom-intensifies#.U5elibGuqSo>.