

**Chapter 16. "Social Inequalities, Identity, and the Structure of Political Cleavages  
in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru, 1995-2016"**

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**Appendix B - Chile**

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**Appendix Figures - Structure of the vote for specific parties**

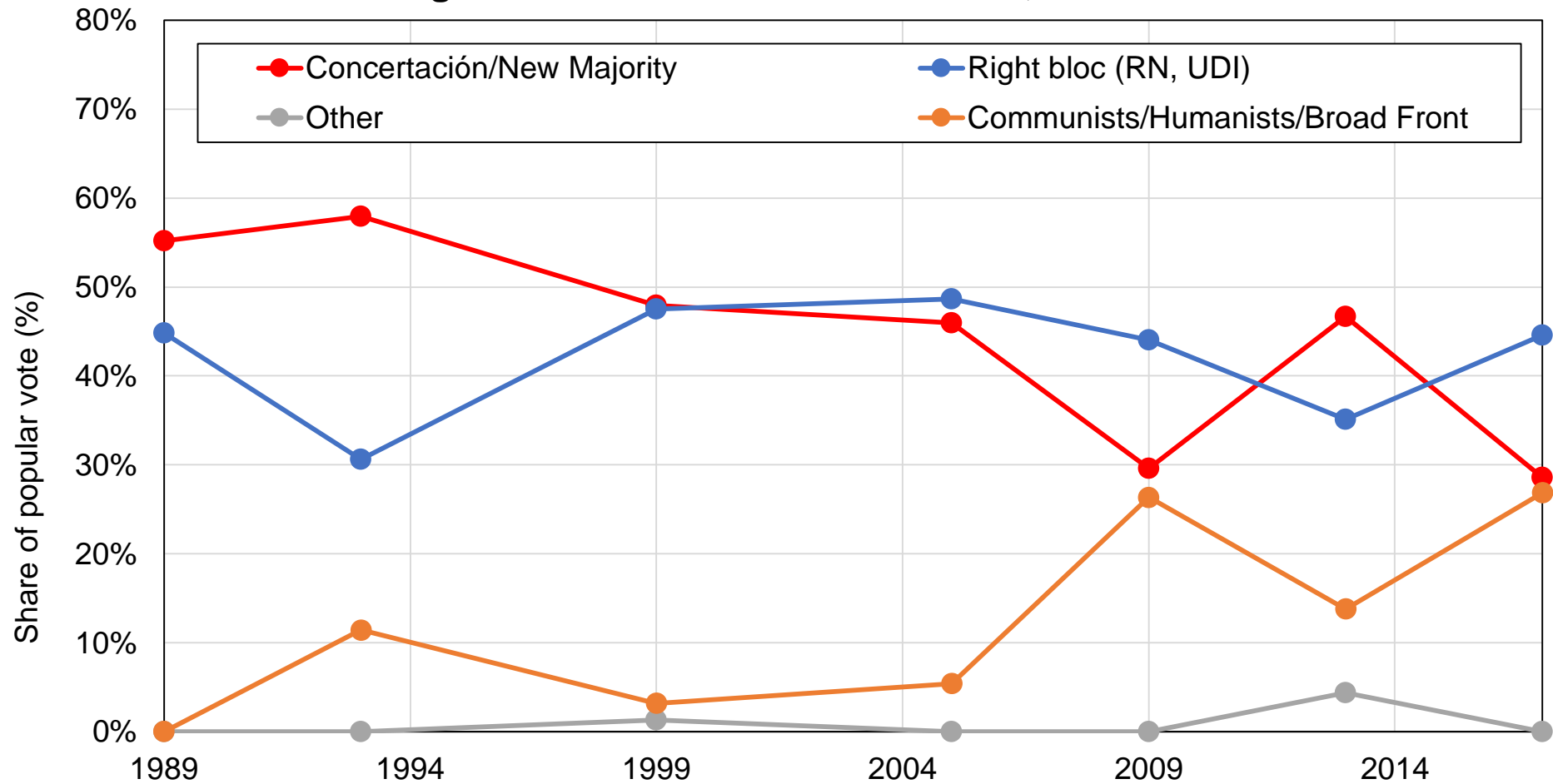
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Figure BB52	Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by union membership
Figure BB53	Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by age group

#### **Appendix Tables**

Table BC1	Survey data sources
Table BC2	Complete descriptive statistics by decade

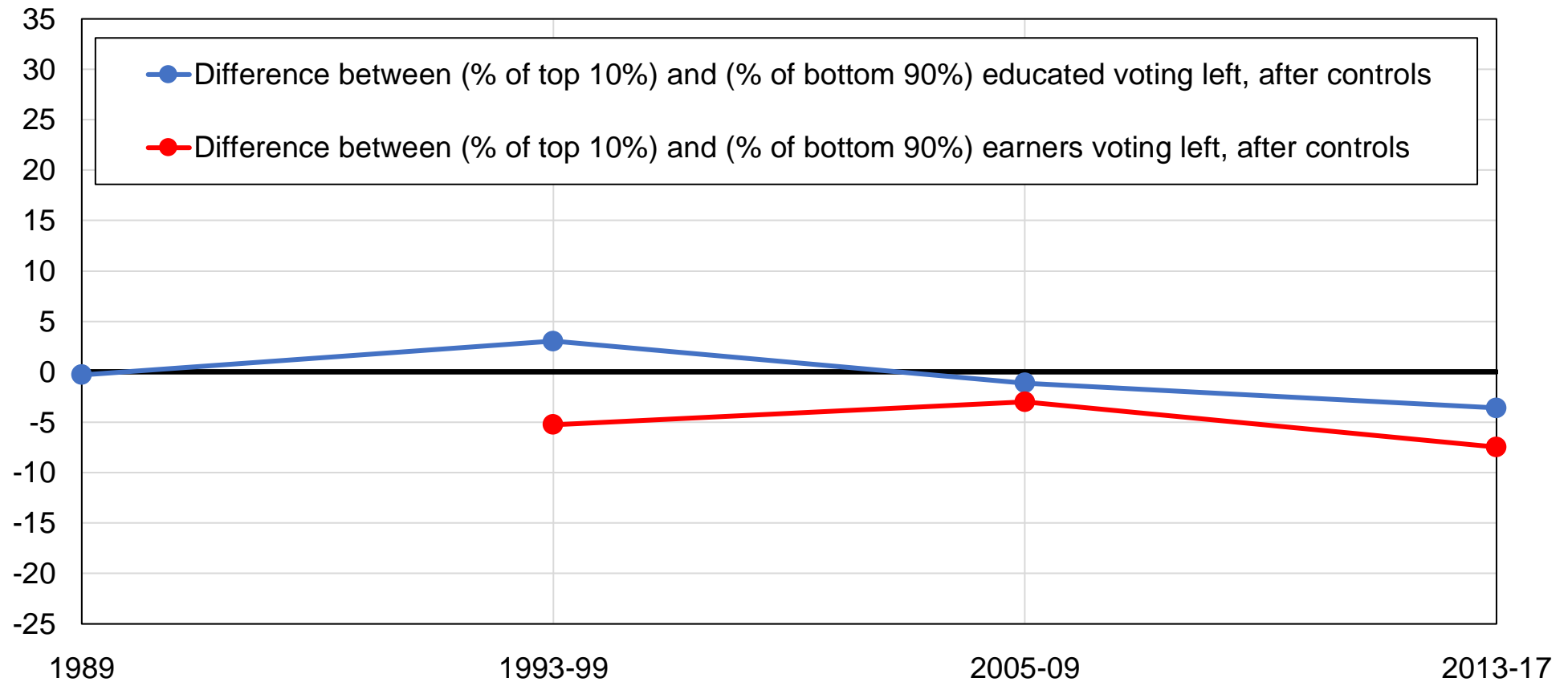
**Figure B1 - Election results in Chile, 1989-2017**



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Chilean political parties in presidential elections between 1989 and 2017. The Communists are included with Concertación in 2013 and 2017, as they run together in the election, and the DC is included with Concertación in 2017, even though they run separately for the first time in that election.

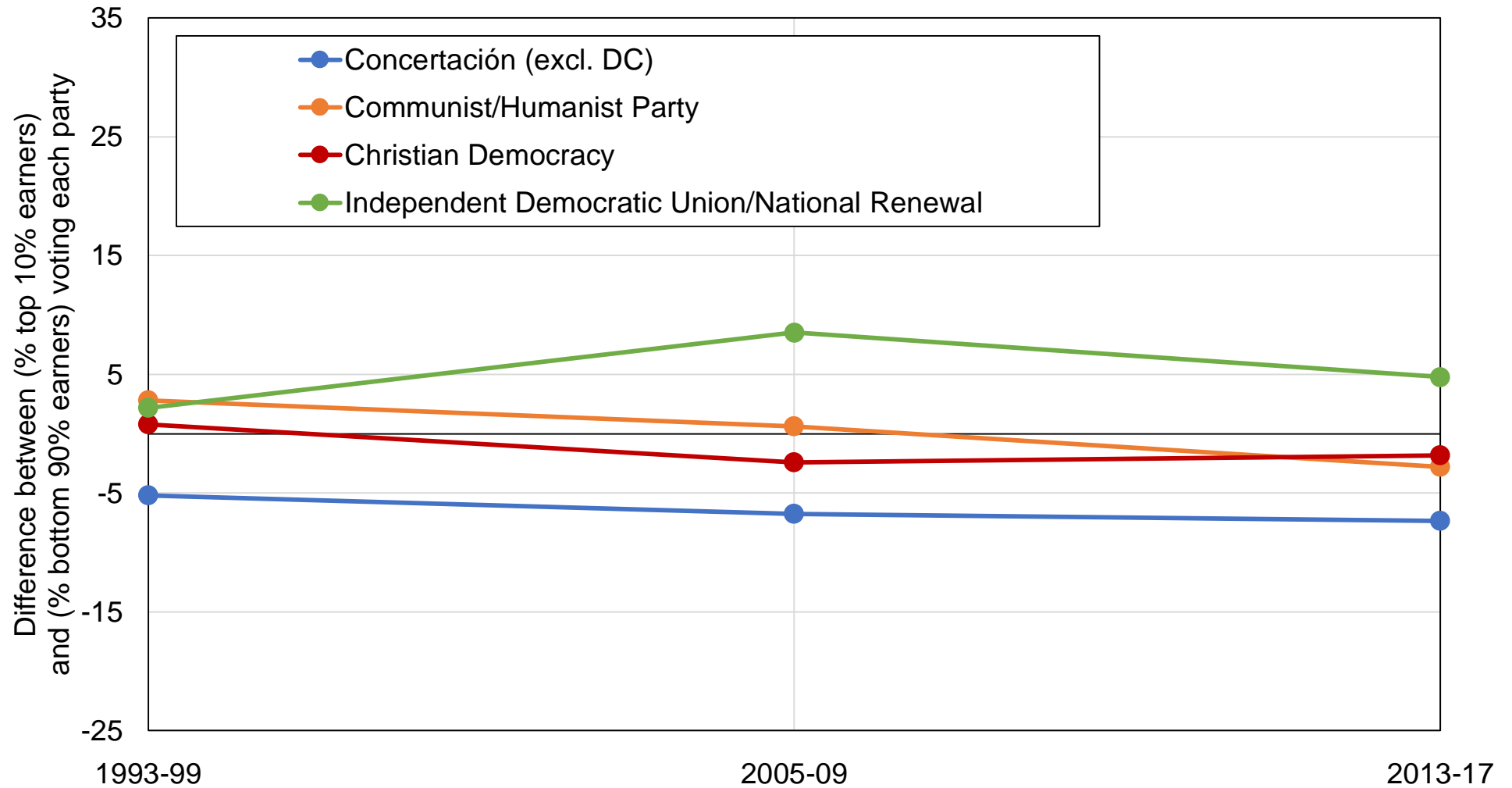
**Figure BA2 - Vote for the left among highest-educated and top-income voters in Chile, after controls**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of top-income and highest-educated voters for center-left/left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religious affiliation, religiosity, employment and marital status, union membership, ethnicity and region. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

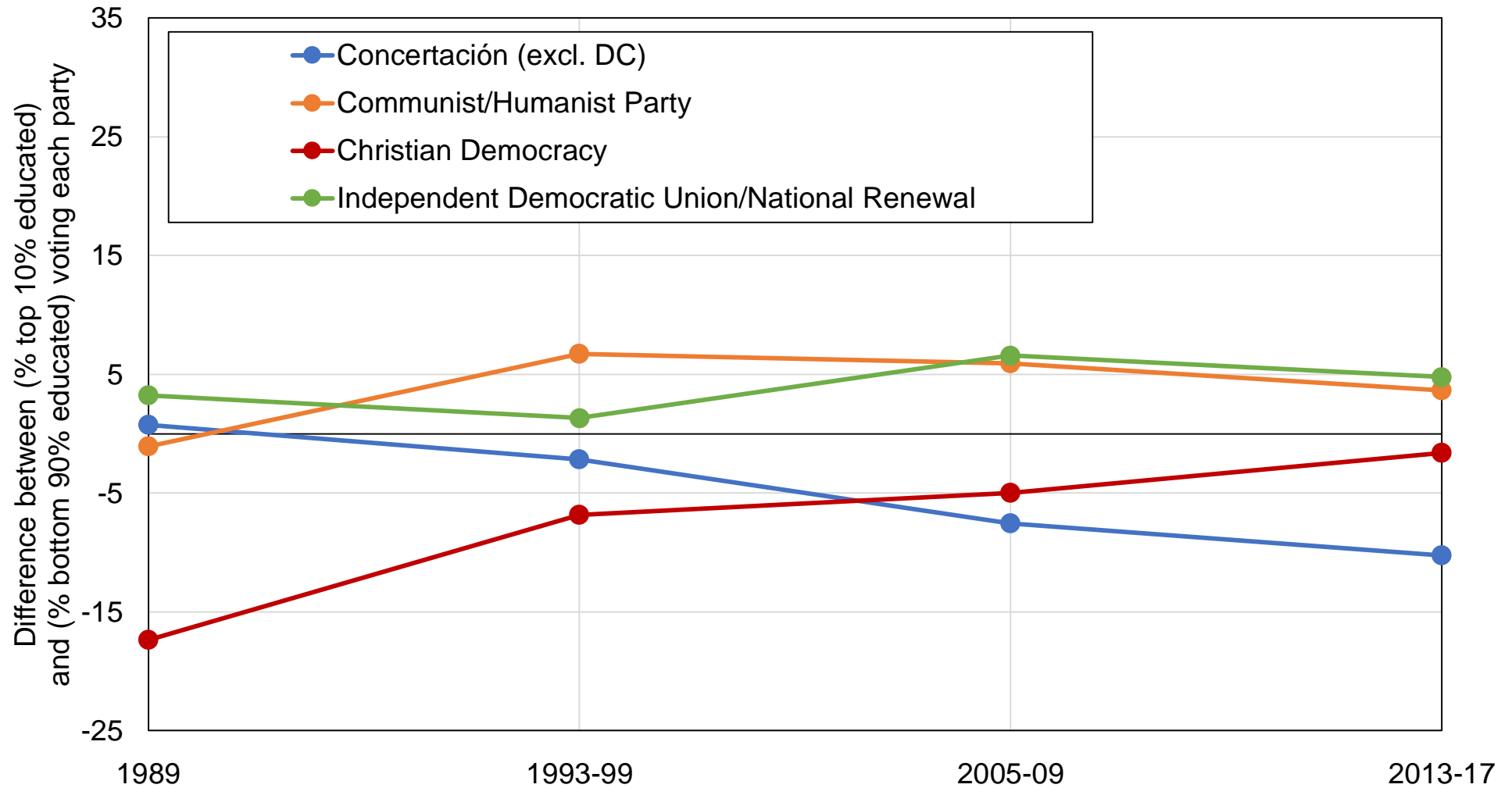
**Figure B3 - The income cleavage in Chile**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of bottom 90% earners voting for selected Chilean parties.

**Figure B4 - The education cleavage in Chile**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voters voting for selected Chilean parties.

**Table B1 - The structure of political cleavages in Chile, 2017**

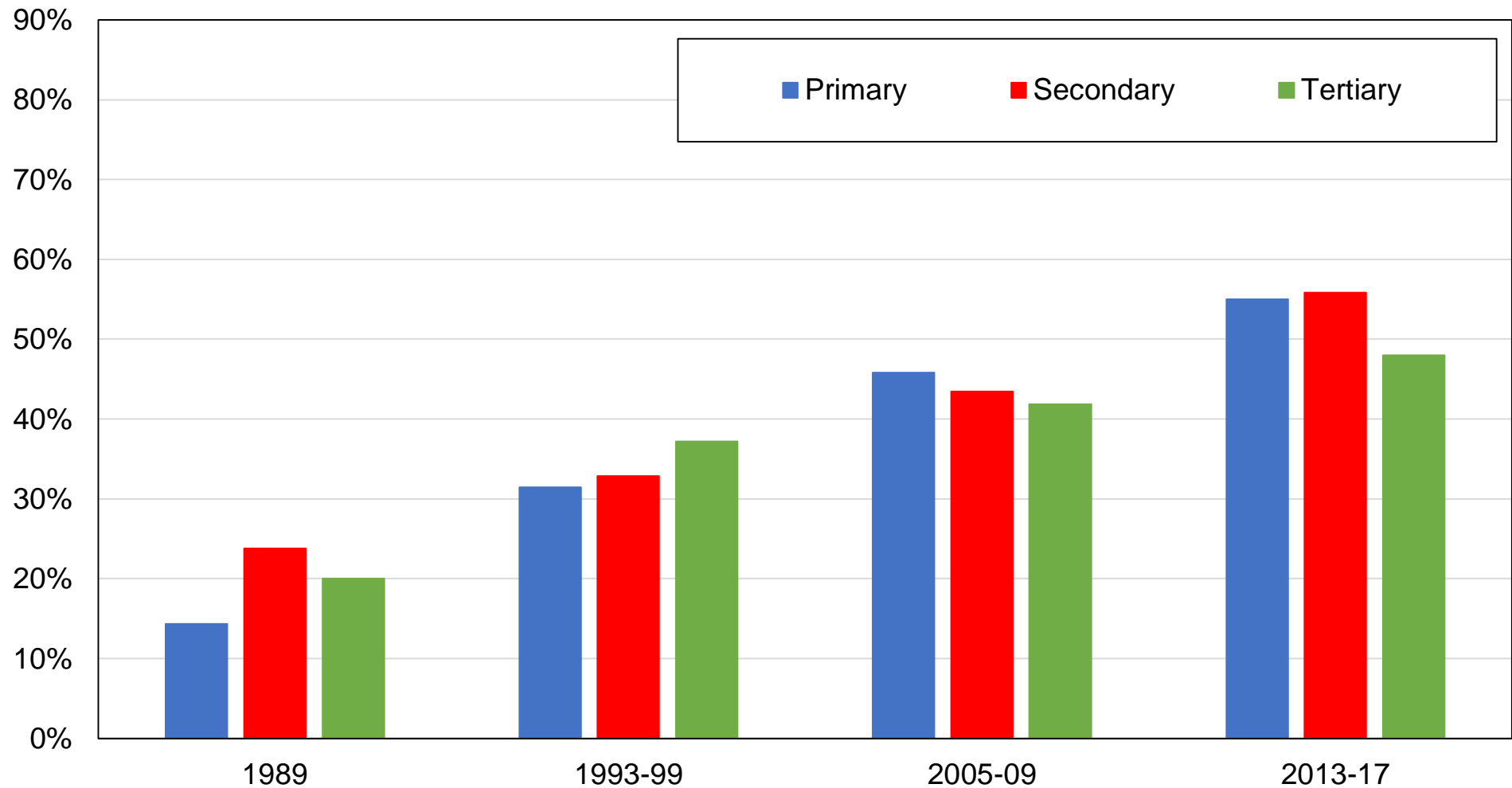
Share of votes received (%)				
	Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal	Christian Democracy	The Force of the Majority (excl. Communists)	Communist Party/Humanist Party/Broad Front/Other left
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary	48%	6%	27%	19%
Secondary	45%	5%	23%	27%
Tertiary	43%	4%	29%	24%
<b>Income group</b>				
Bottom 50%	45%	5%	24%	26%
Middle 40%	47%	6%	26%	21%
Top 10%	51%	3%	31%	16%
<b>Region</b>				
North	47%	2%	26%	25%
Center	42%	5%	27%	26%
South	51%	4%	25%	21%
<b>Age</b>				
20-39	47%	2%	19%	33%
40-59	44%	5%	29%	21%
+60	42%	9%	34%	16%

Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the table shows the average share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union and National Renewal (right bloc), Christian Democracy, The Force of the Majority (heirs of Concertación, excluding the Communists) and the Communist Party, Humanist Party, the Broad Front and other left-wing parties by selected individual characteristics in 2017.



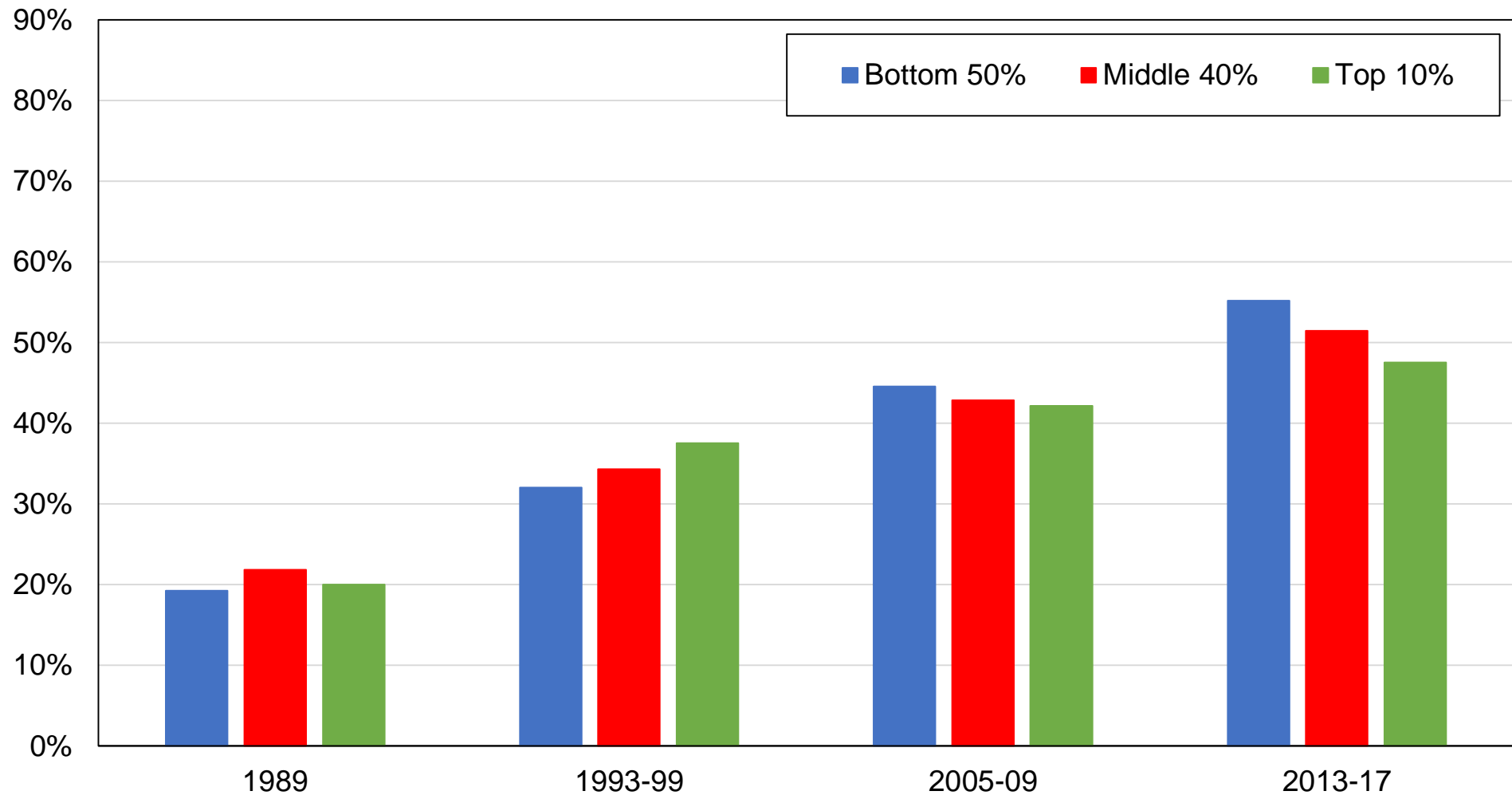
**Figure BA1 - Vote for the left by education level in Chile**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by education level. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

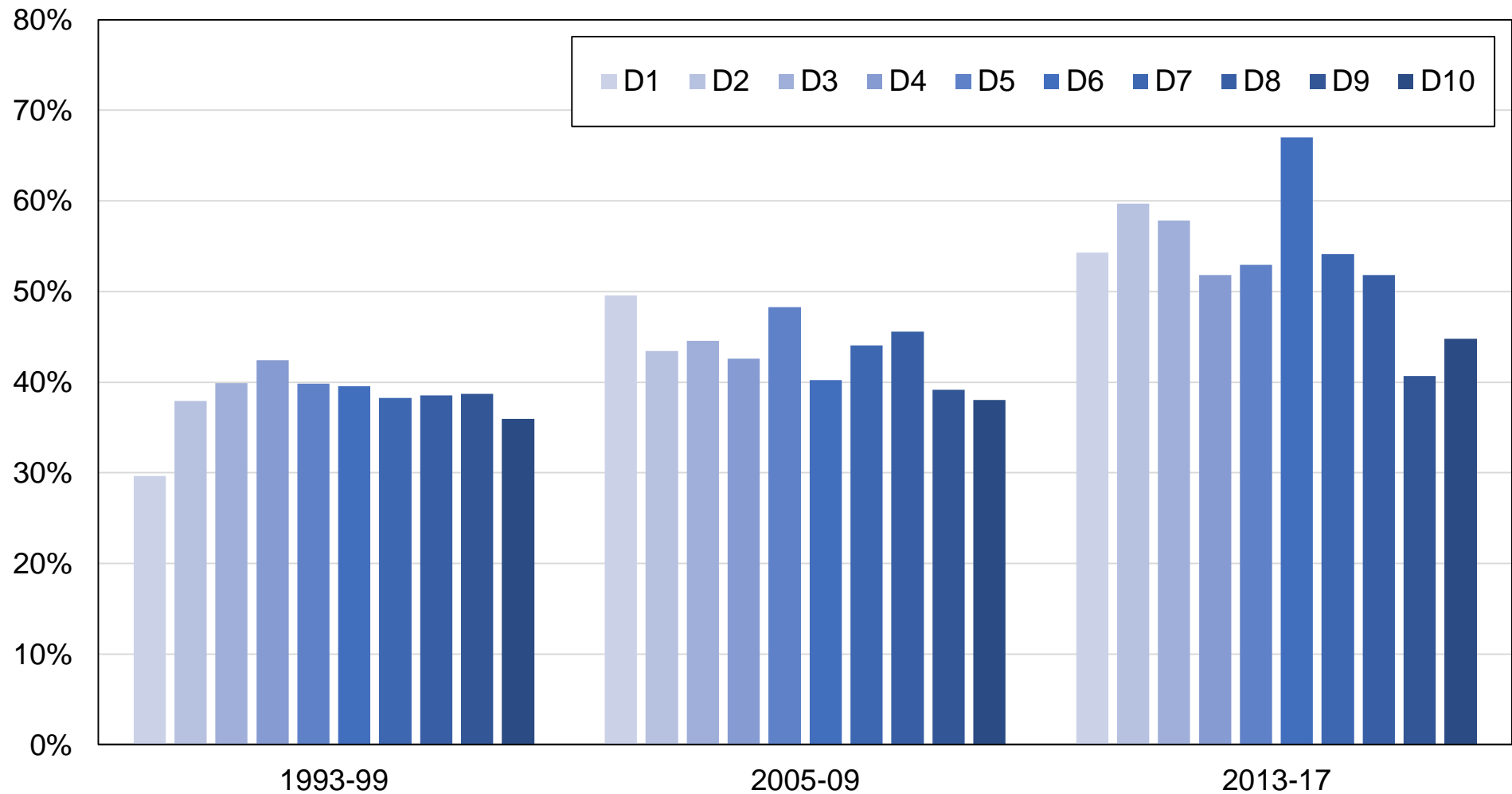
**Figure BA2 - Vote for the left by education group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by education group. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

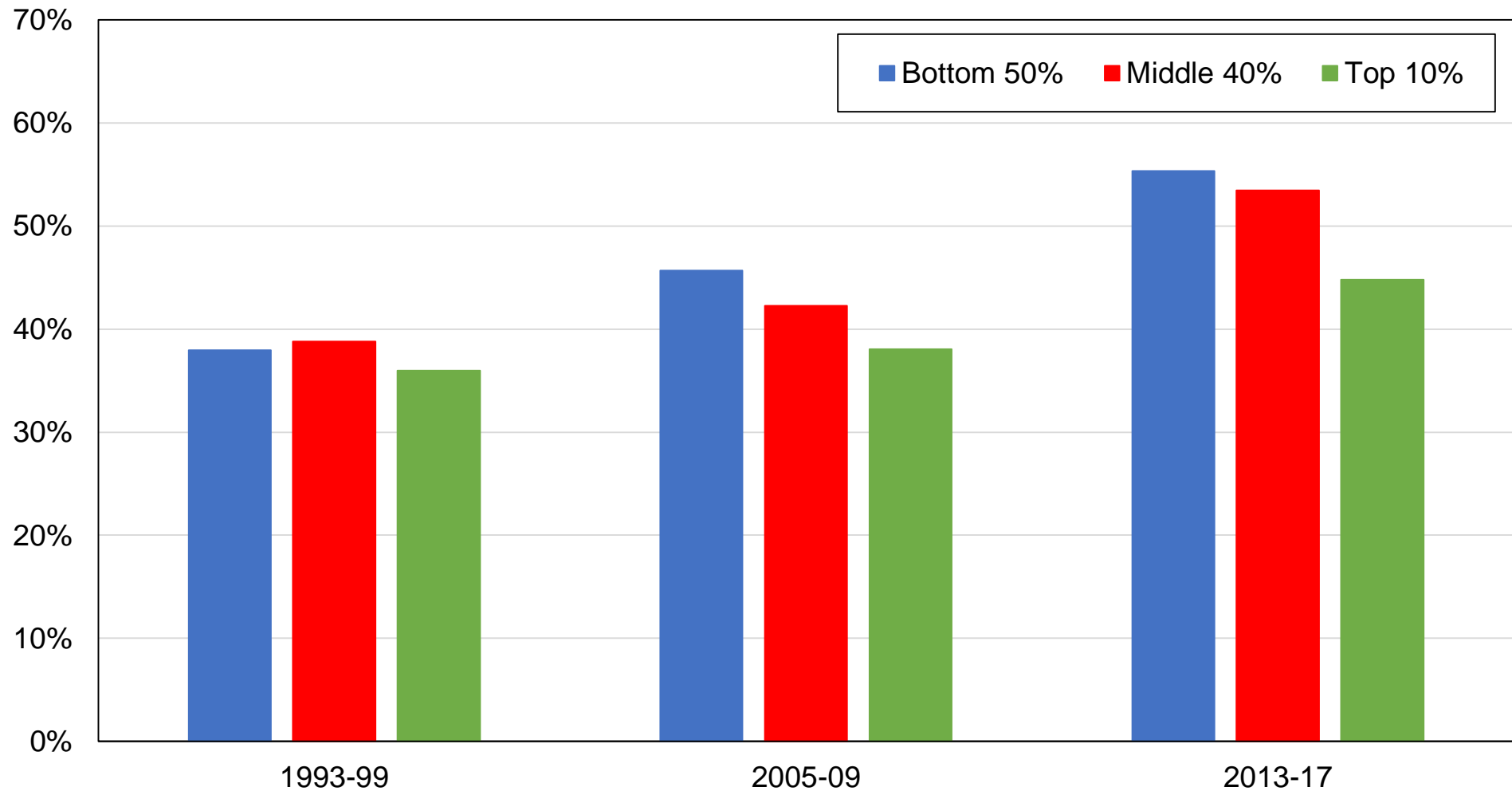
**Figure BA3 - Vote for the left by income decile**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by income decile. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

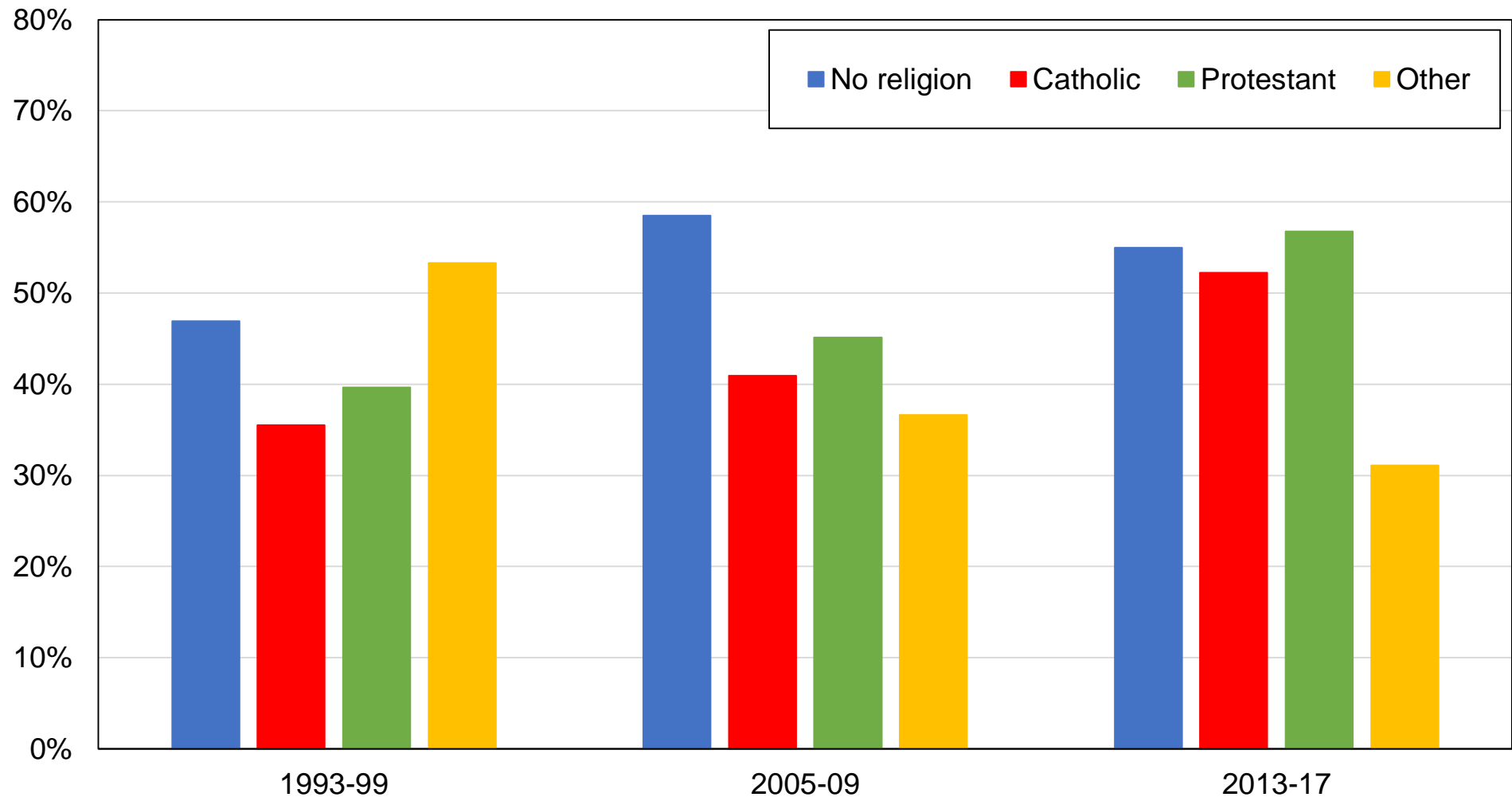
**Figure BA4 - Vote for the left by income group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by income group. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

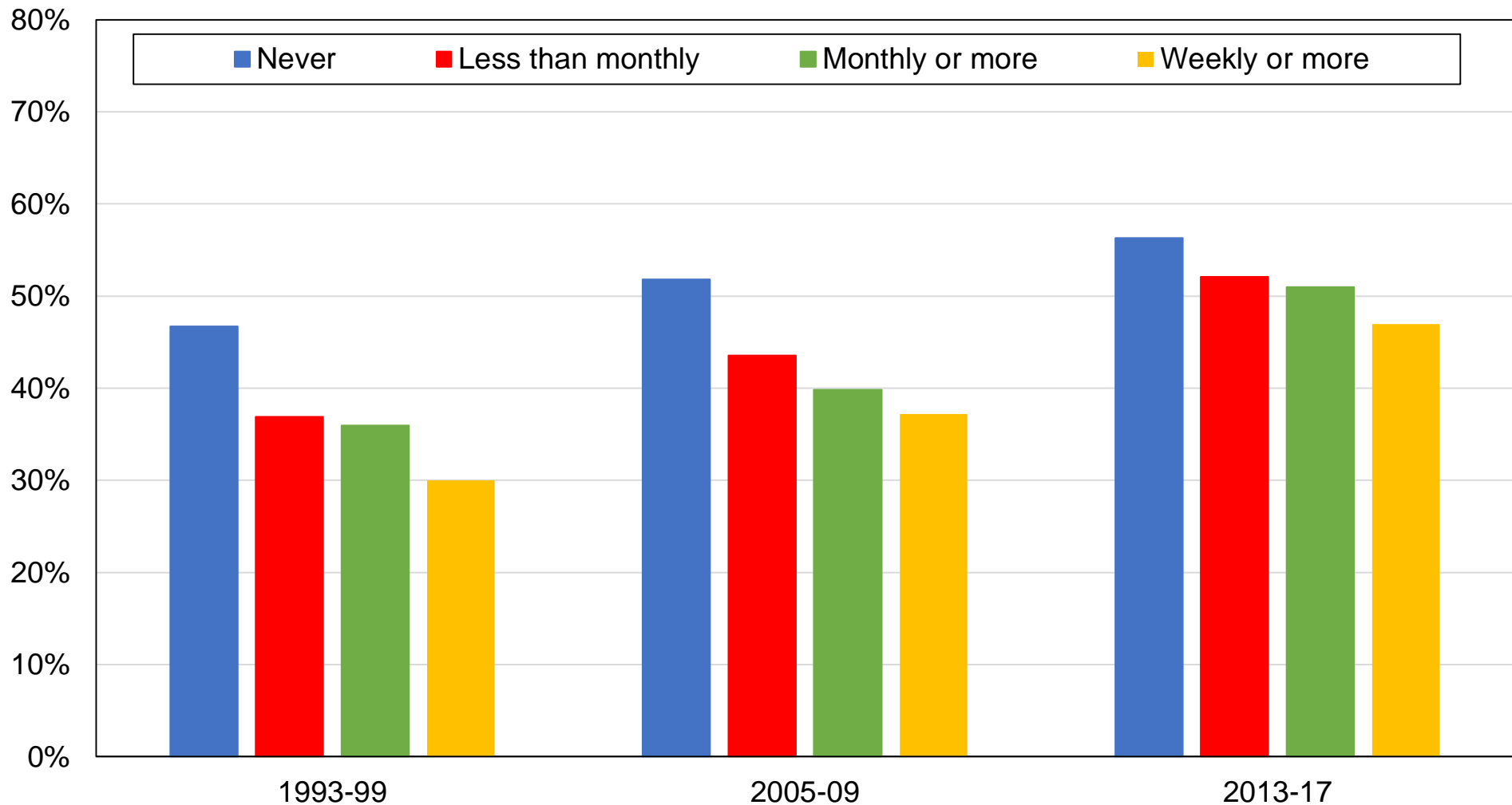
**Figure BA5 - Vote for the left by religious affiliation**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by religious affiliation. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA6 - Vote for the left by church attendance**

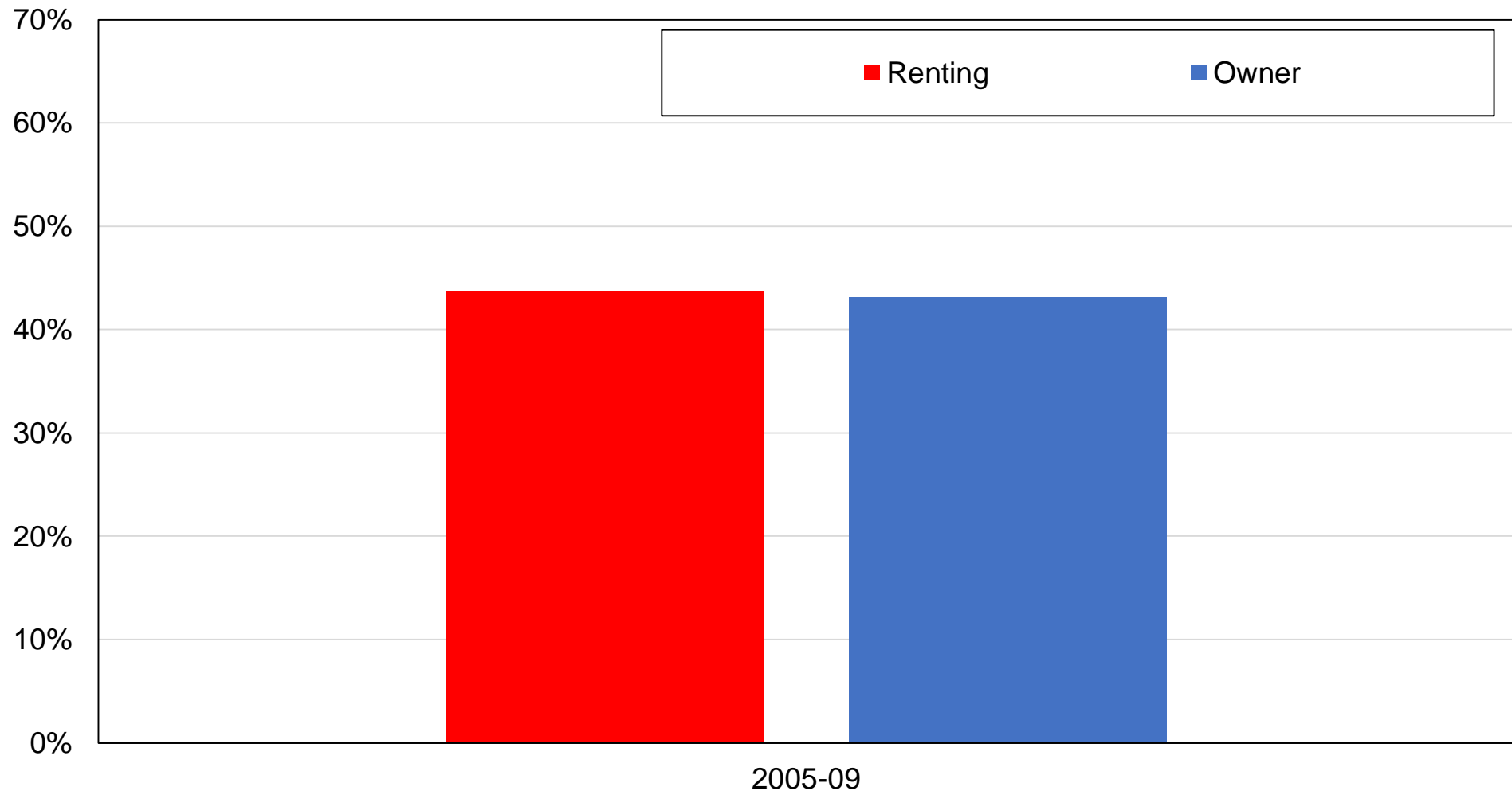


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by church attendance.

The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA7 - Vote for the left by home ownership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by home ownership. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA8 - Vote for the left by employment status**



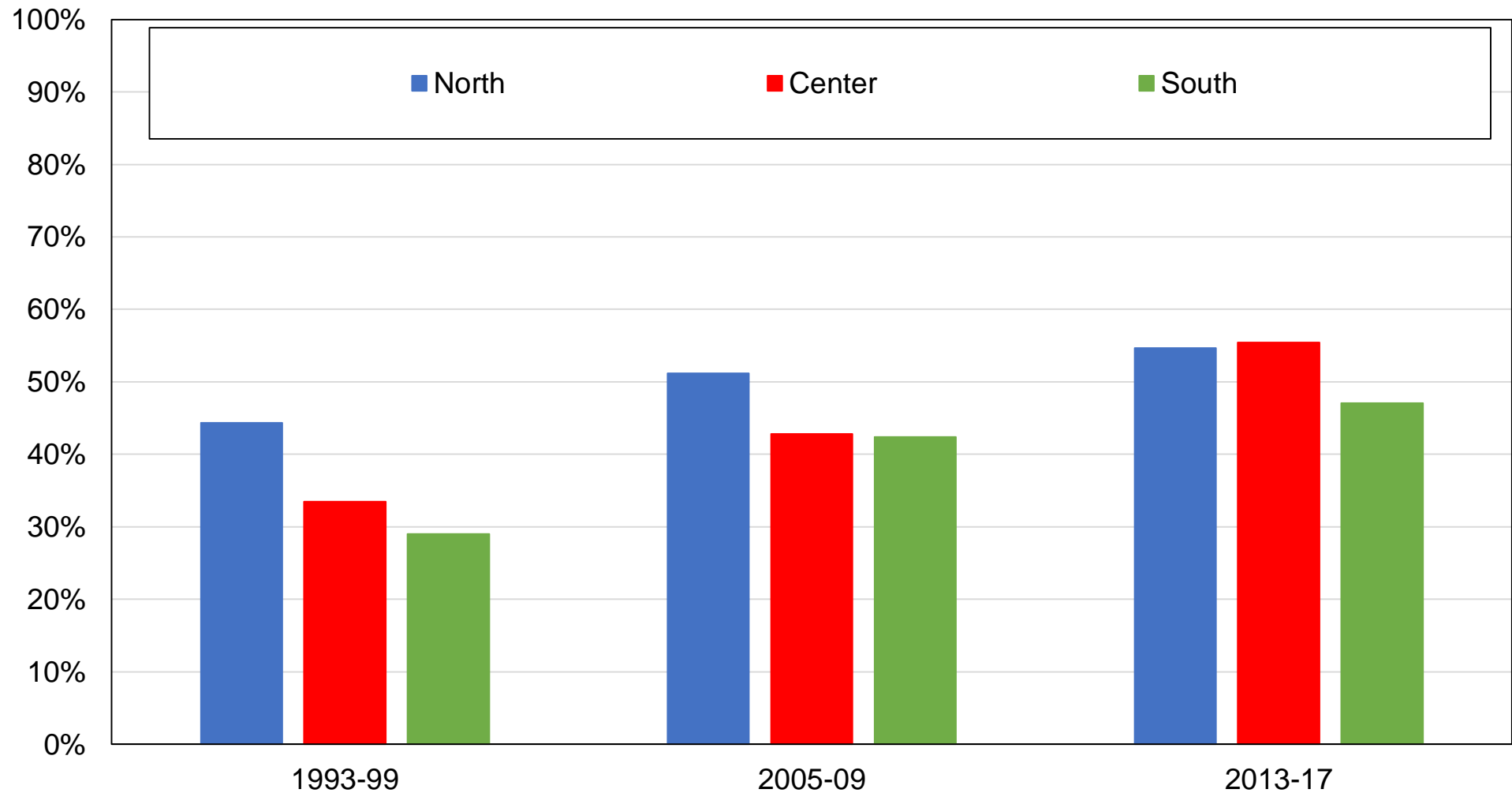
Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by employment status.

The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.



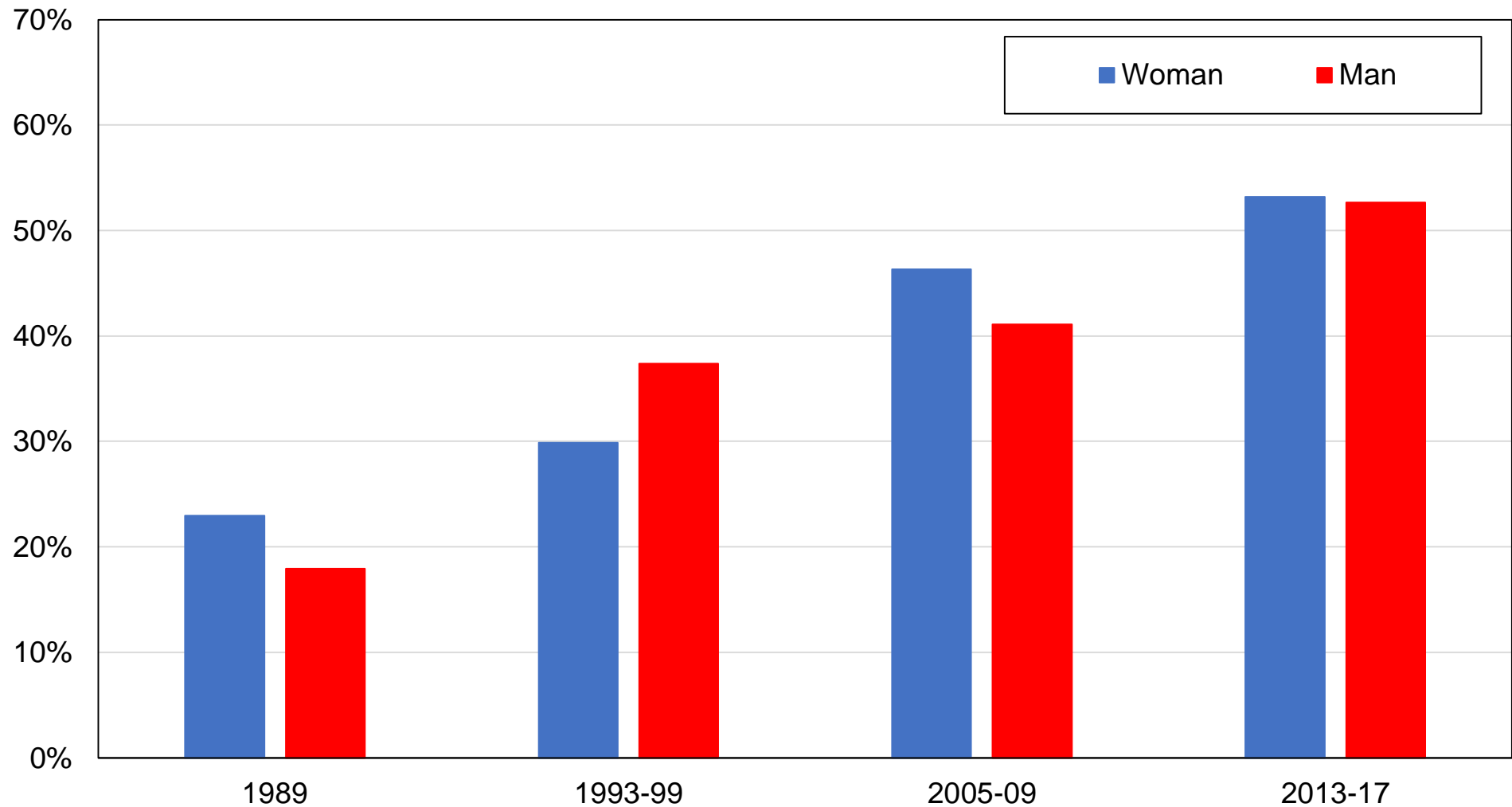
**Figure BA9 - Vote for the left by region**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by region. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

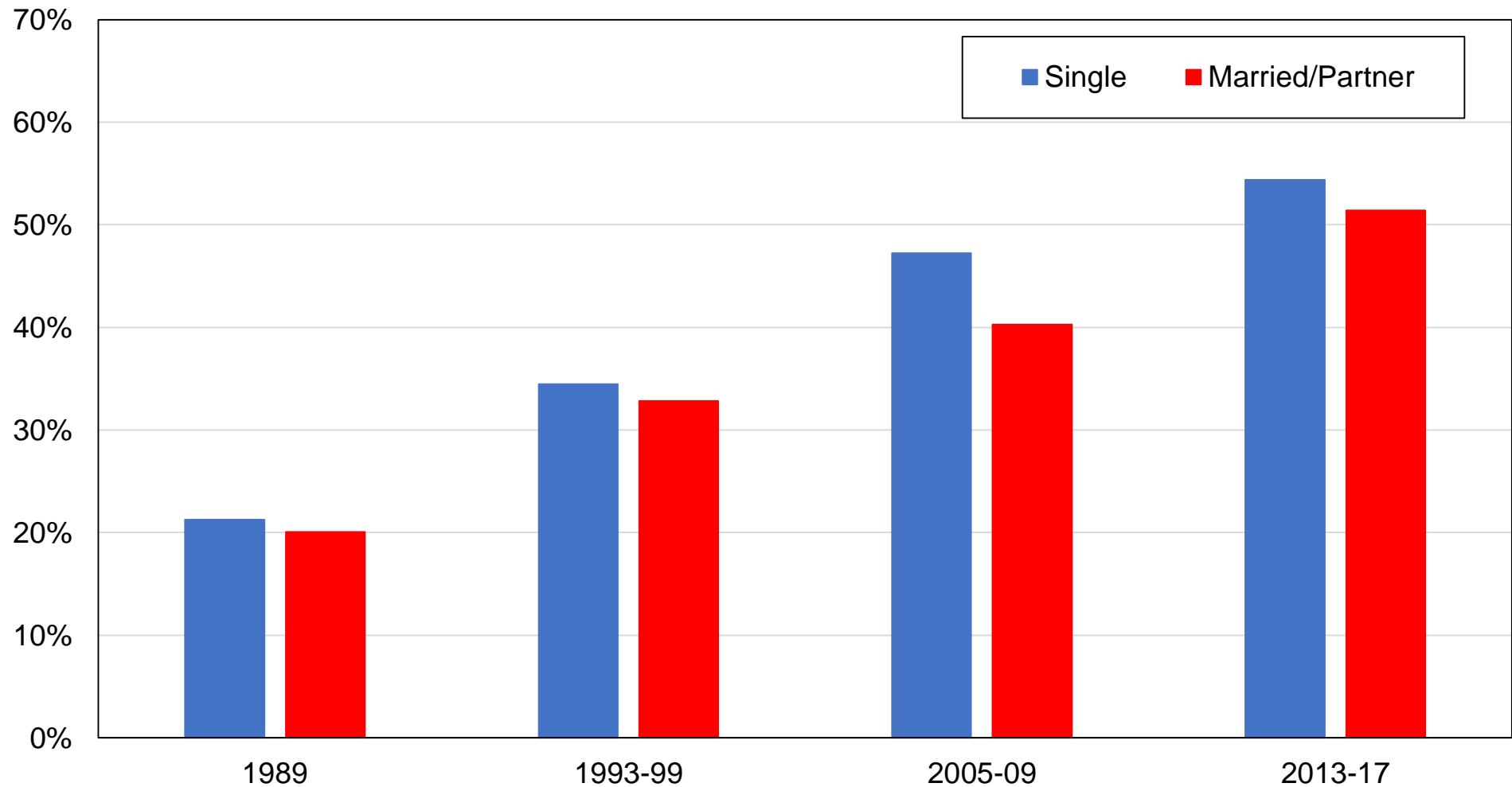
**Figure BA10 - Vote for the left by gender**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by gender. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

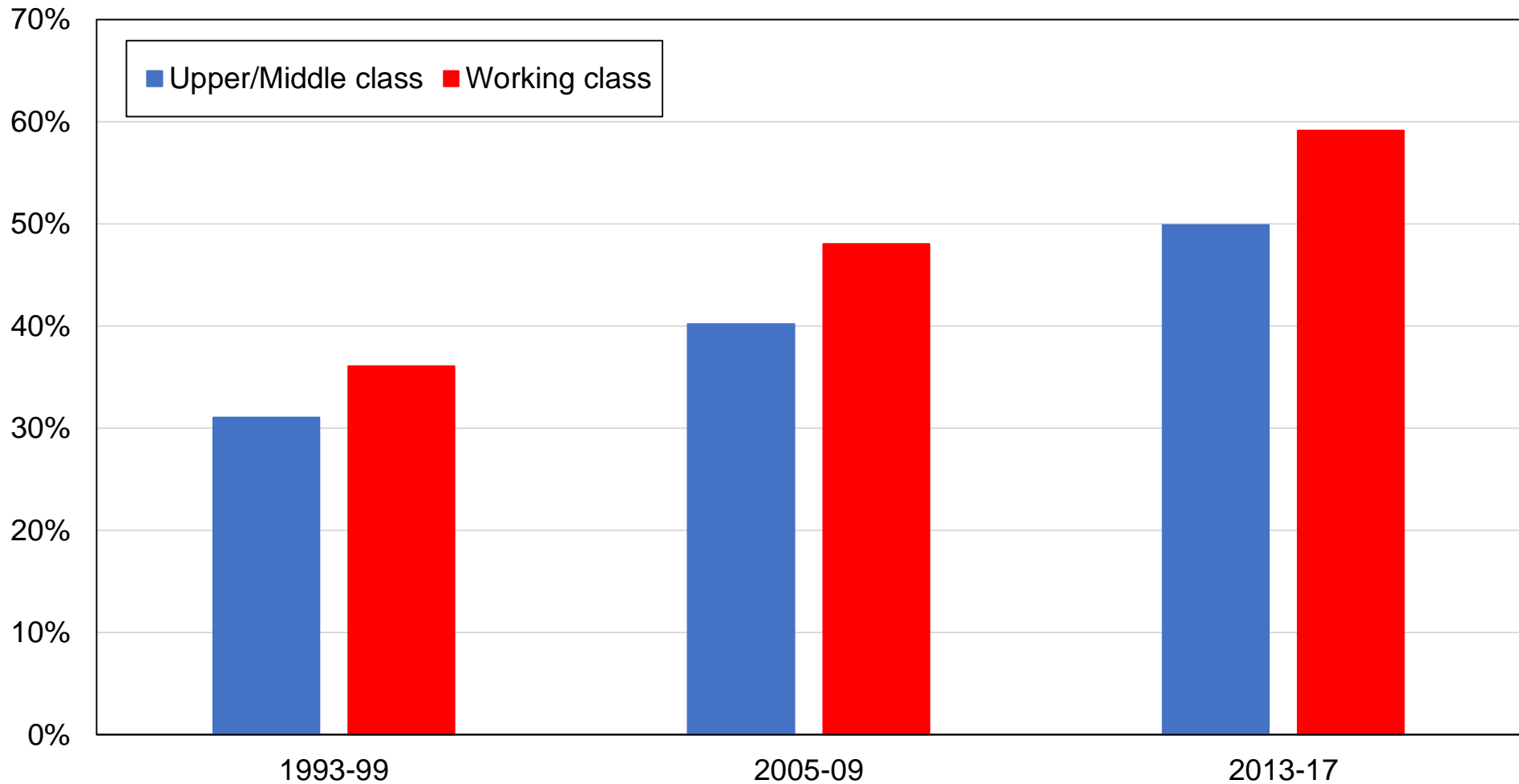
**Figure BA11 - Vote for the left by marital status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by marital status. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

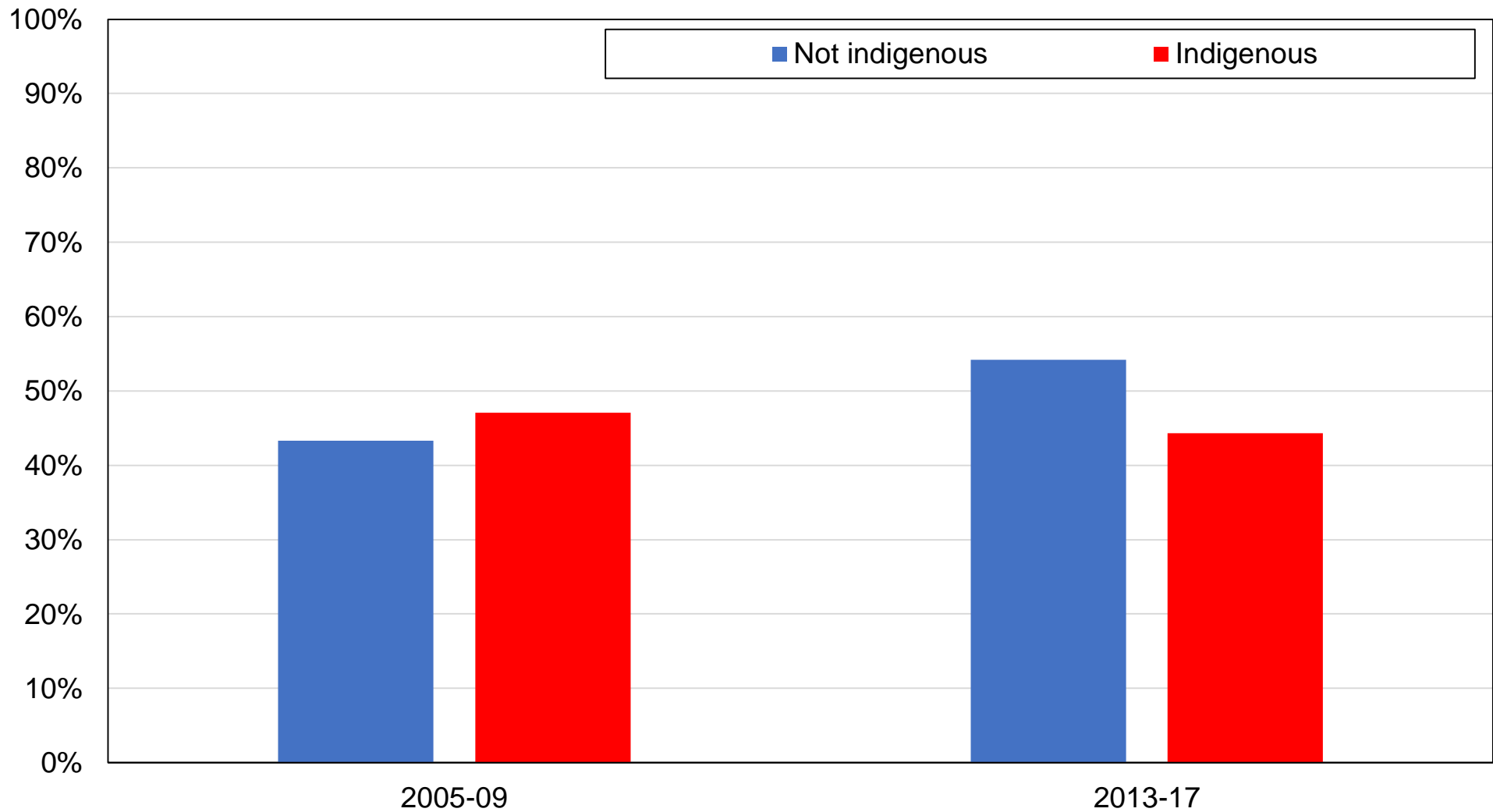
**Figure BA12 - Vote for the left by occupational social class**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by occupational social class. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

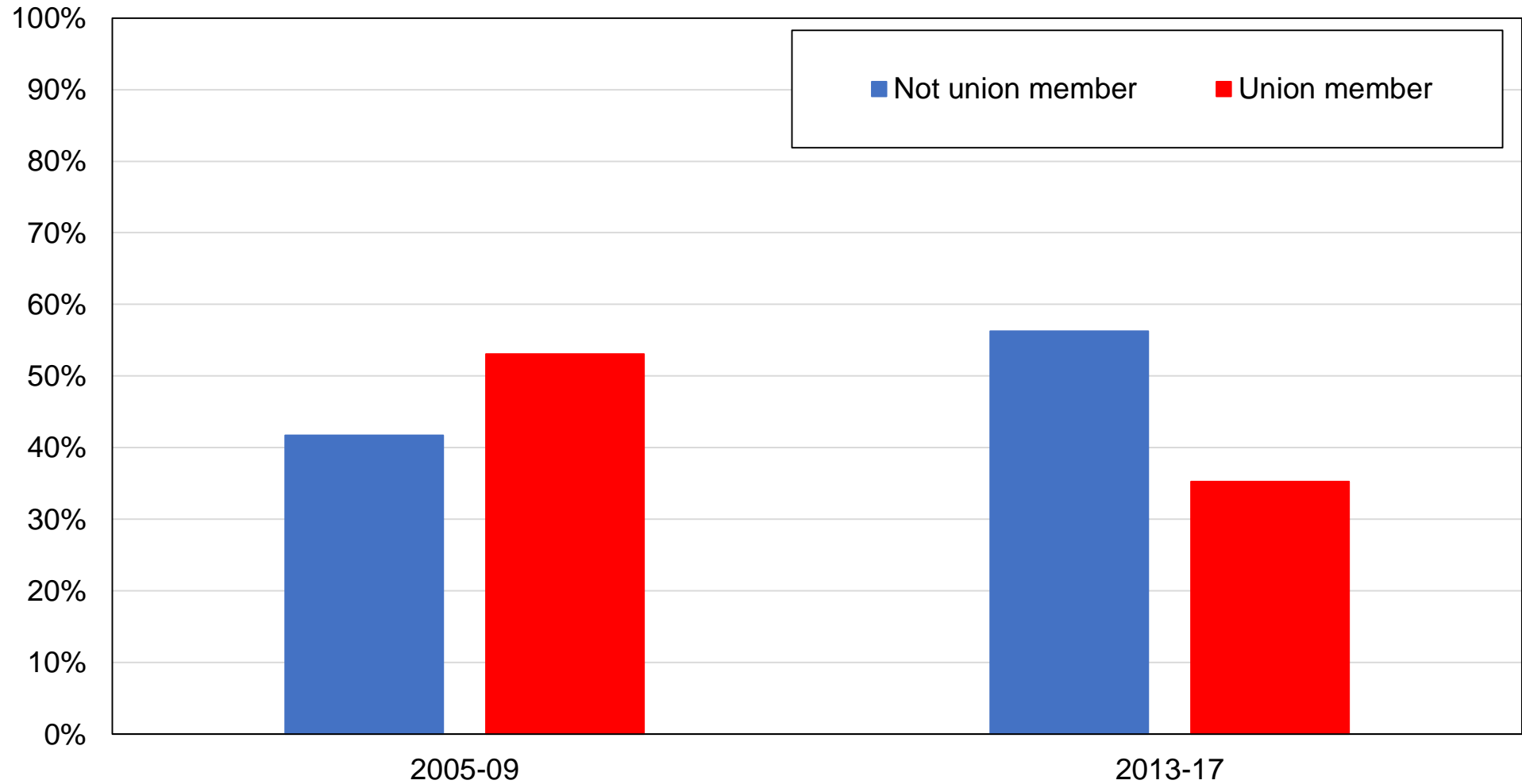
**Figure BA13 - Vote for the left by ethnicity**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by ethnicity. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA14 - Vote for the left by union membership**

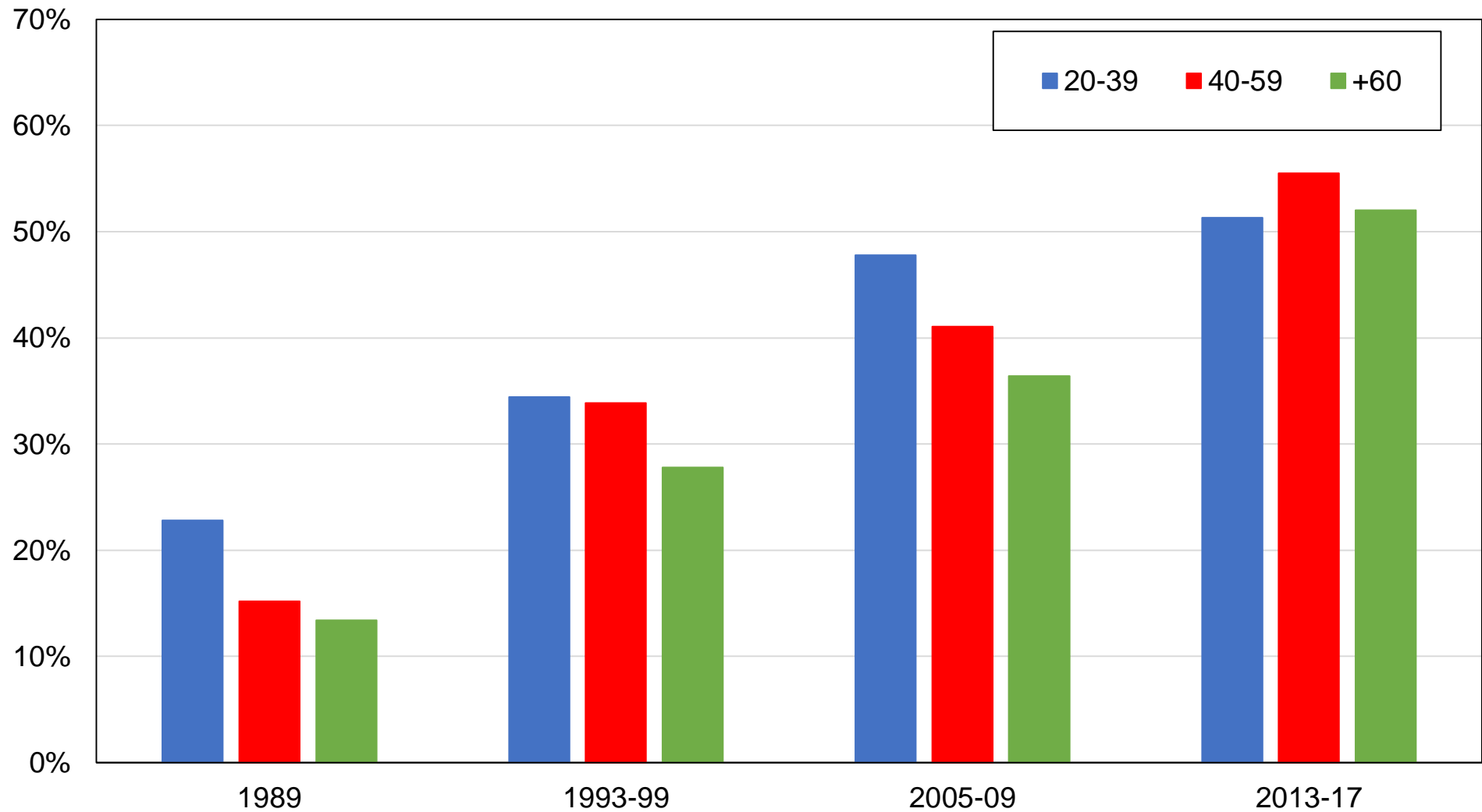


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by union membership.

The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

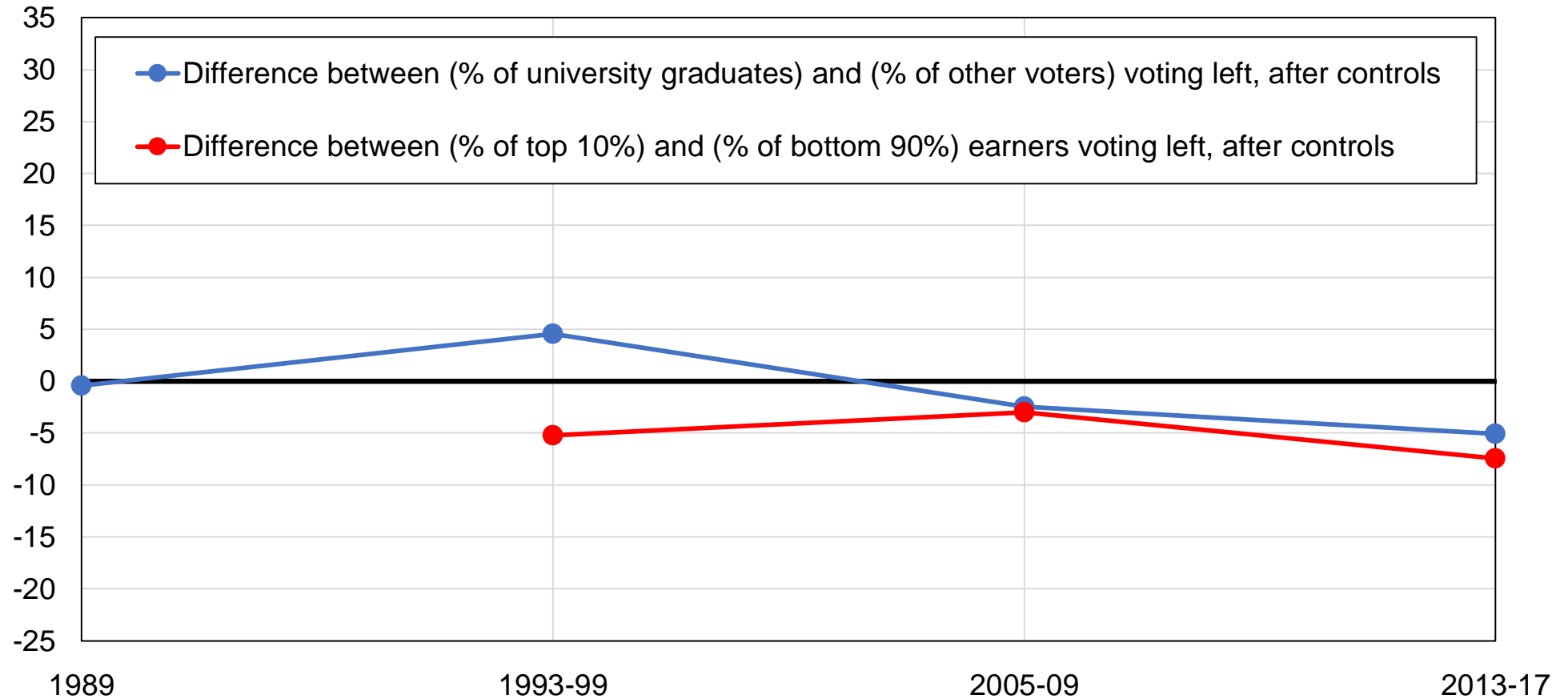
**Figure BA15 - Vote for the left by age group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by center-left/left-wing parties by age group. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA16 - Vote for the left among university graduates and top-income voters, after controls**

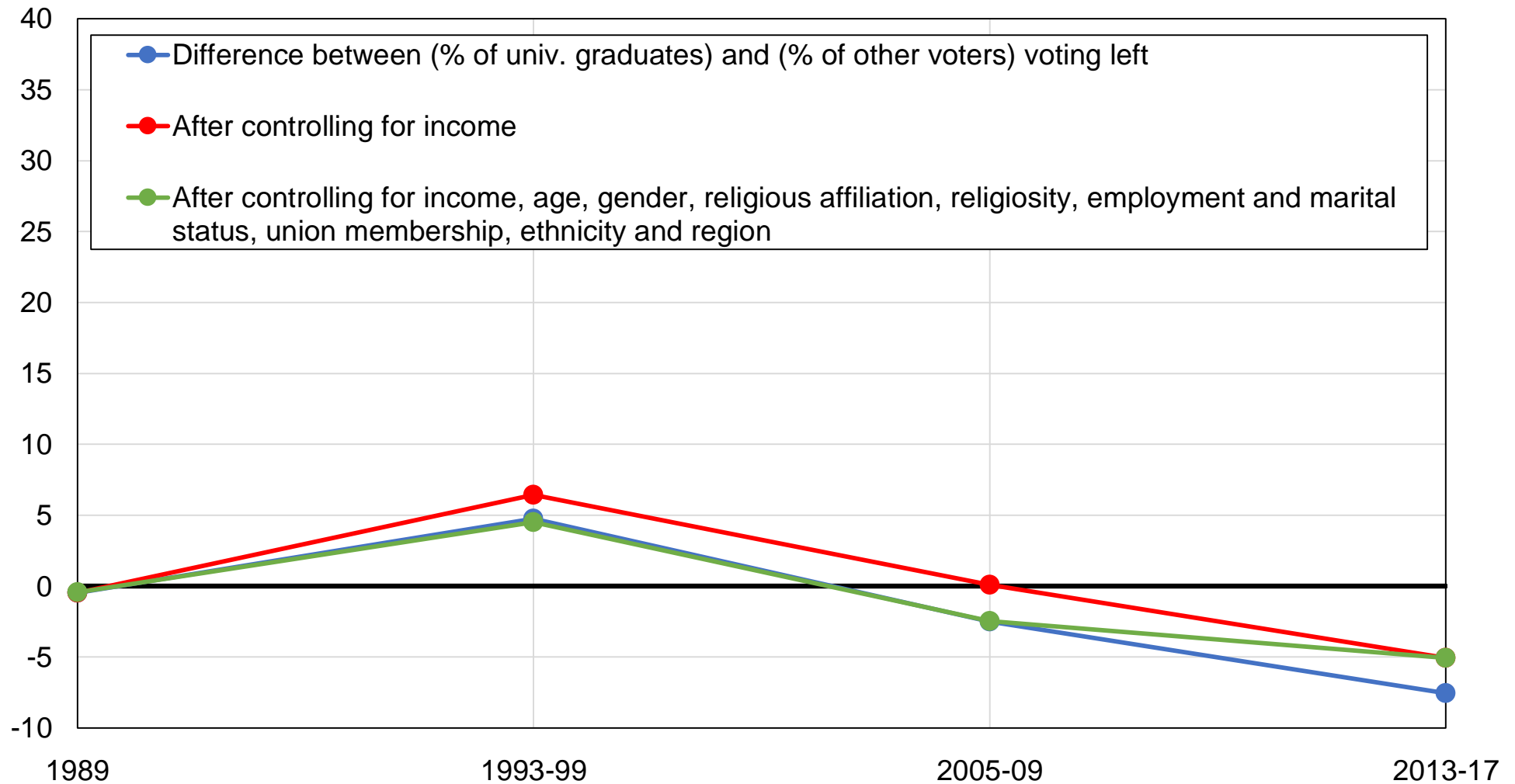


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of top-income and highest-educated voters for center-left/left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religious affiliation, religiosity, employment and marital status, union membership, ethnicity and region. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.



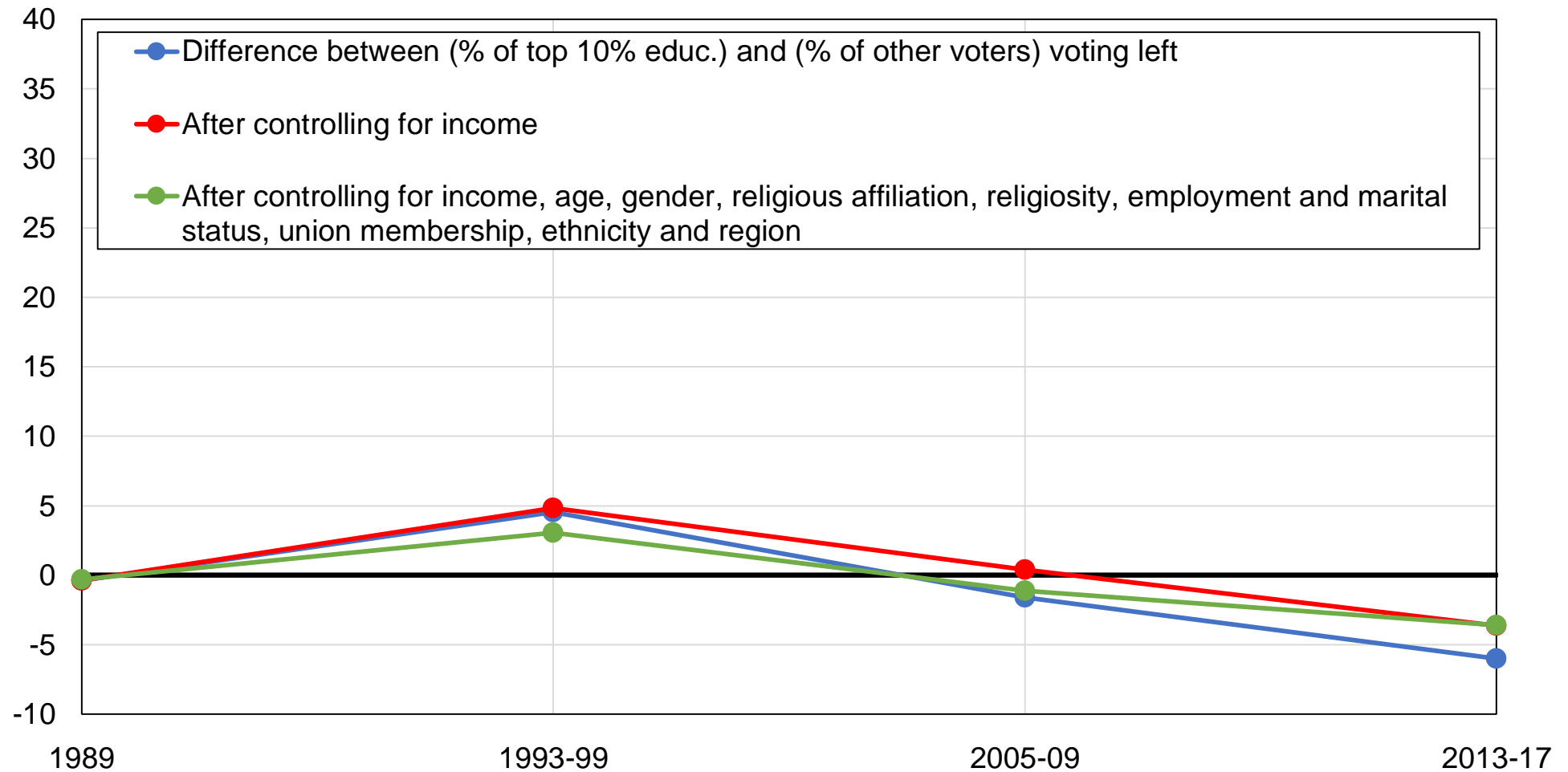
**Figure BA17 - Vote for the left among university graduates**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

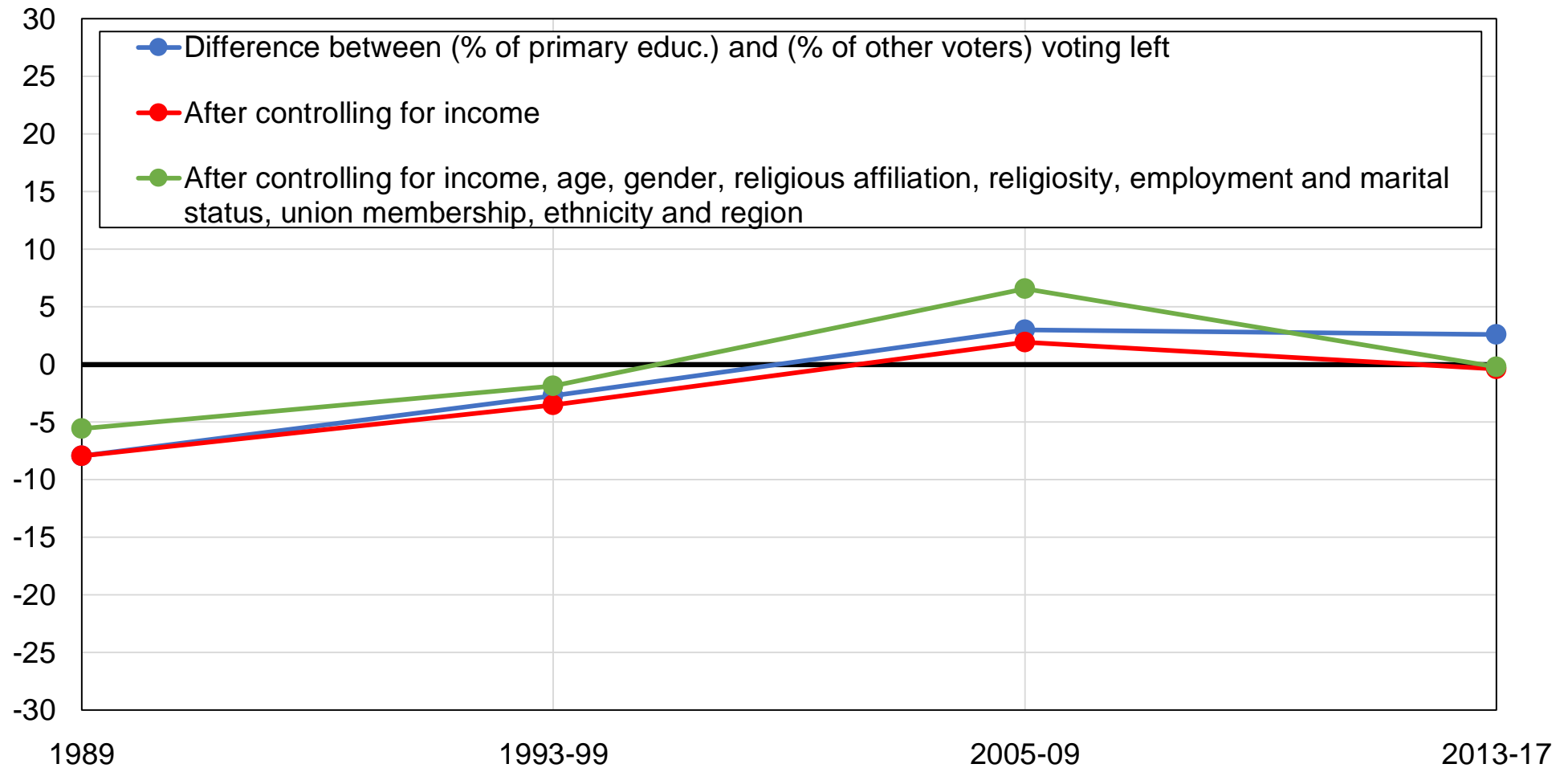
Figure BA18 - Vote for the left among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

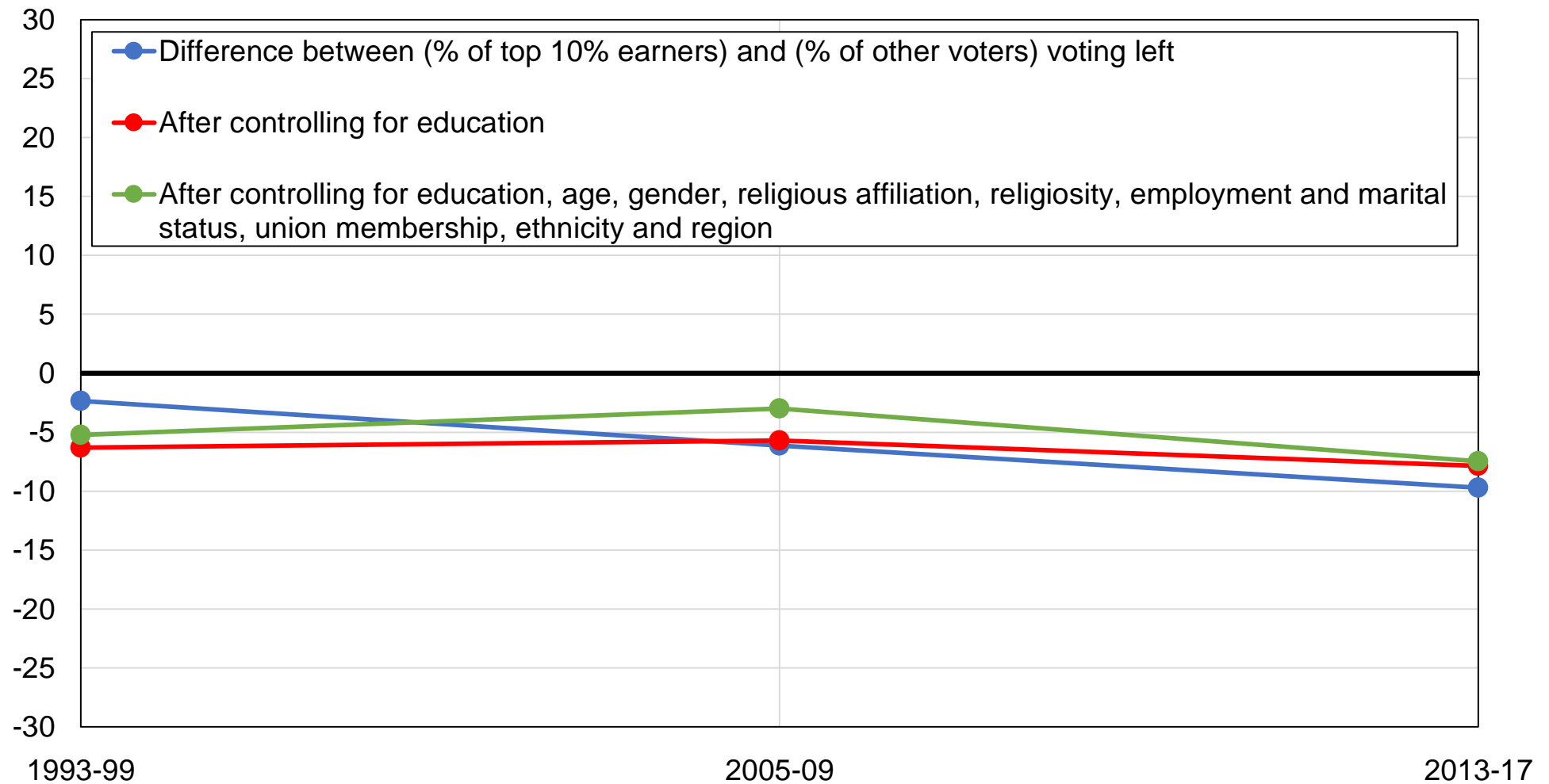
**Figure BA19 - Vote for the left among primary educated voters**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of primary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

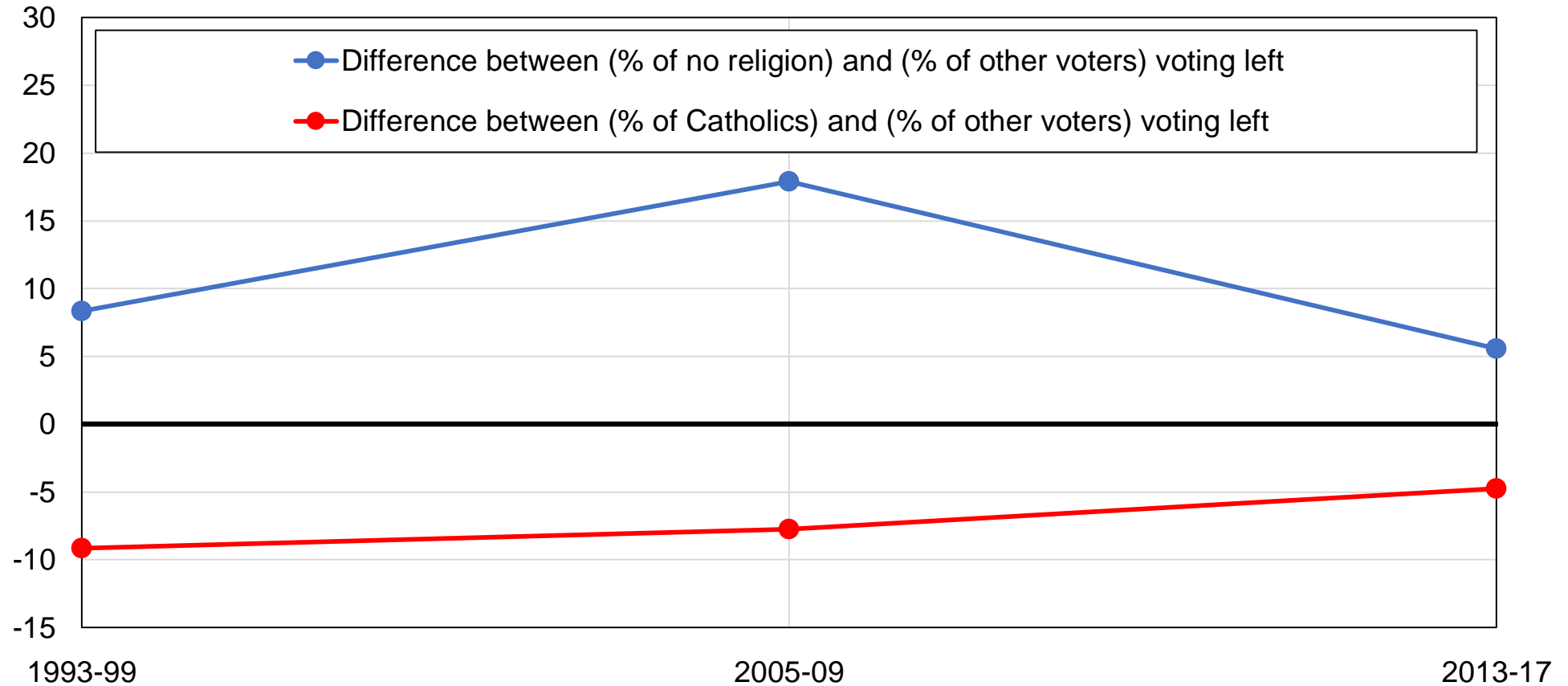
**Figure BA20 - Vote for the left among top 10% earners**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

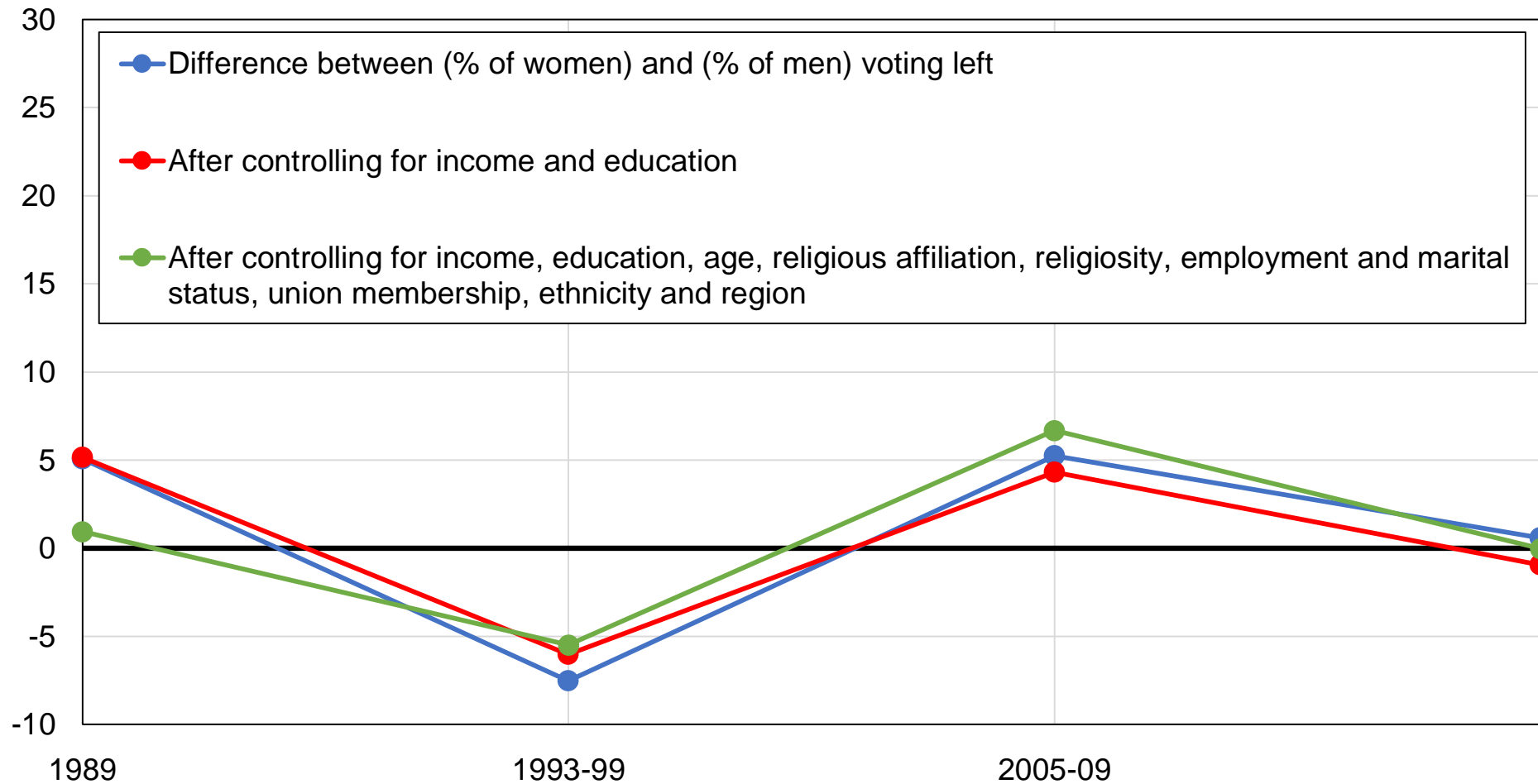
**Figure BA21 - Vote for the left among Catholics and voters with no religion, after controls**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters with no religion and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, as well as the same difference between Catholics and others voters, after controlling for education, income, age, gender, religiosity, employment and marital status, union membership, ethnicity and region. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

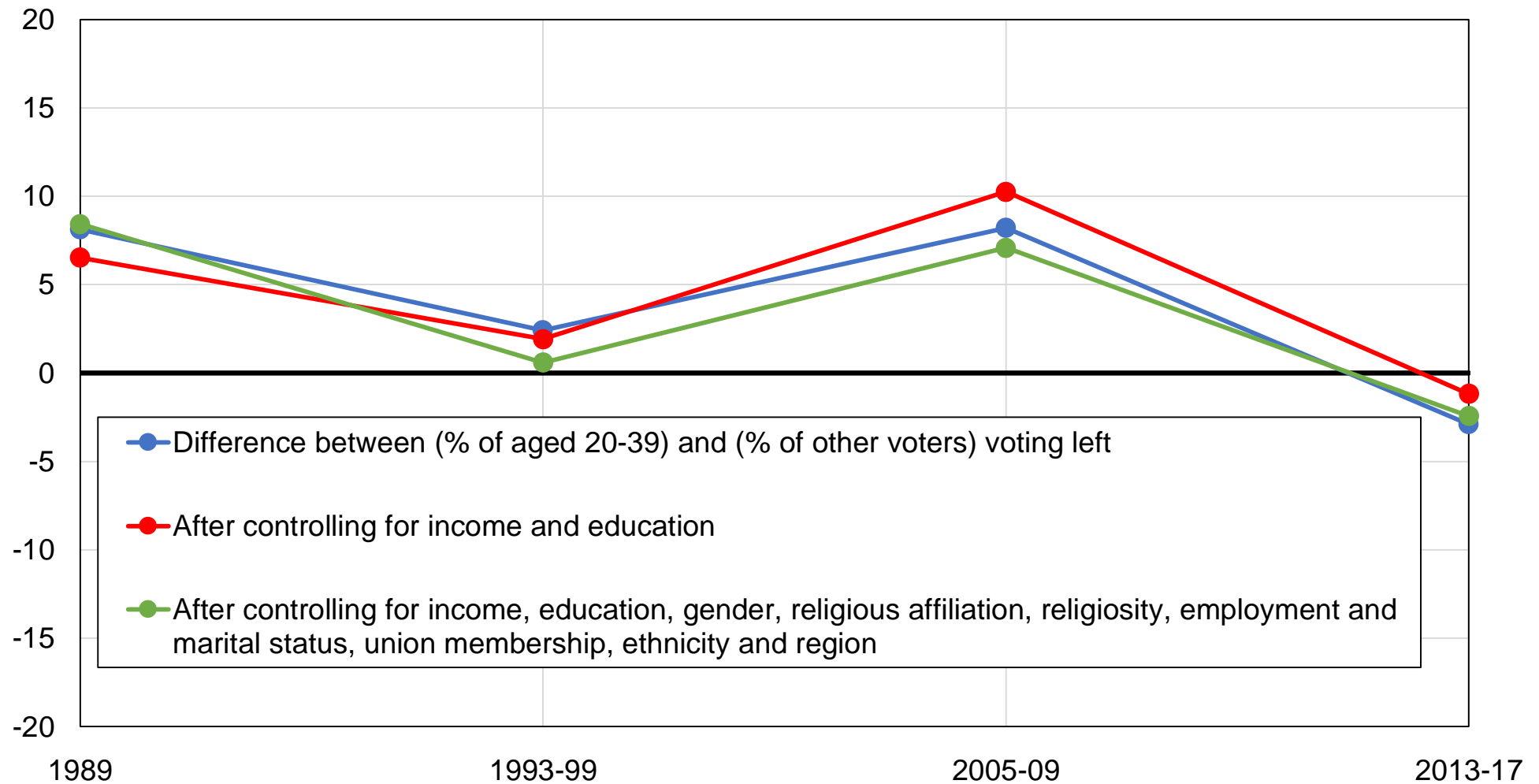
**Figure BA22 - Vote for the left among women, after controls**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controls. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

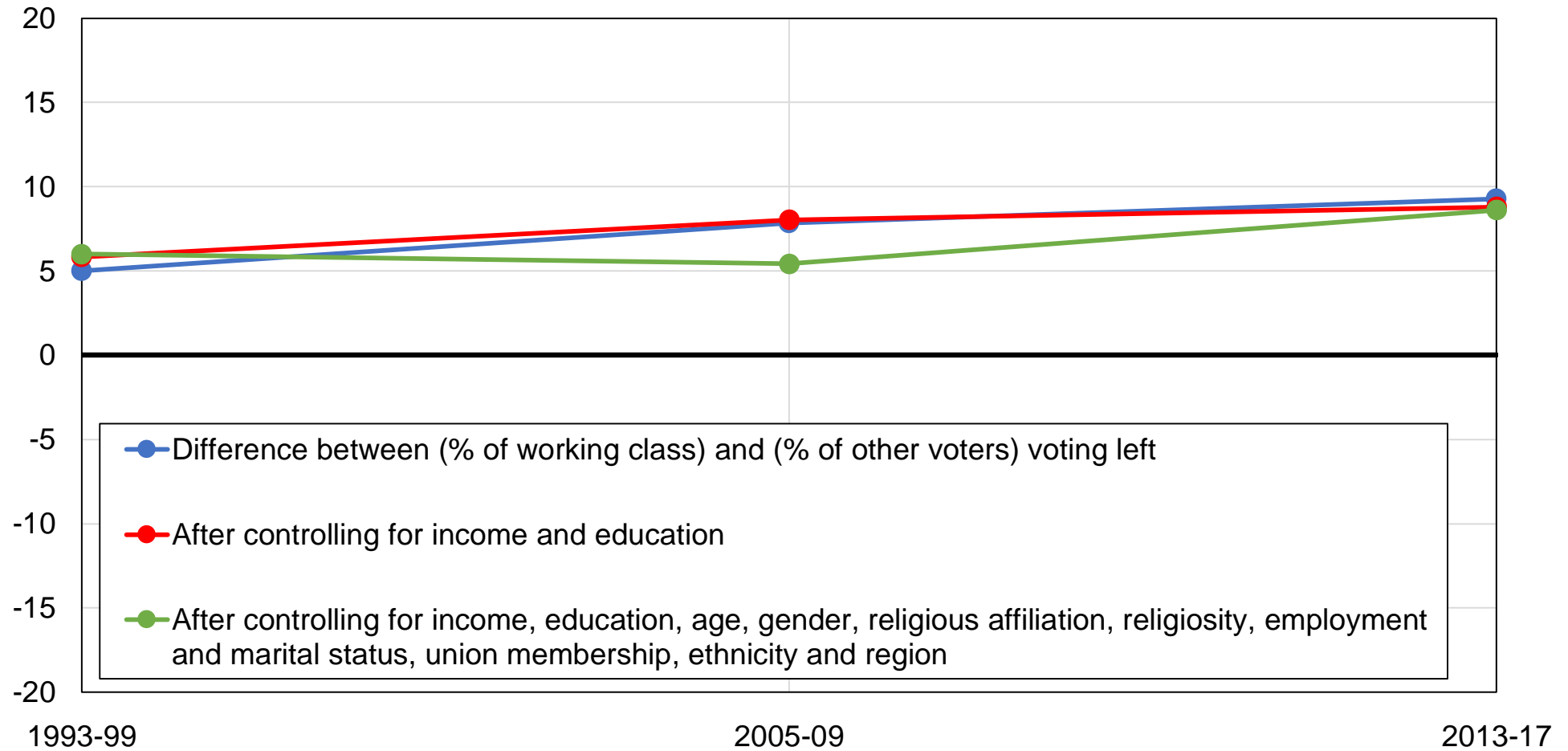
**Figure BA23 - Vote for the left among young voters**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20-39 and the share of voters older than 40 voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.

**Figure BA24 - Vote for the left among the working class**

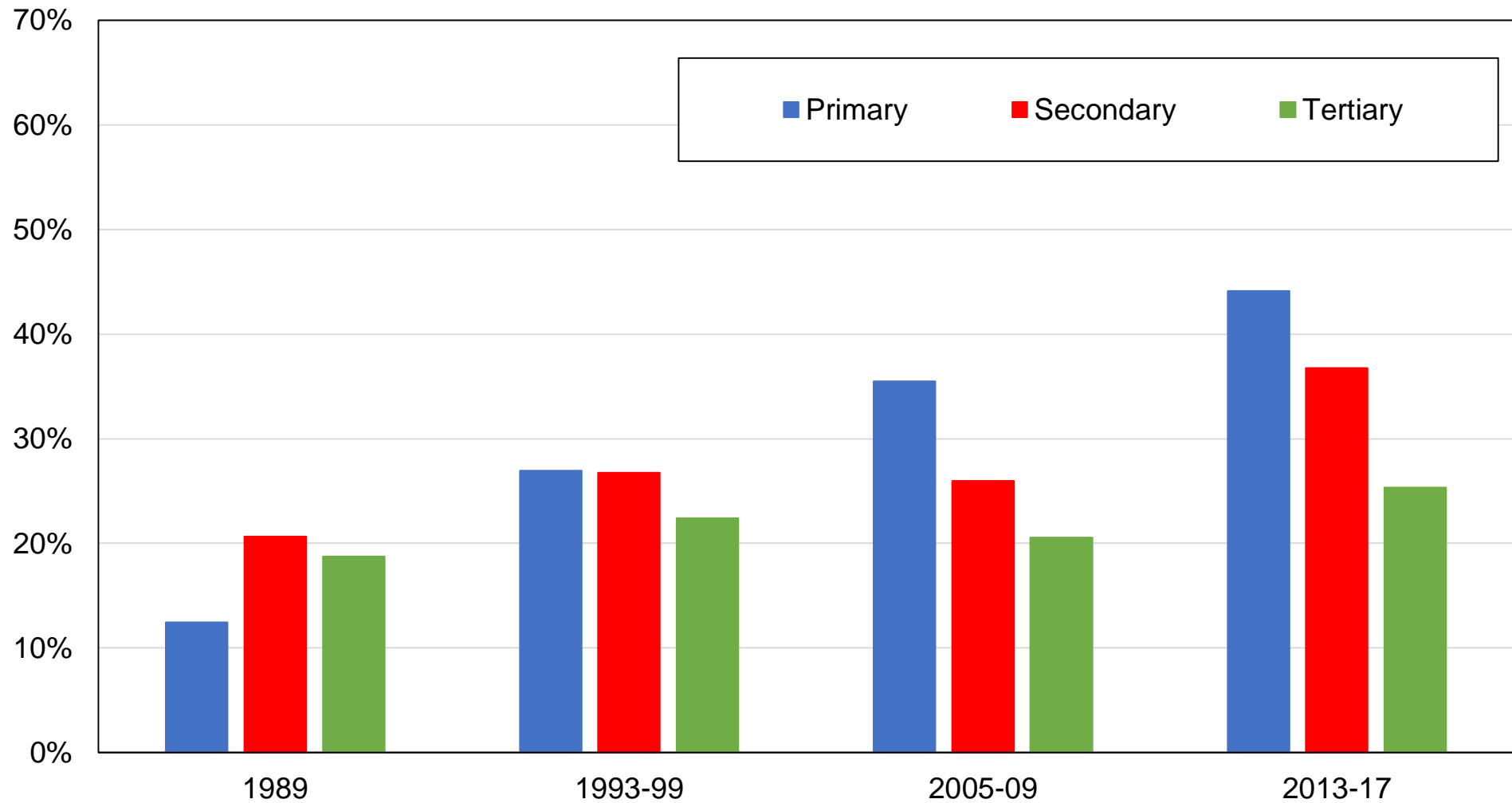


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters belonging to the working class and the share of other voters voting for center-left/left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables. The left is defined as Concertación minus DC plus other left-wing parties that do not belong to the center-left alliance.



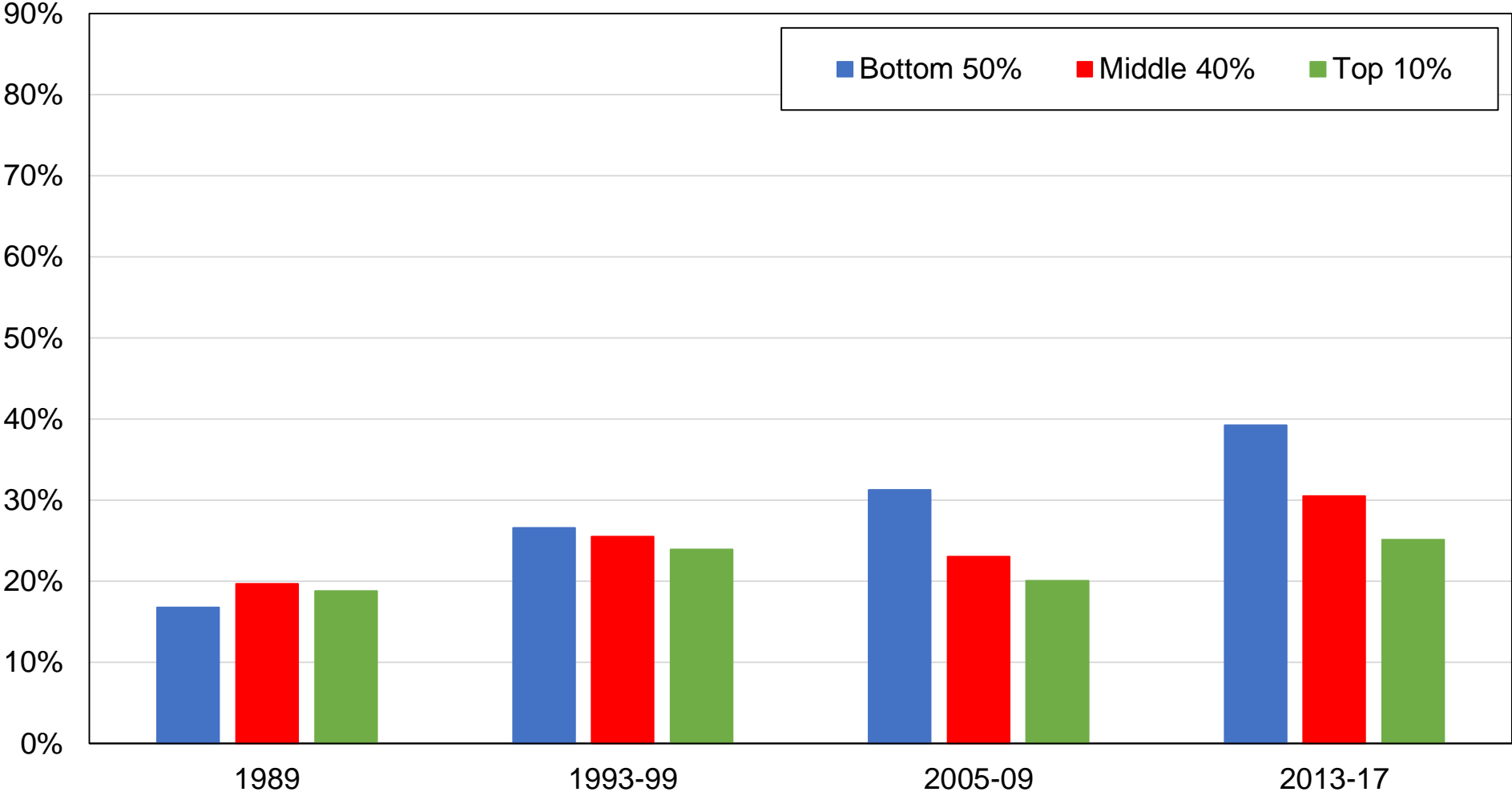
**Figure BB1 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by education level**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

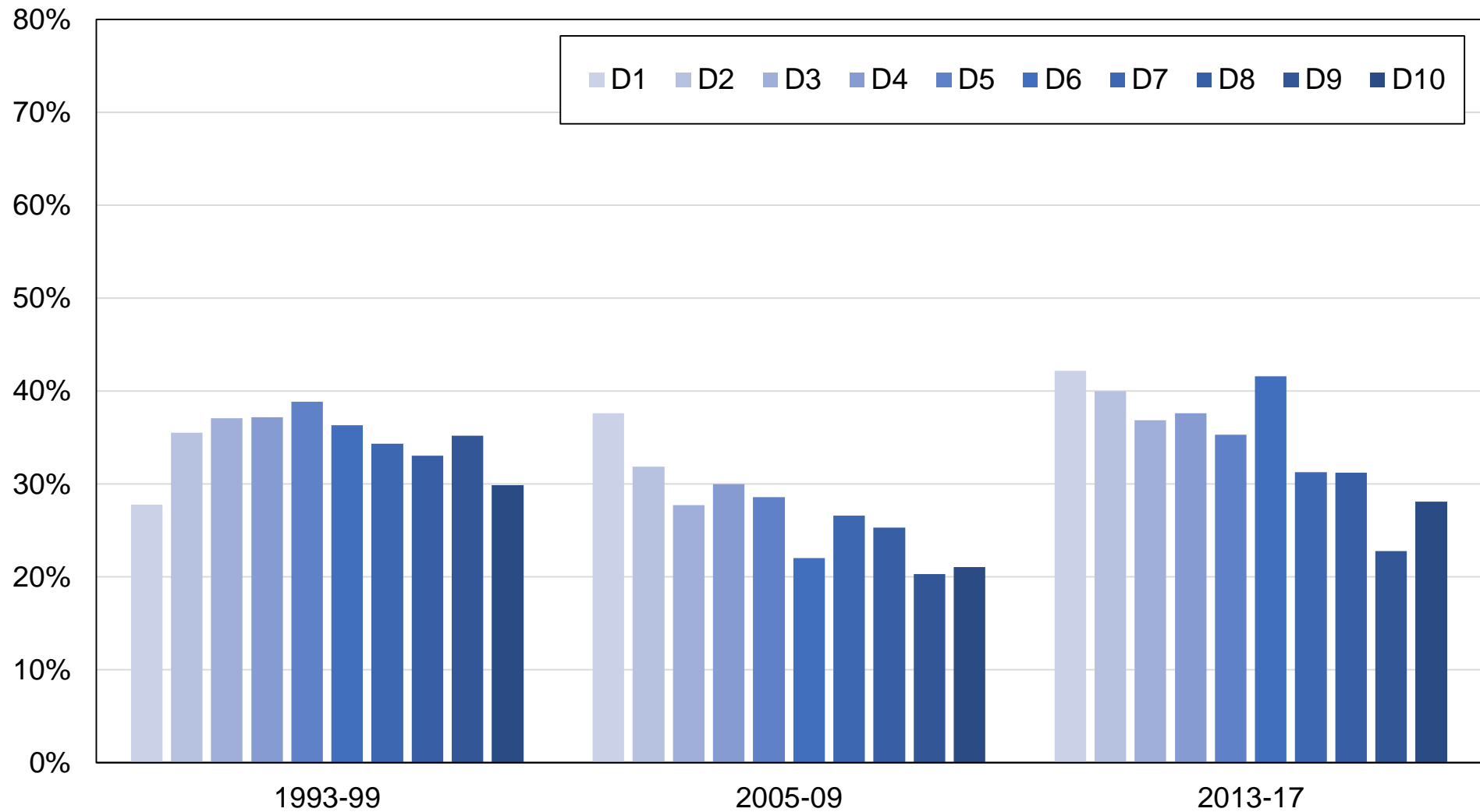
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by education level.

**Figure BB2 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by education group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by education group.

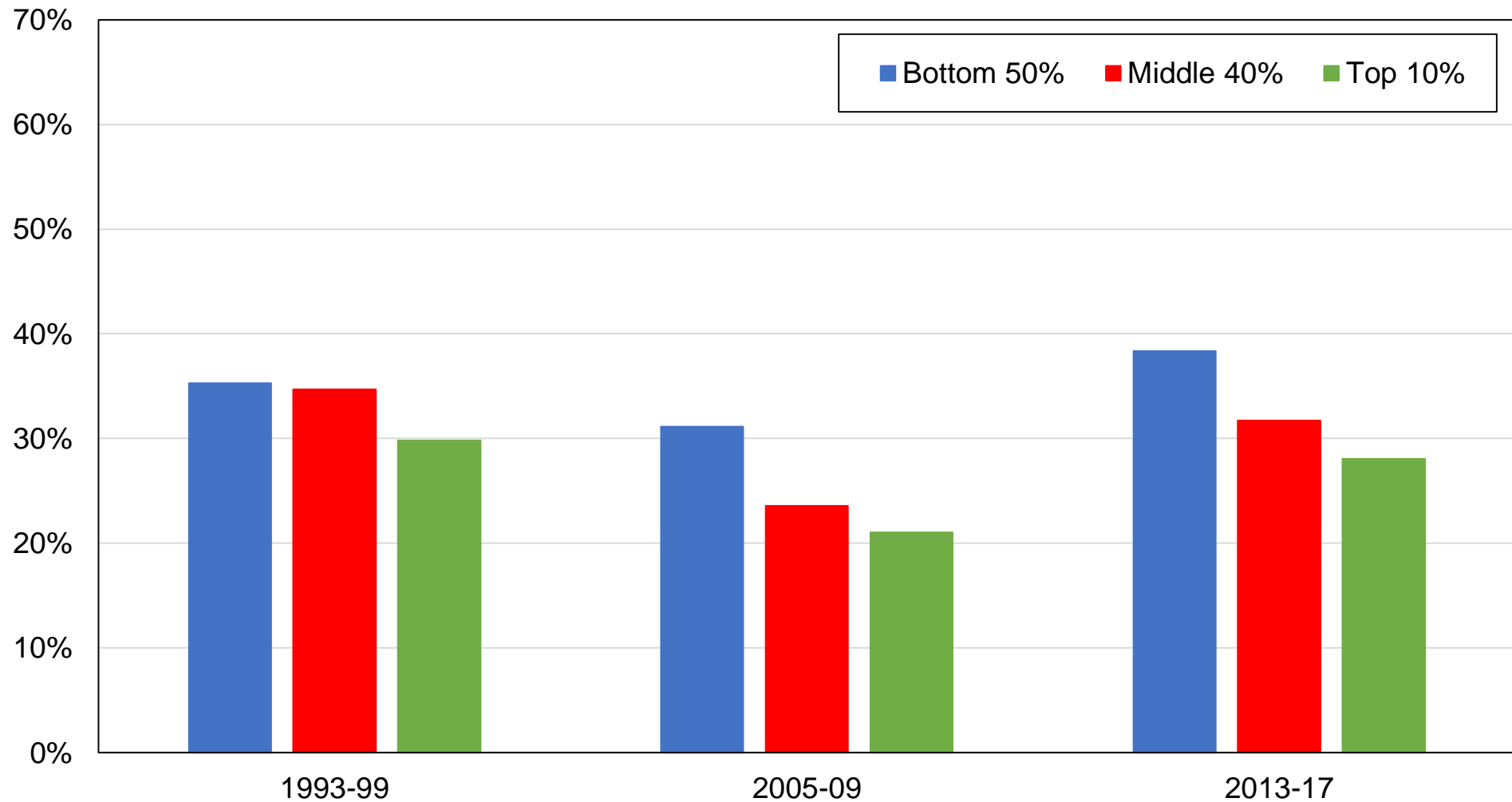
**Figure BB3 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by income decile**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by income decile.

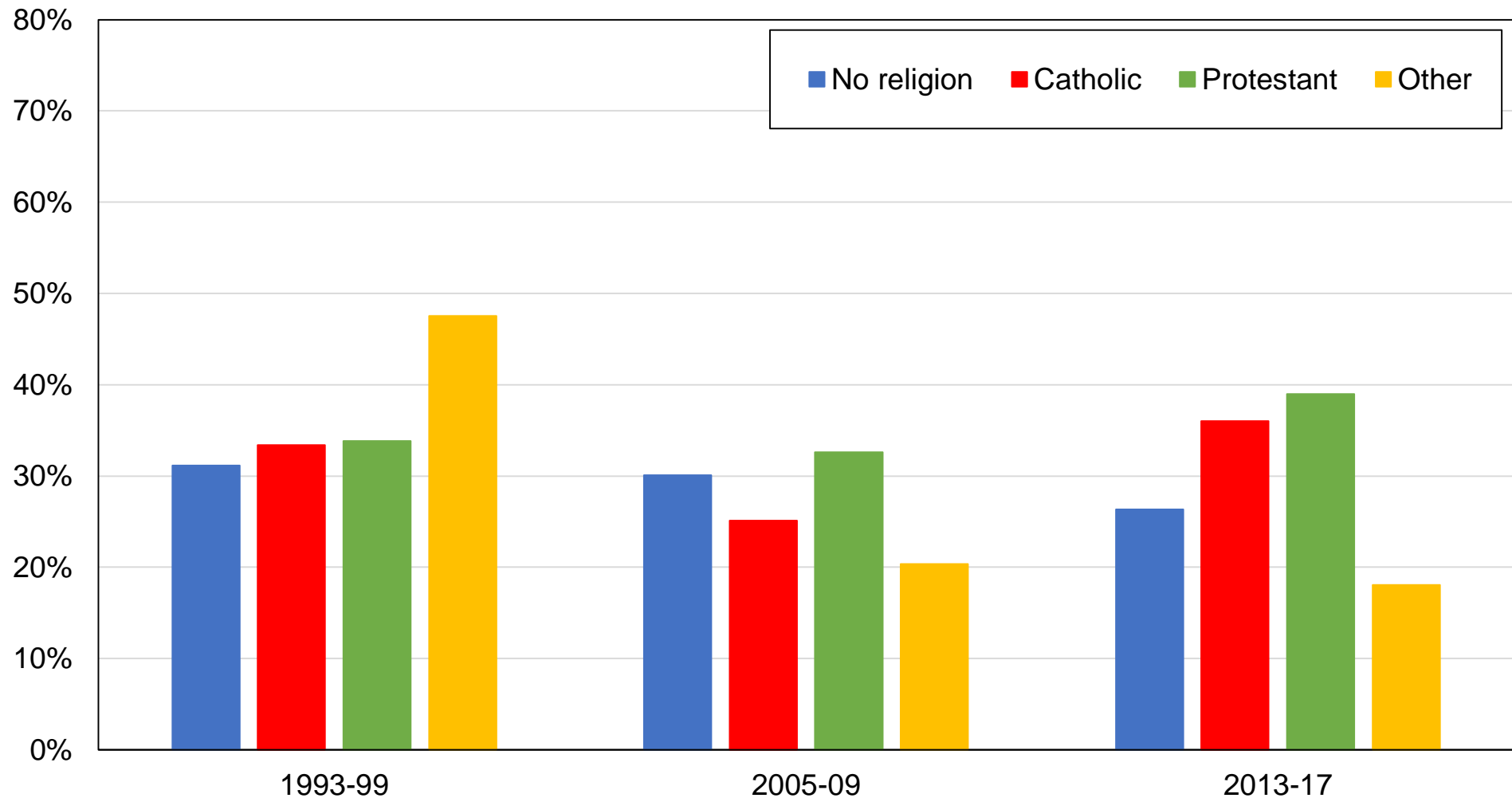
**Figure BB4 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by income group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by income group.

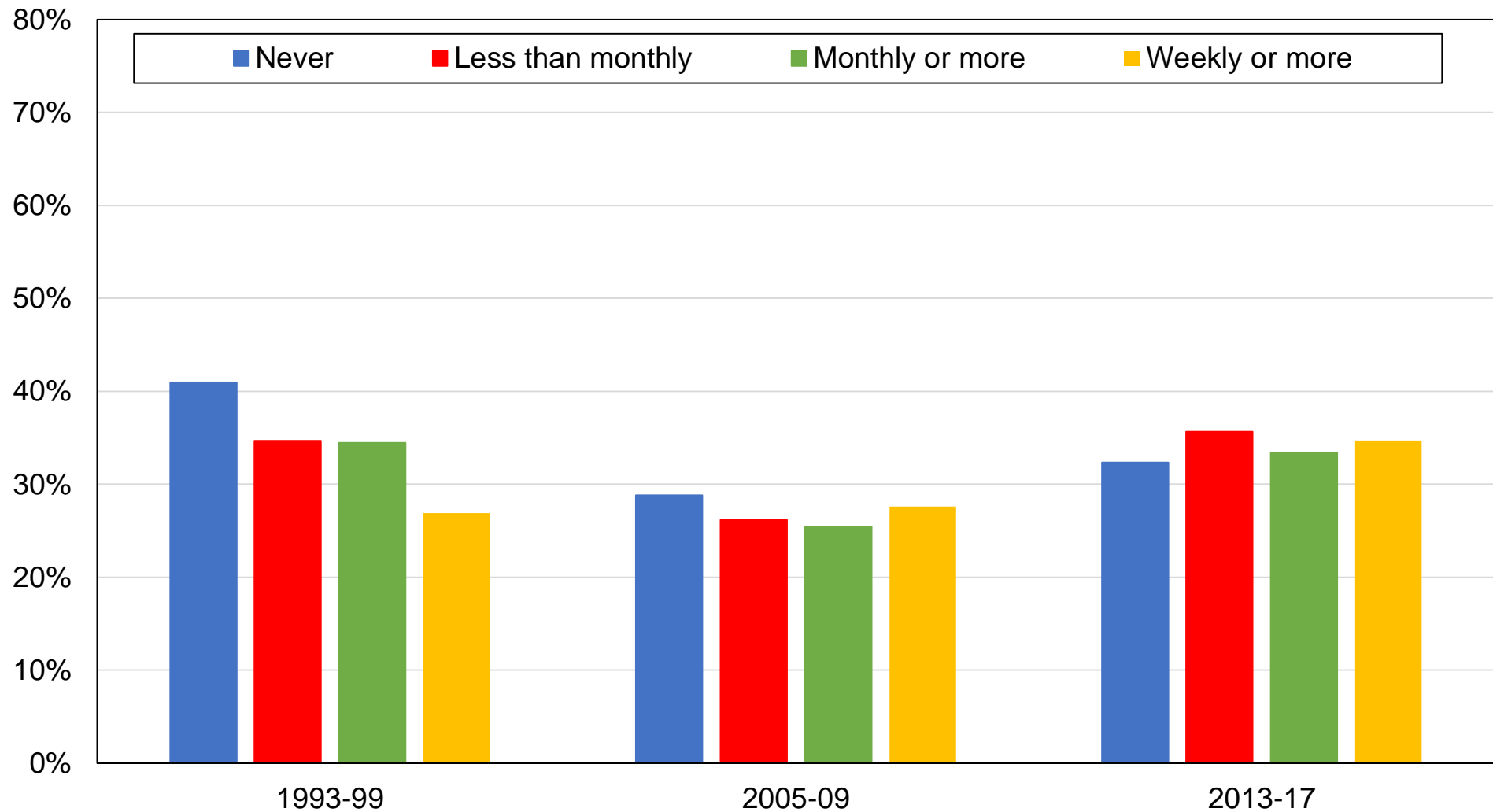
**Figure BB5 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by religious affiliation**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by religious affiliation.

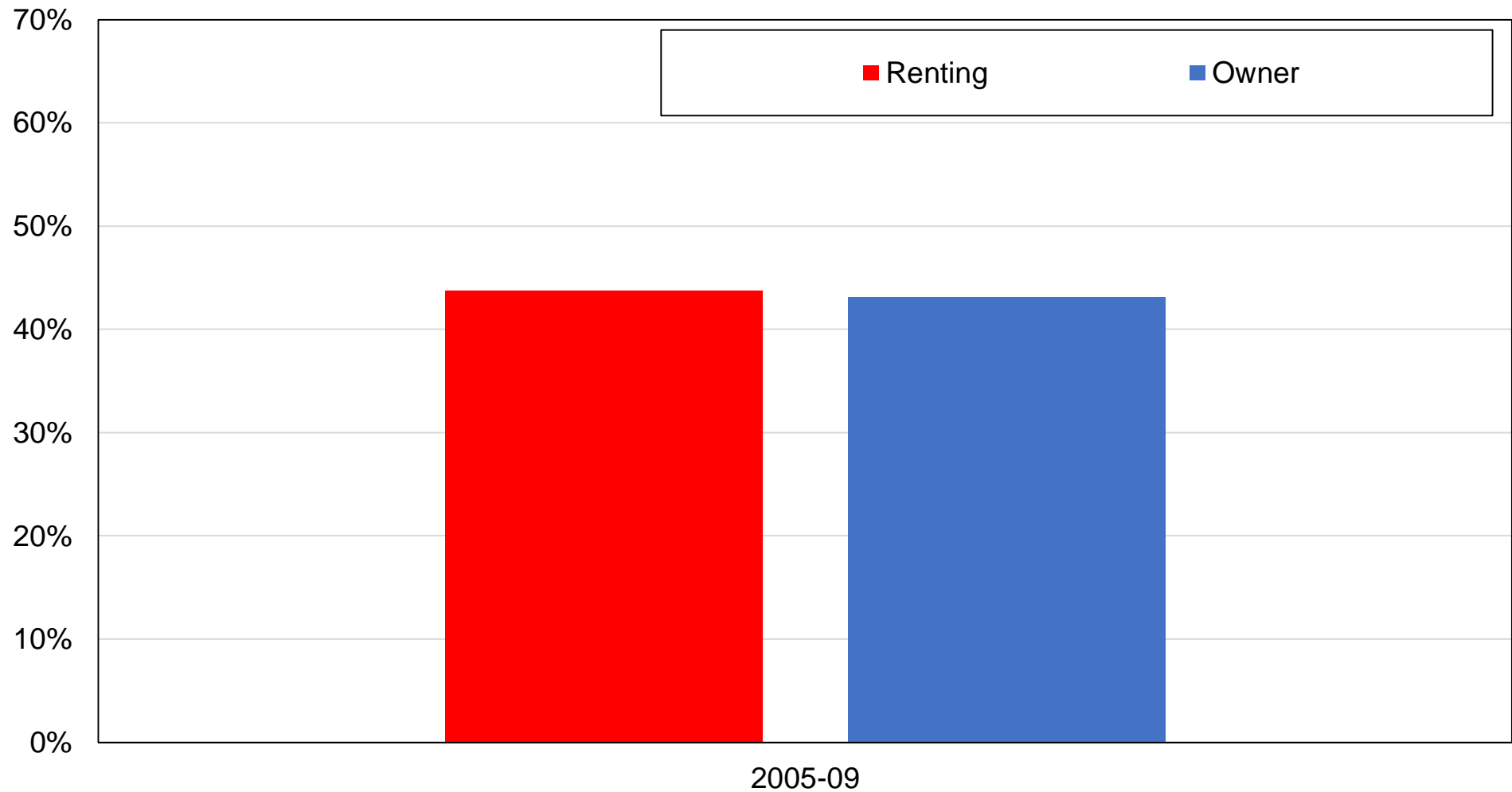
**Figure BB6 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by church attendance**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by church attendance.

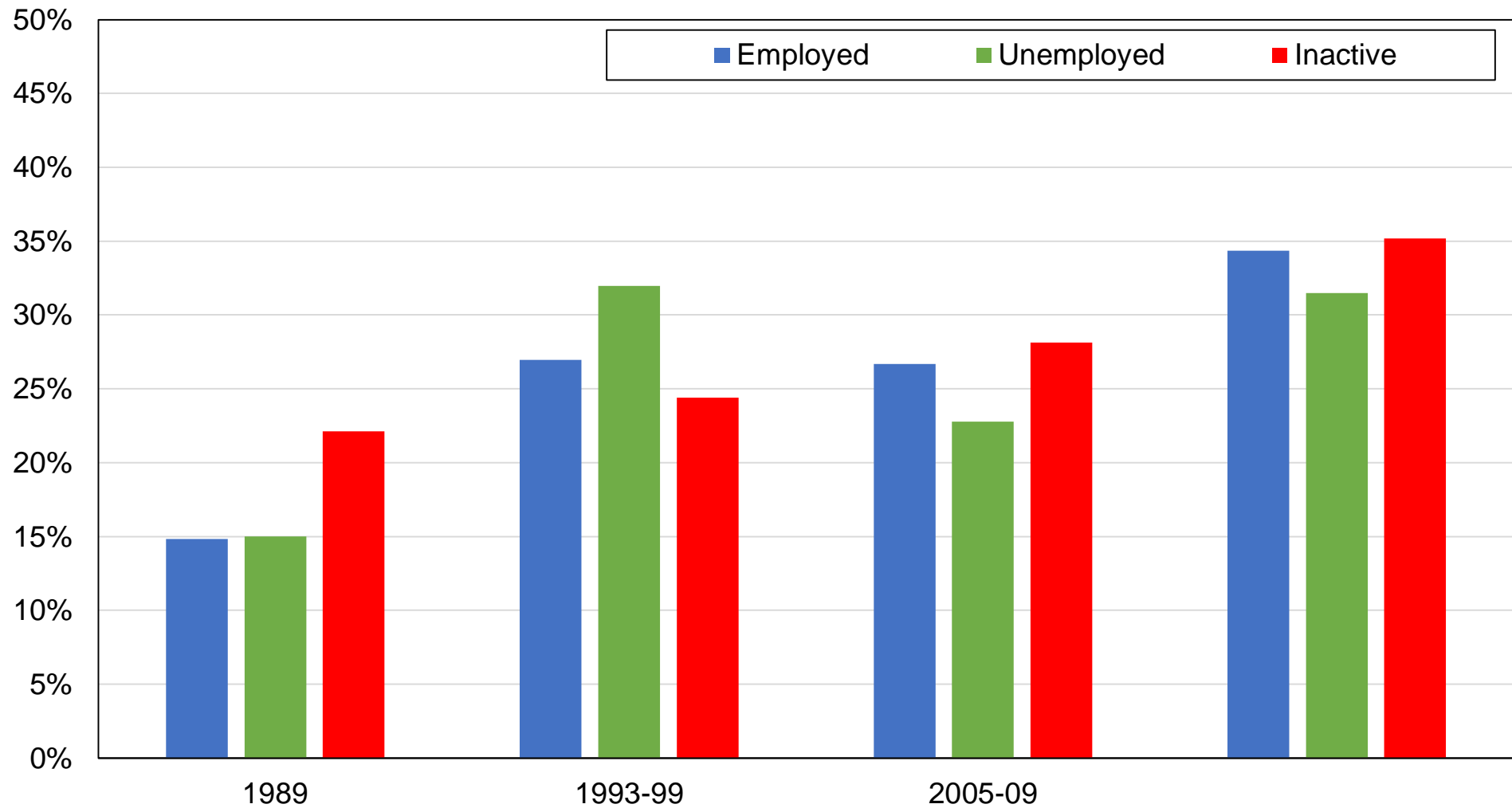
**Figure BB7 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by home ownership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by home ownership.

**Figure BB8 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by employment status**

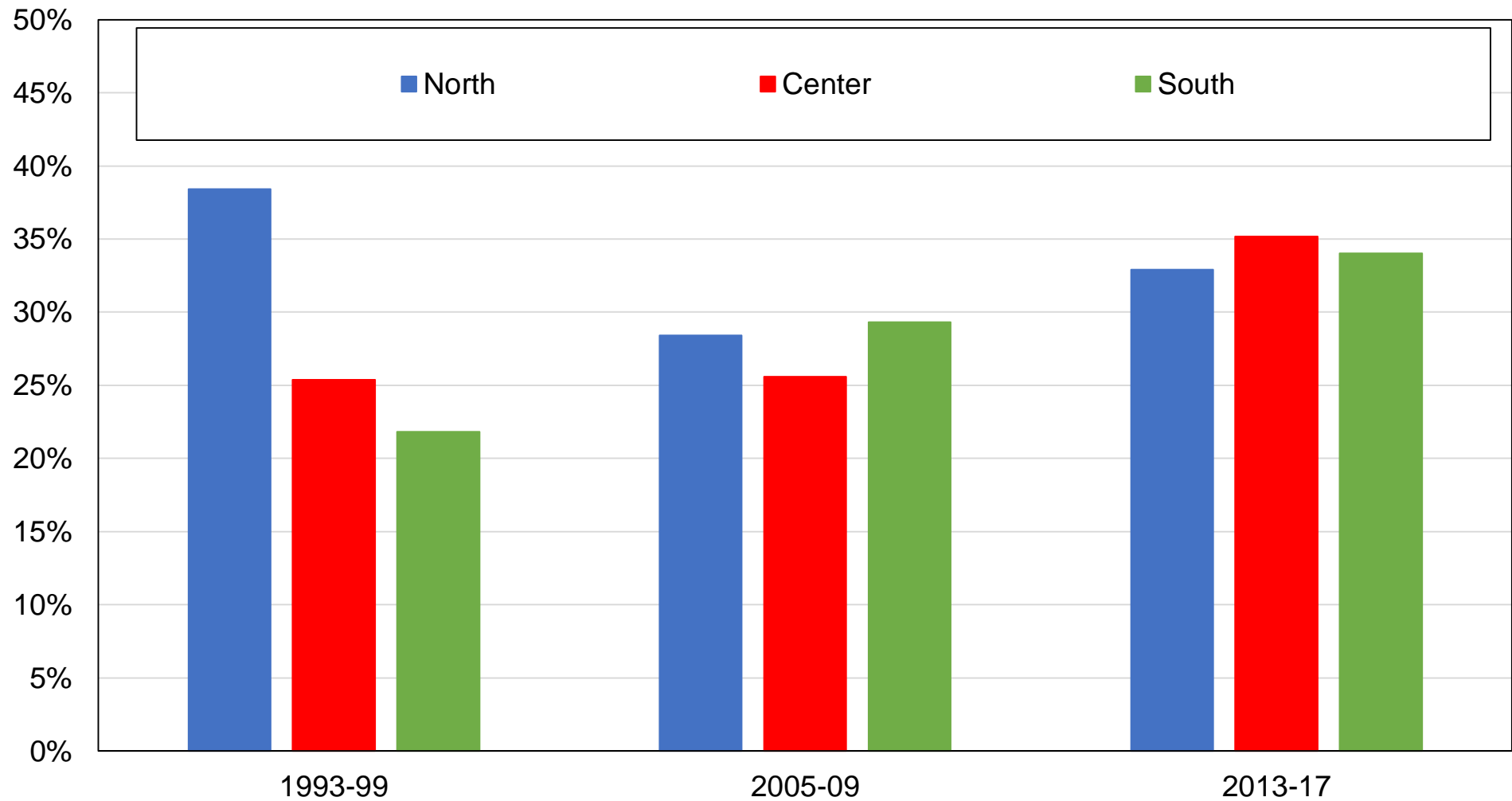


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by employment status.



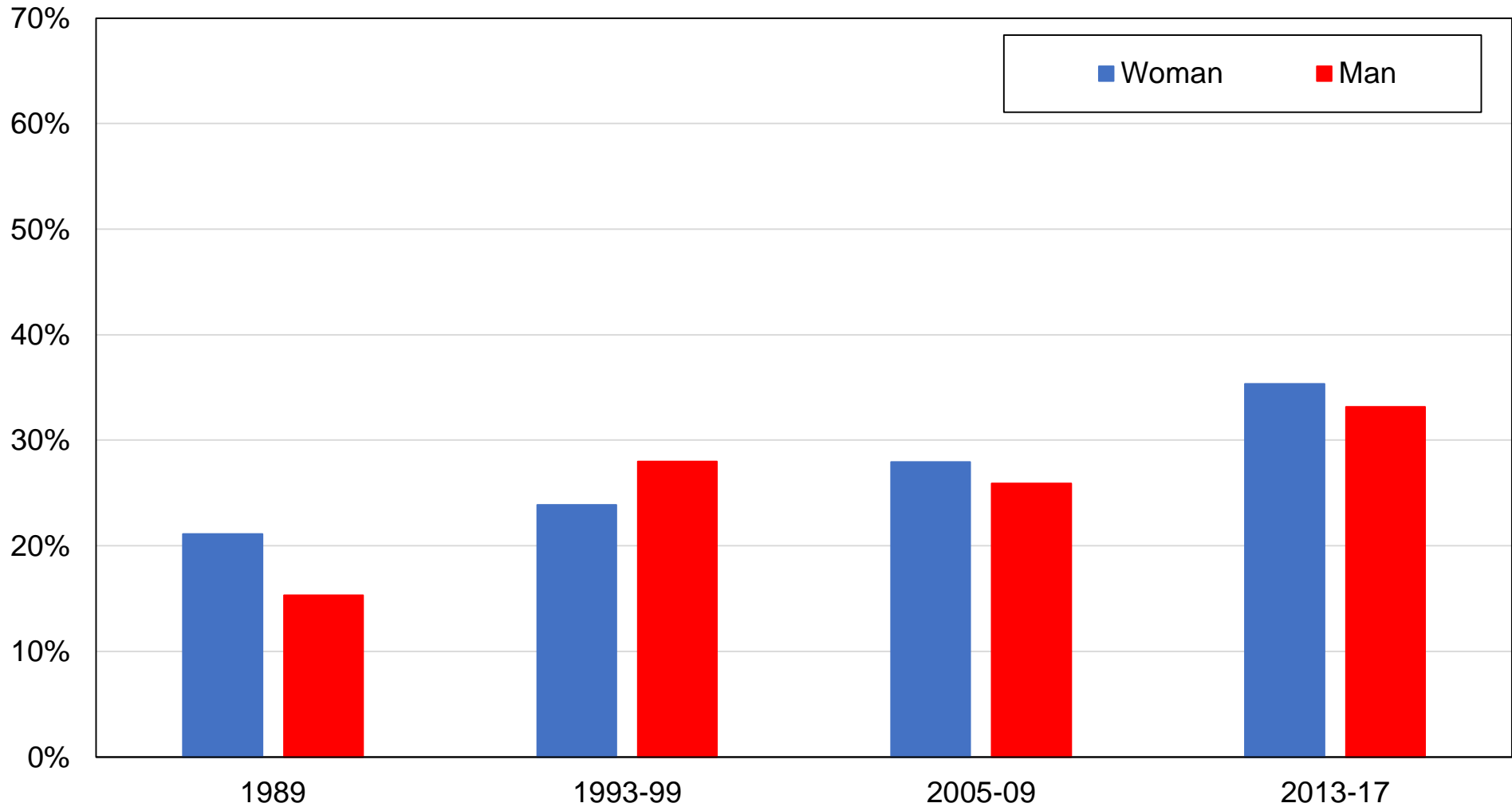
**Figure BB9 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by region**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by region.

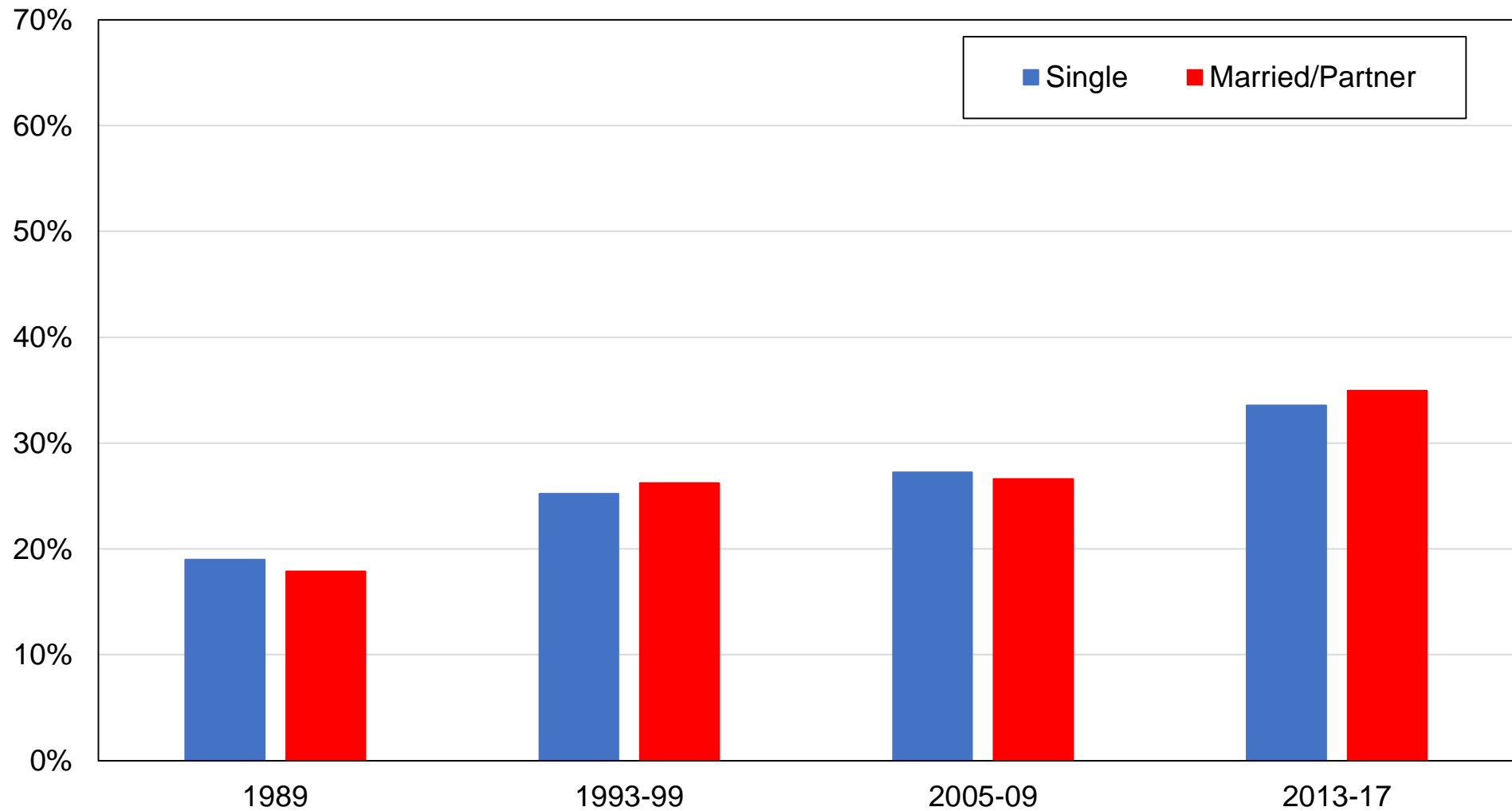
**Figure BB10 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by gender**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by gender.

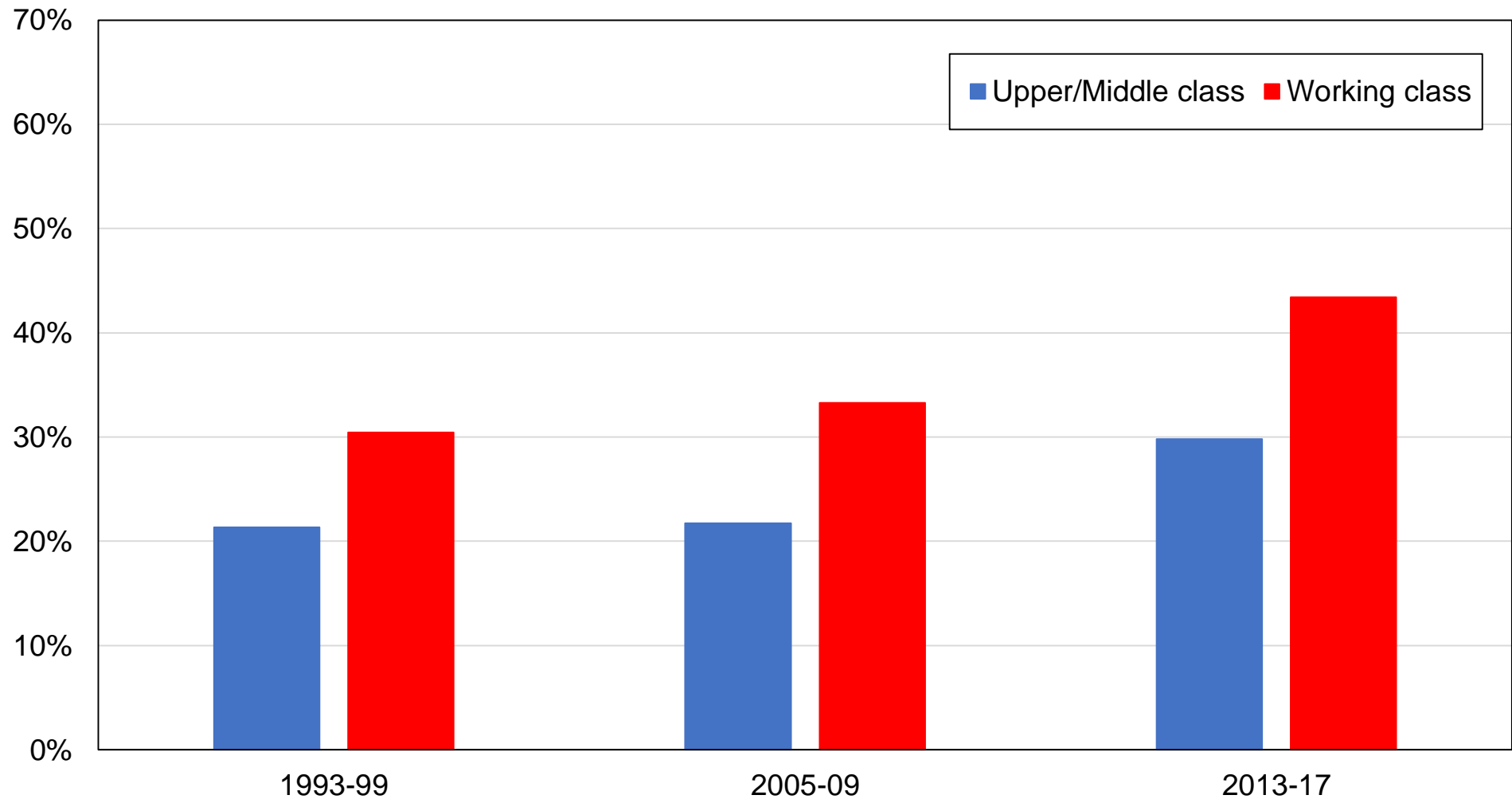
**Figure BB11 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by marital status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by marital status.

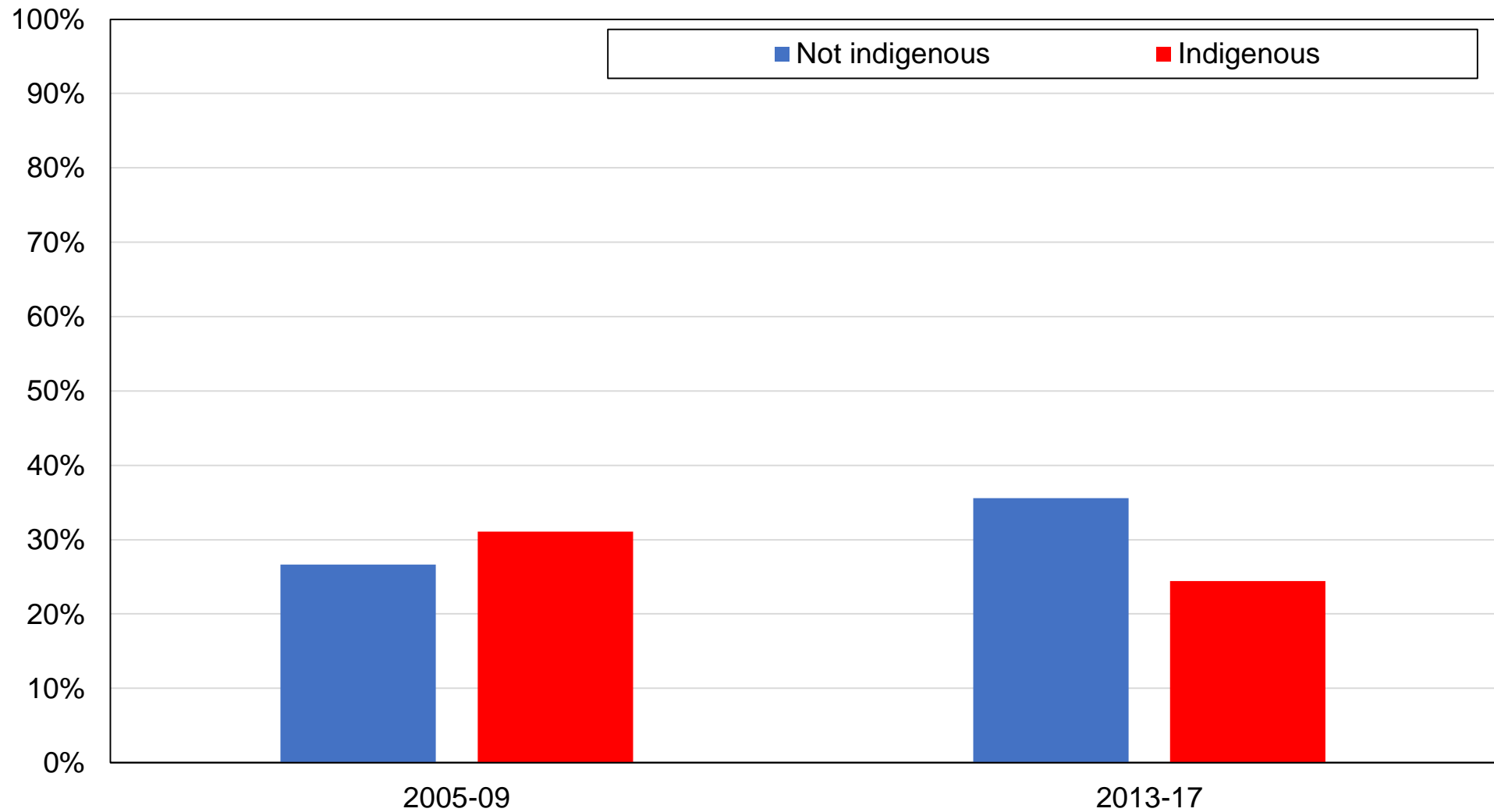
**Figure BB12 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by social class**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by social class.

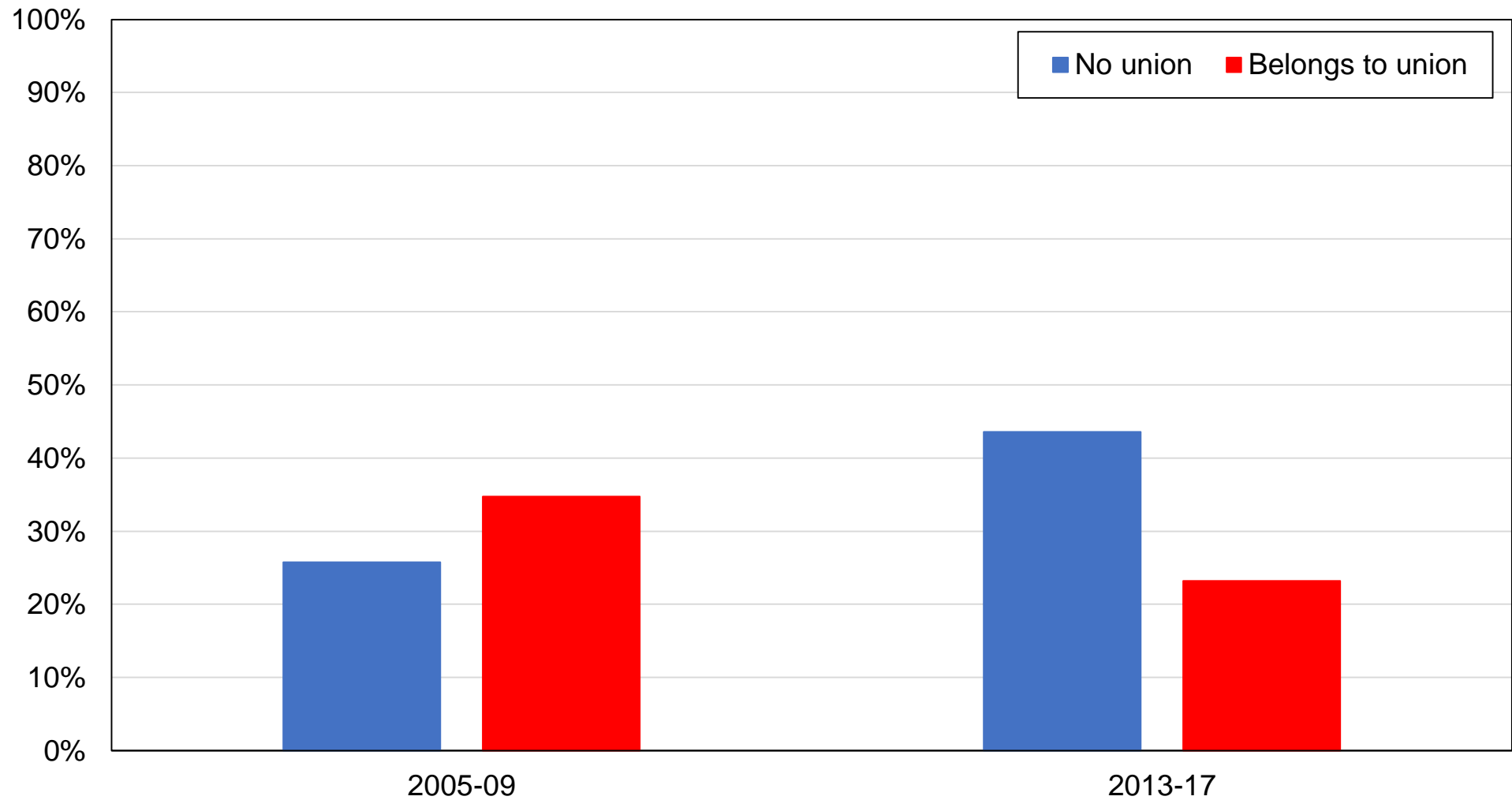
**Figure BB13 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by ethnicity**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by ethnicity.

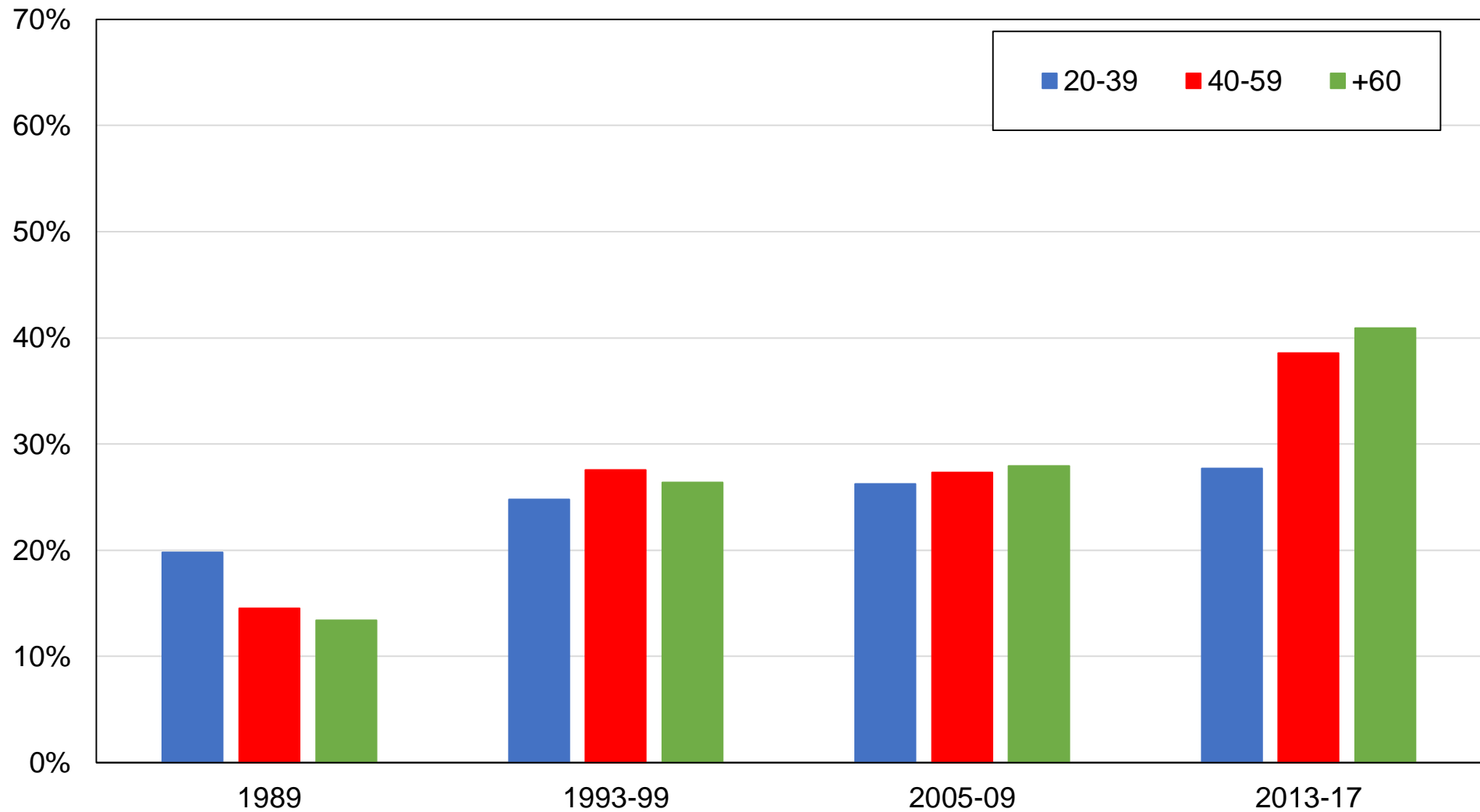
**Figure BB14 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by union membership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by union membership.

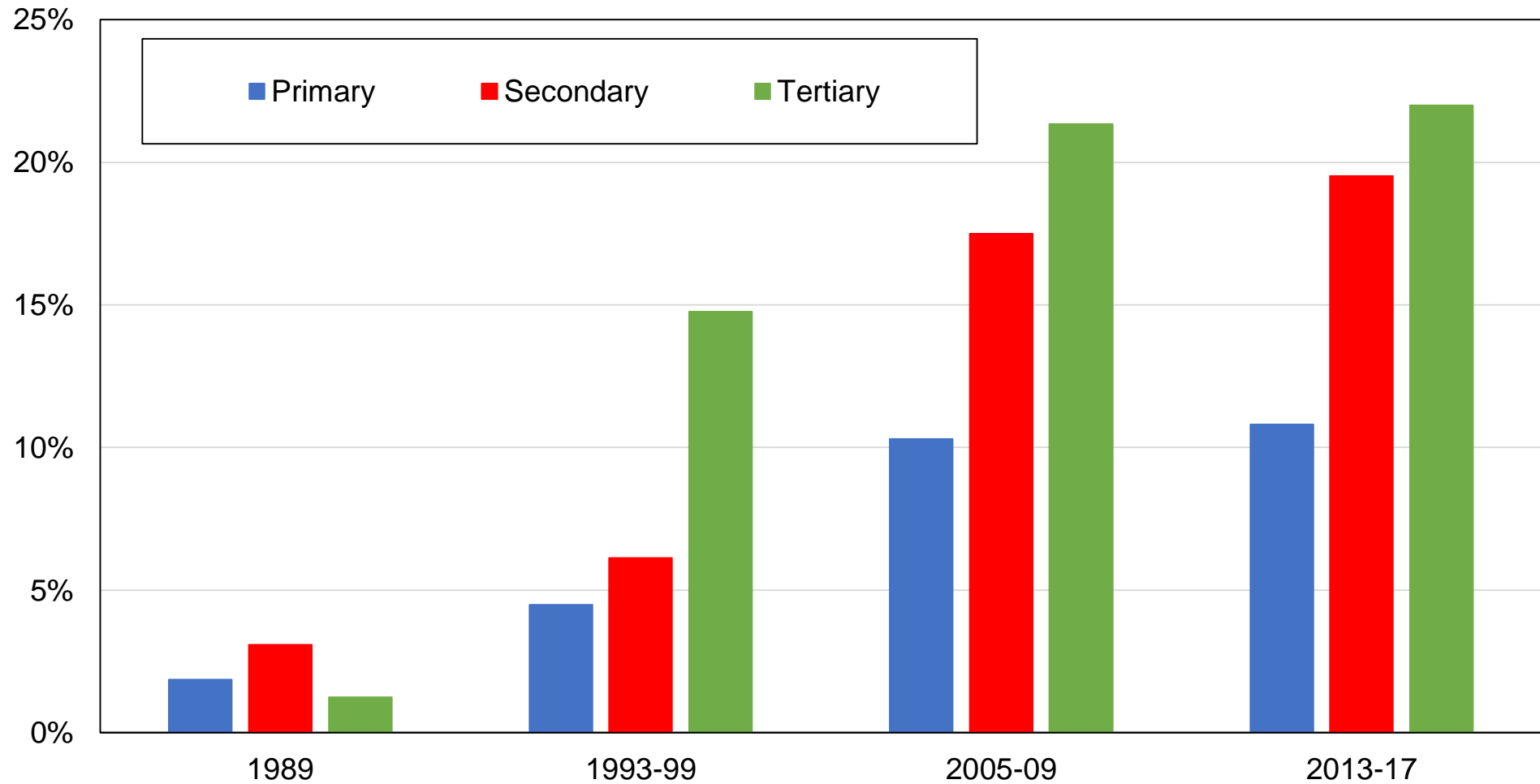
**Figure BB15 - Vote for Concertación (excl. DC) by age group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Concertación (excl. DC) by age group.

**Figure BB16 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by education level**

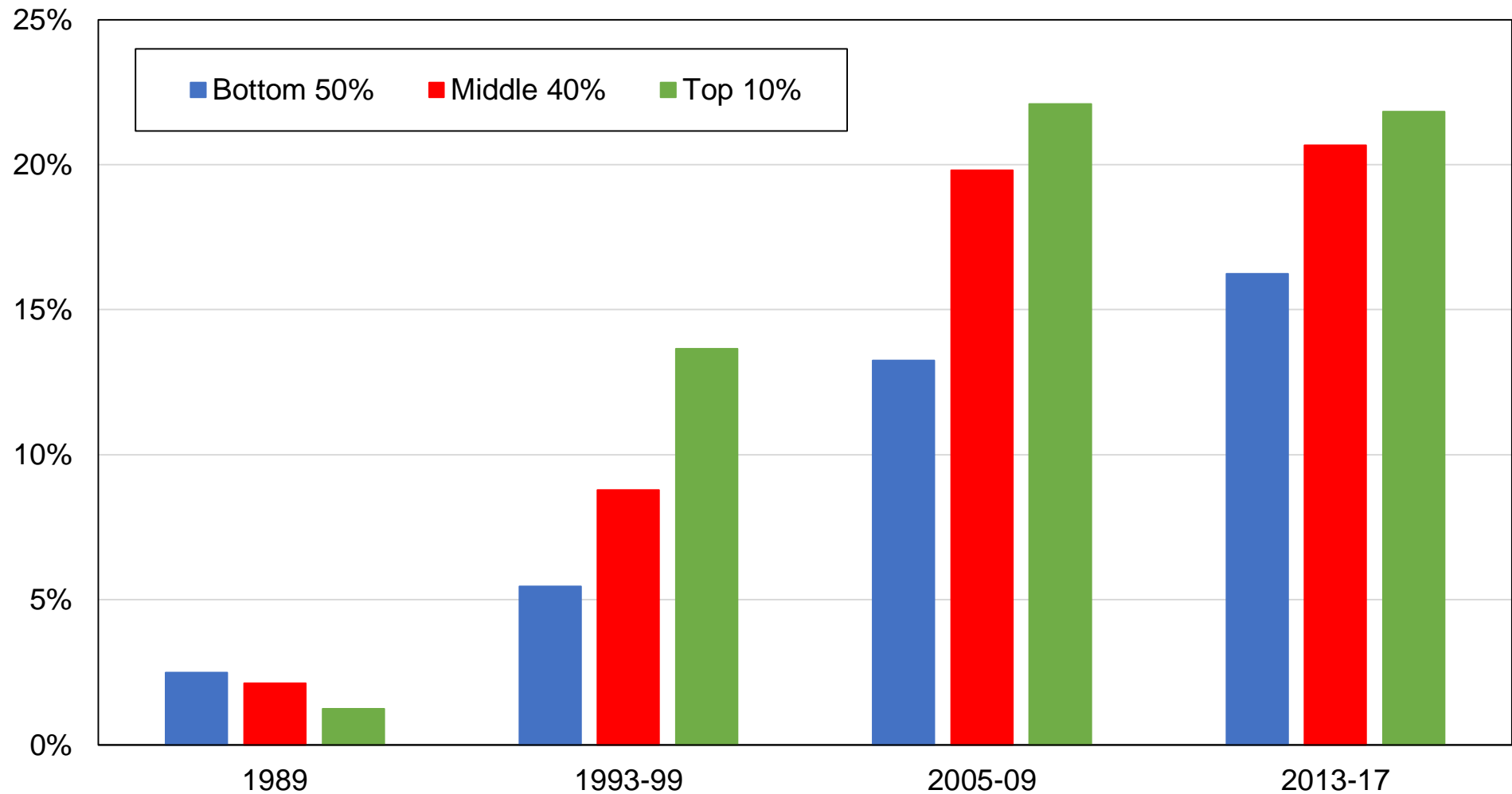


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by education level.



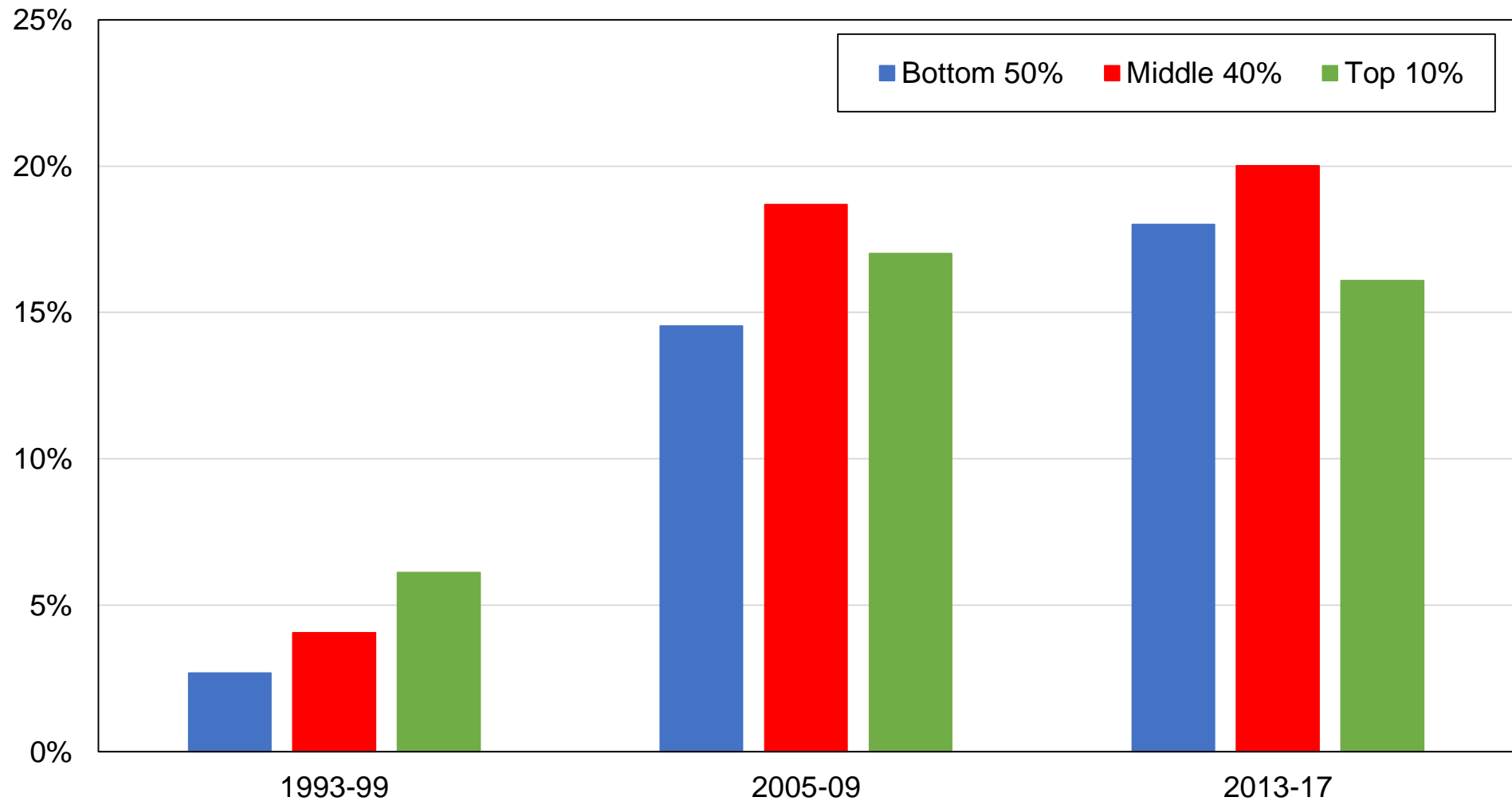
**Figure BB17 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by education group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by education group.

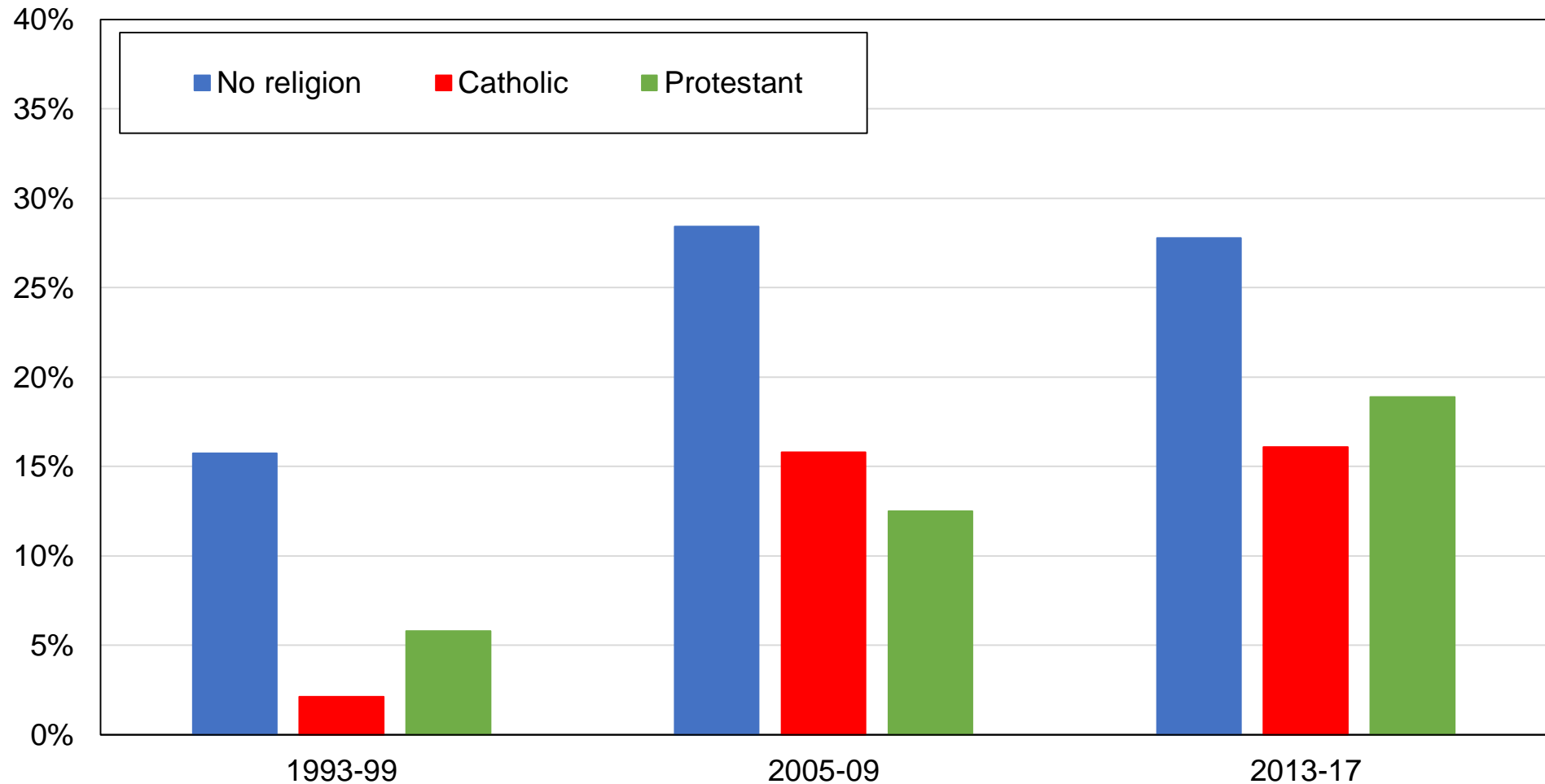
**Figure BB18 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by income group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by income group.

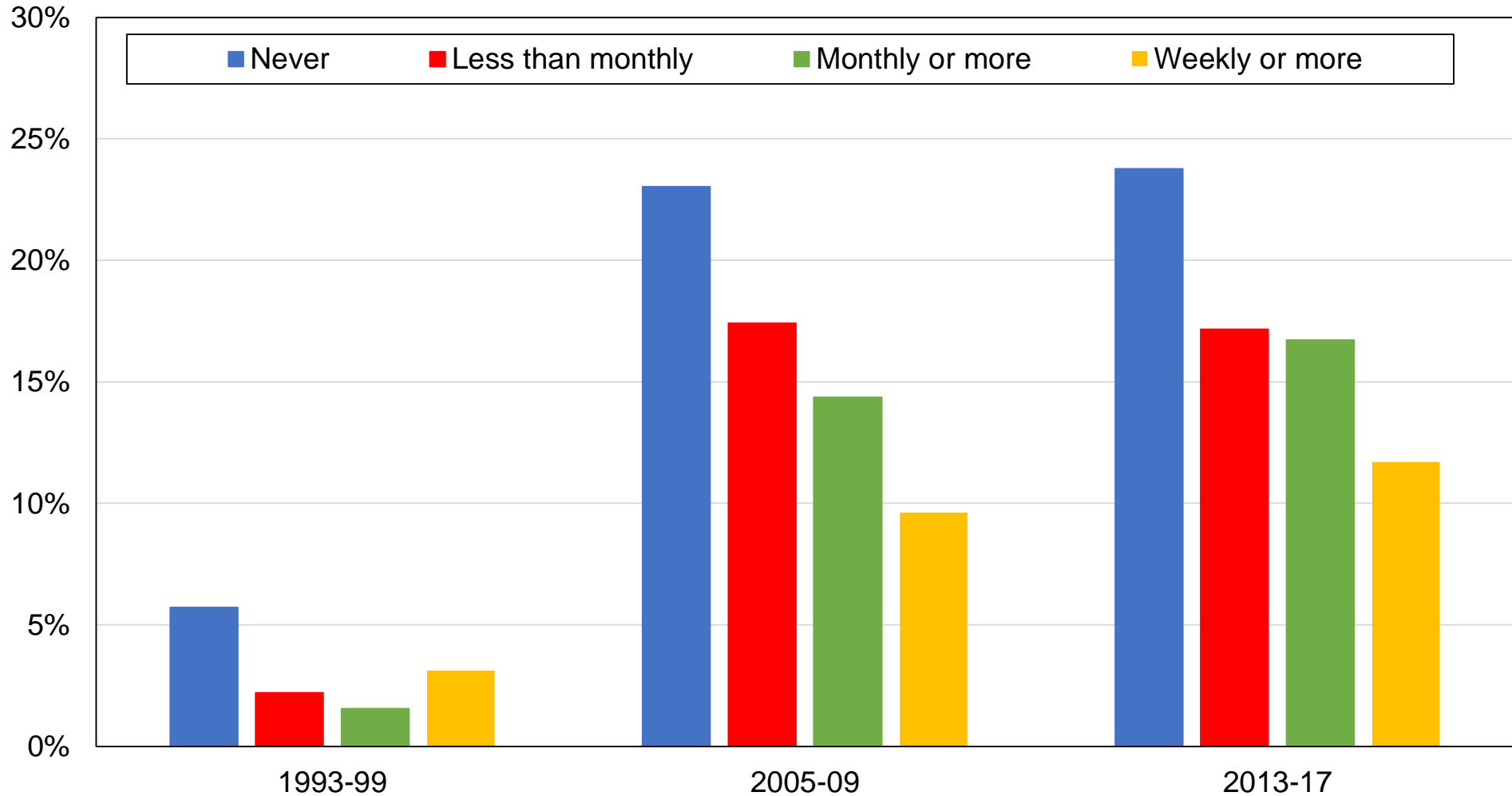
**Figure BB19 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by religious affiliation**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by religious affiliation.

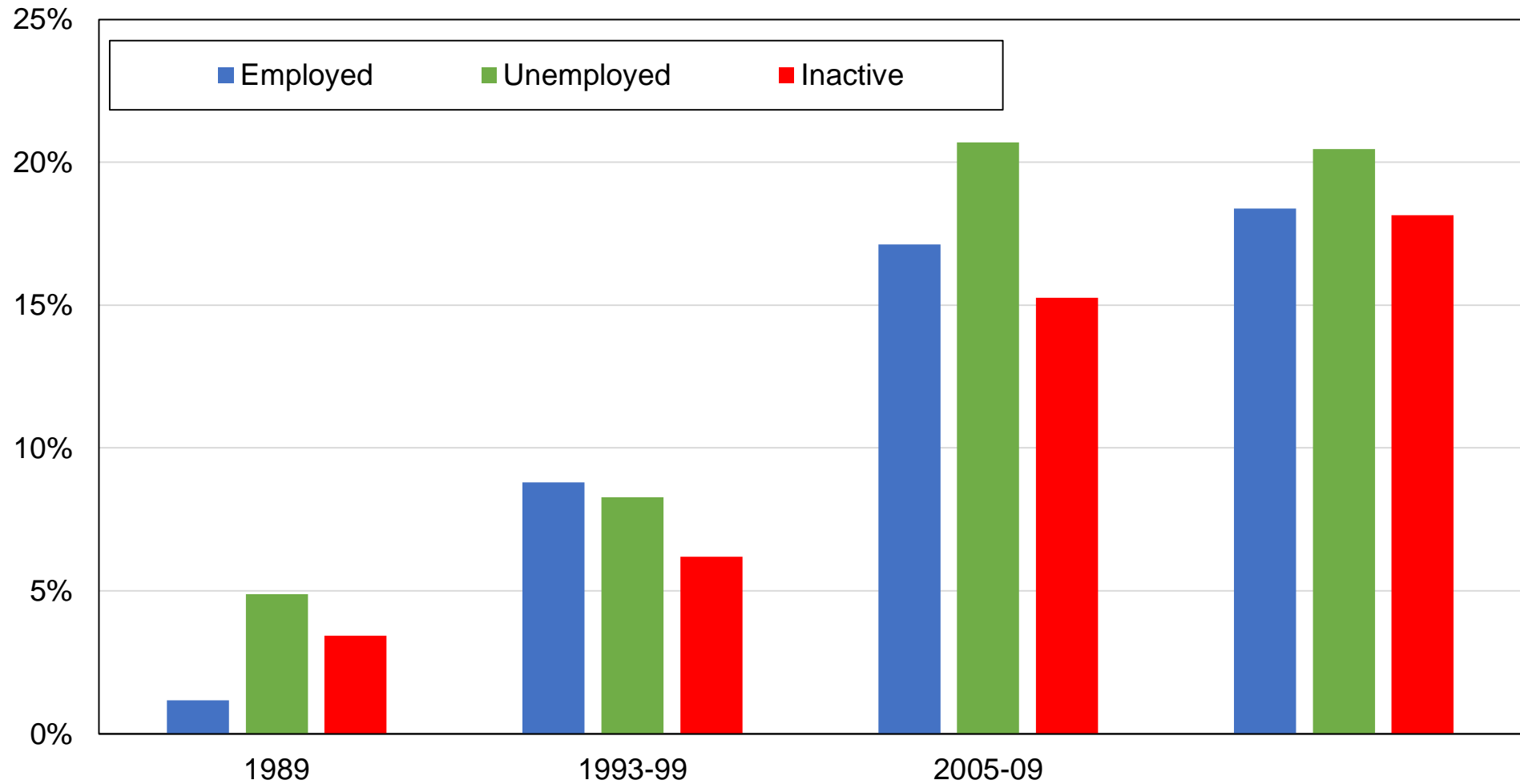
**Figure BB20 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by church attendance**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by church attendance.

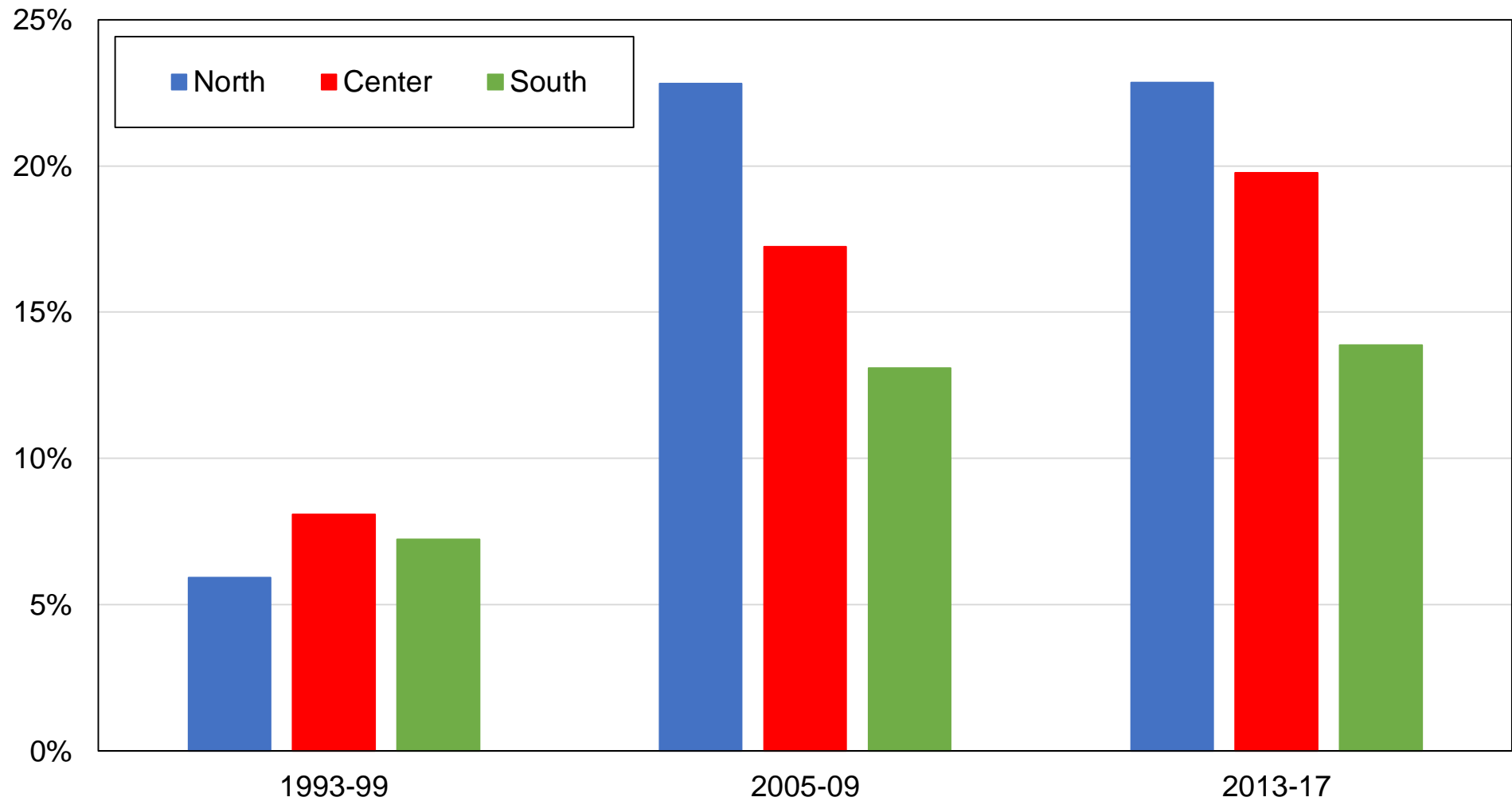
**Figure BB21 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by employment status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by employment status.

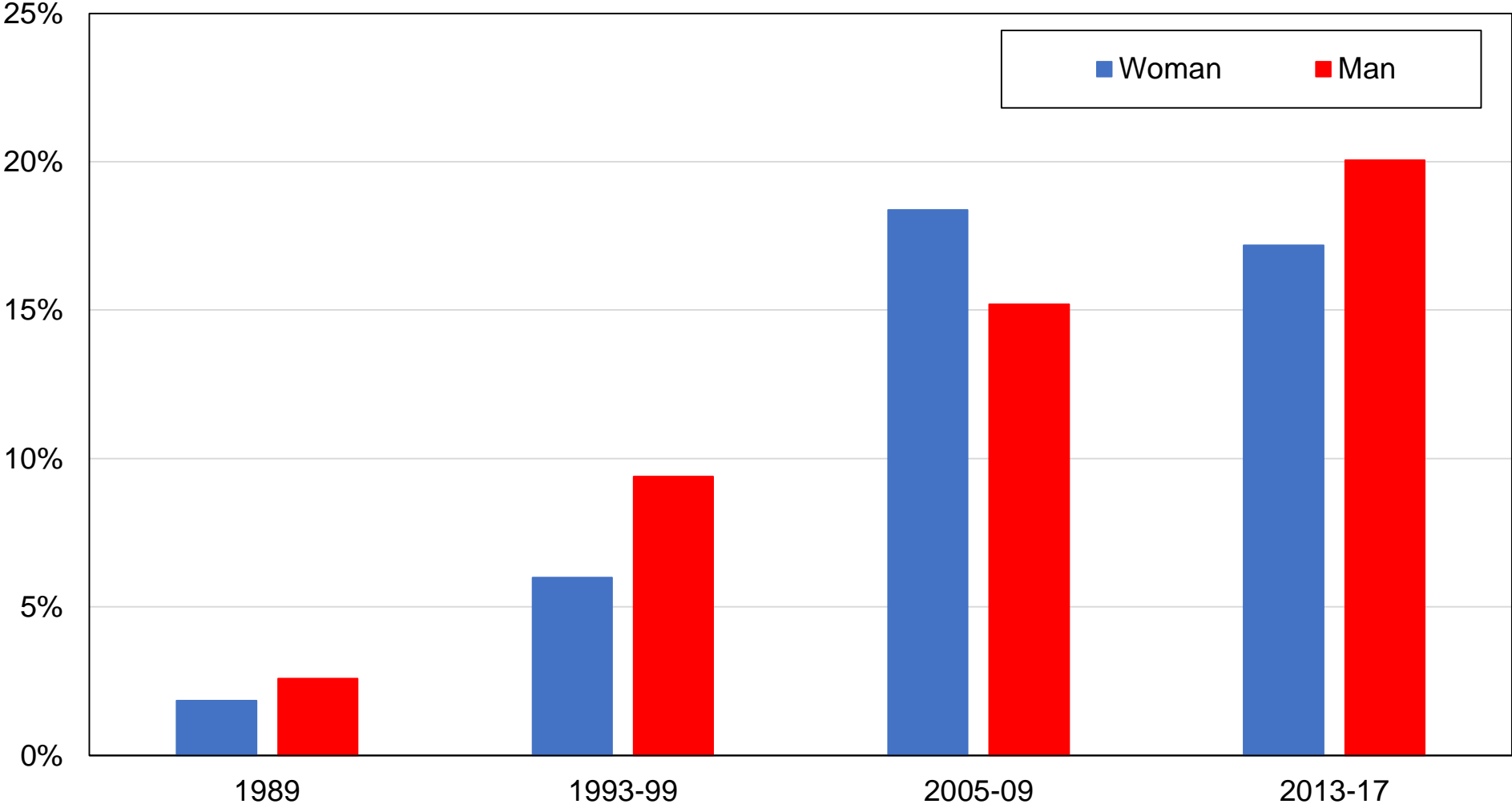
**Figure BB22 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by region**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

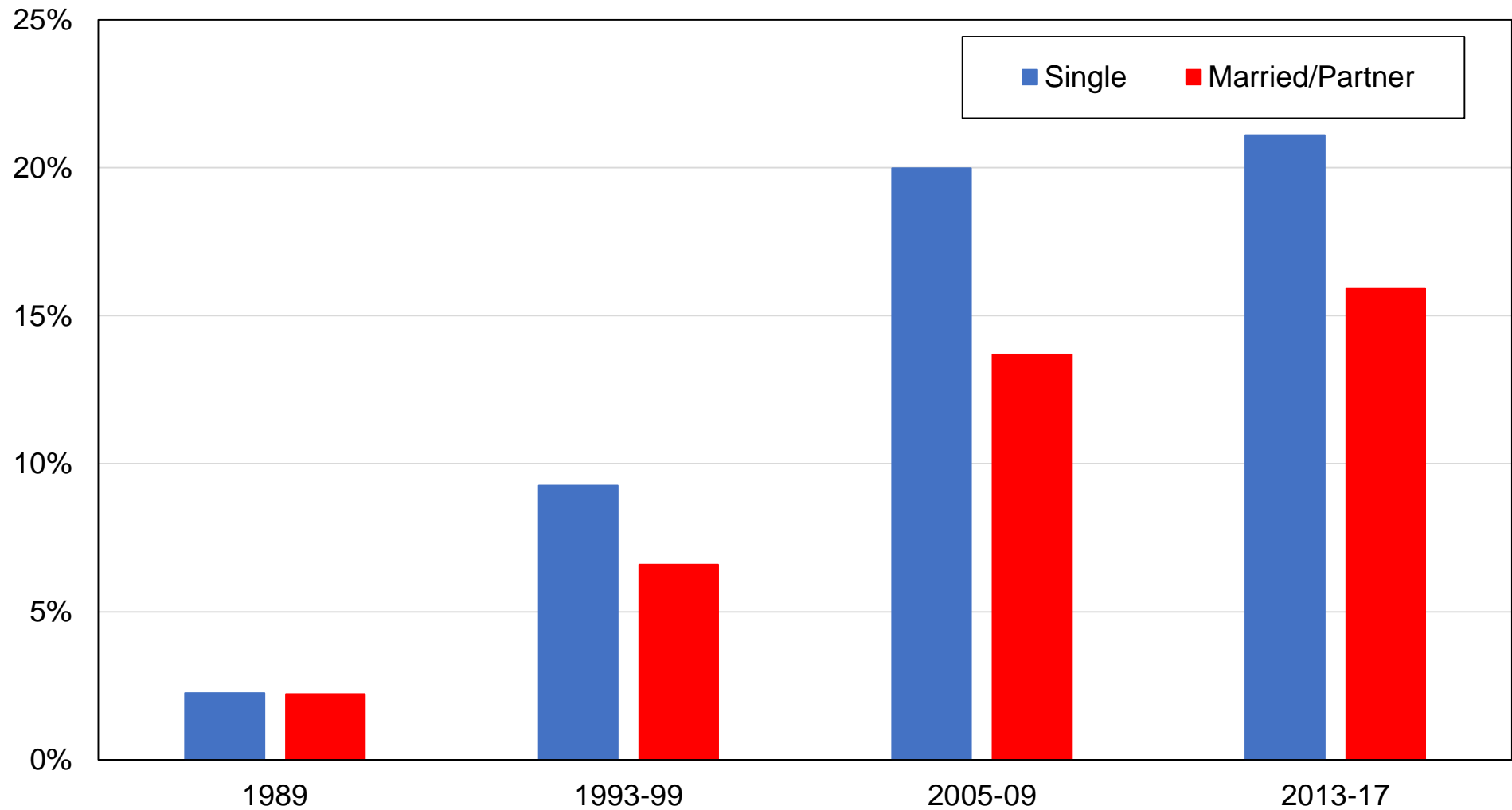
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by region.

**Figure BB23 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by gender**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.  
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by gender.

**Figure BB24 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by marital status**

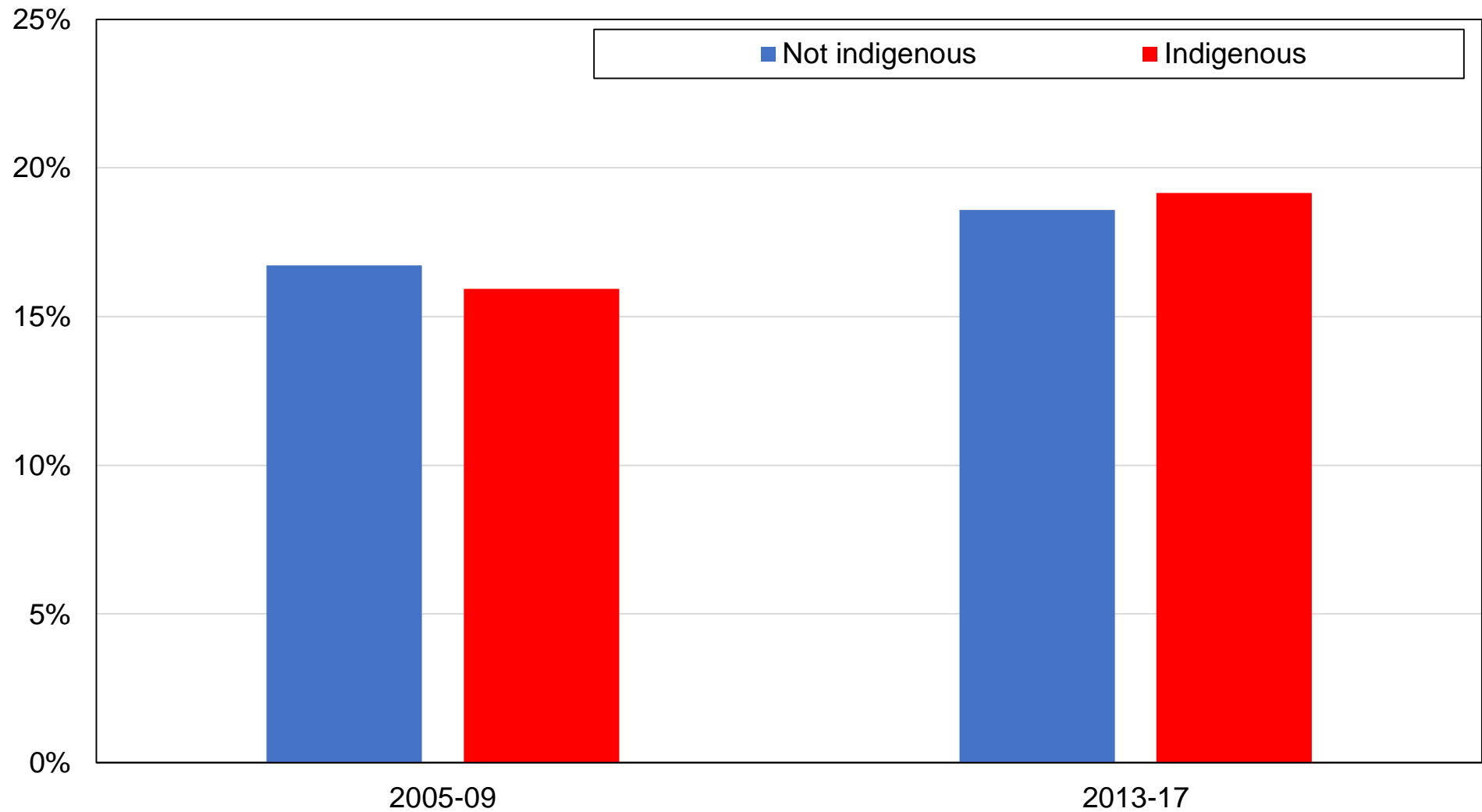


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by marital status.



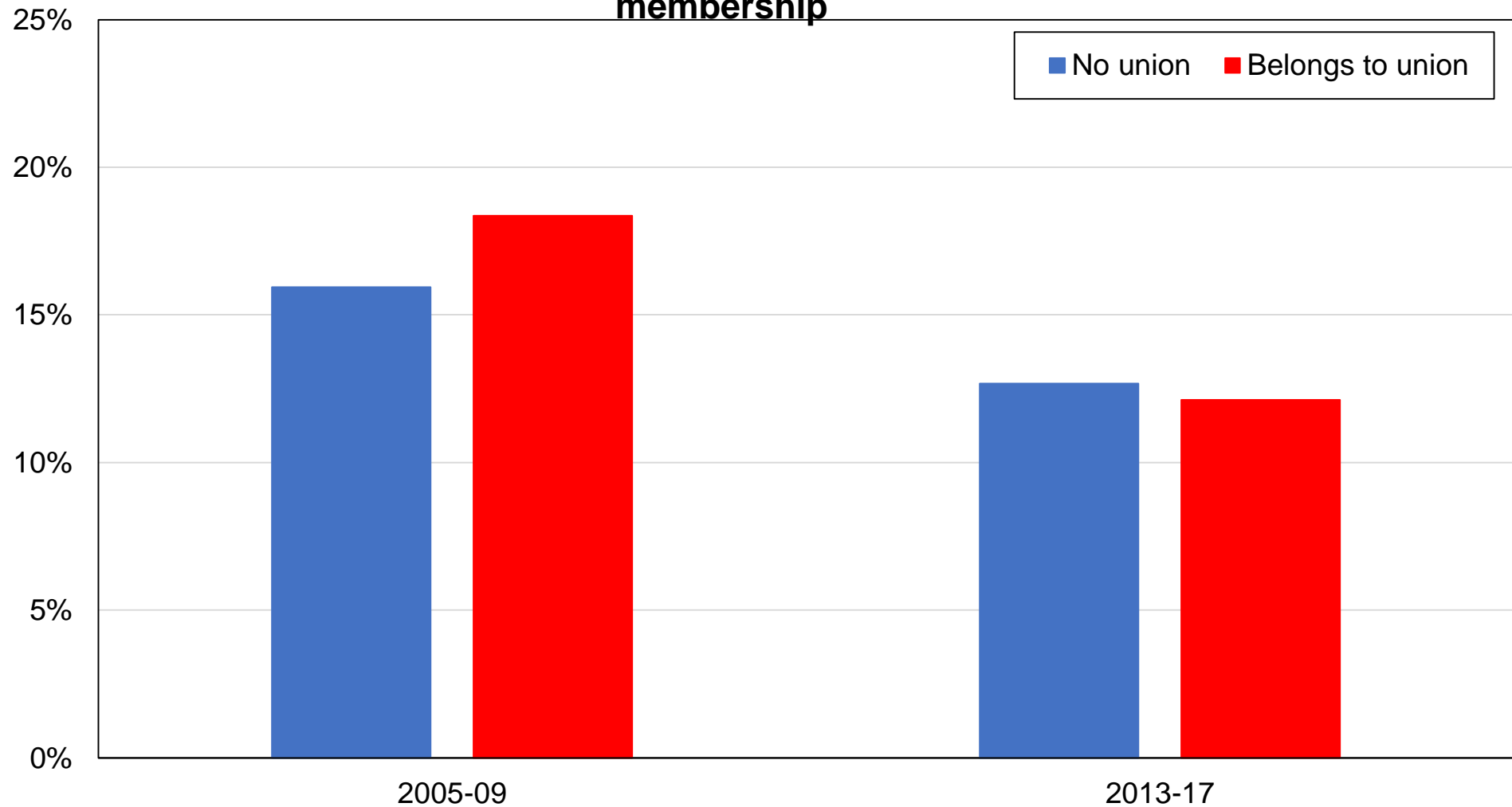
**Figure BB25 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by ethnicity**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by ethnicity.

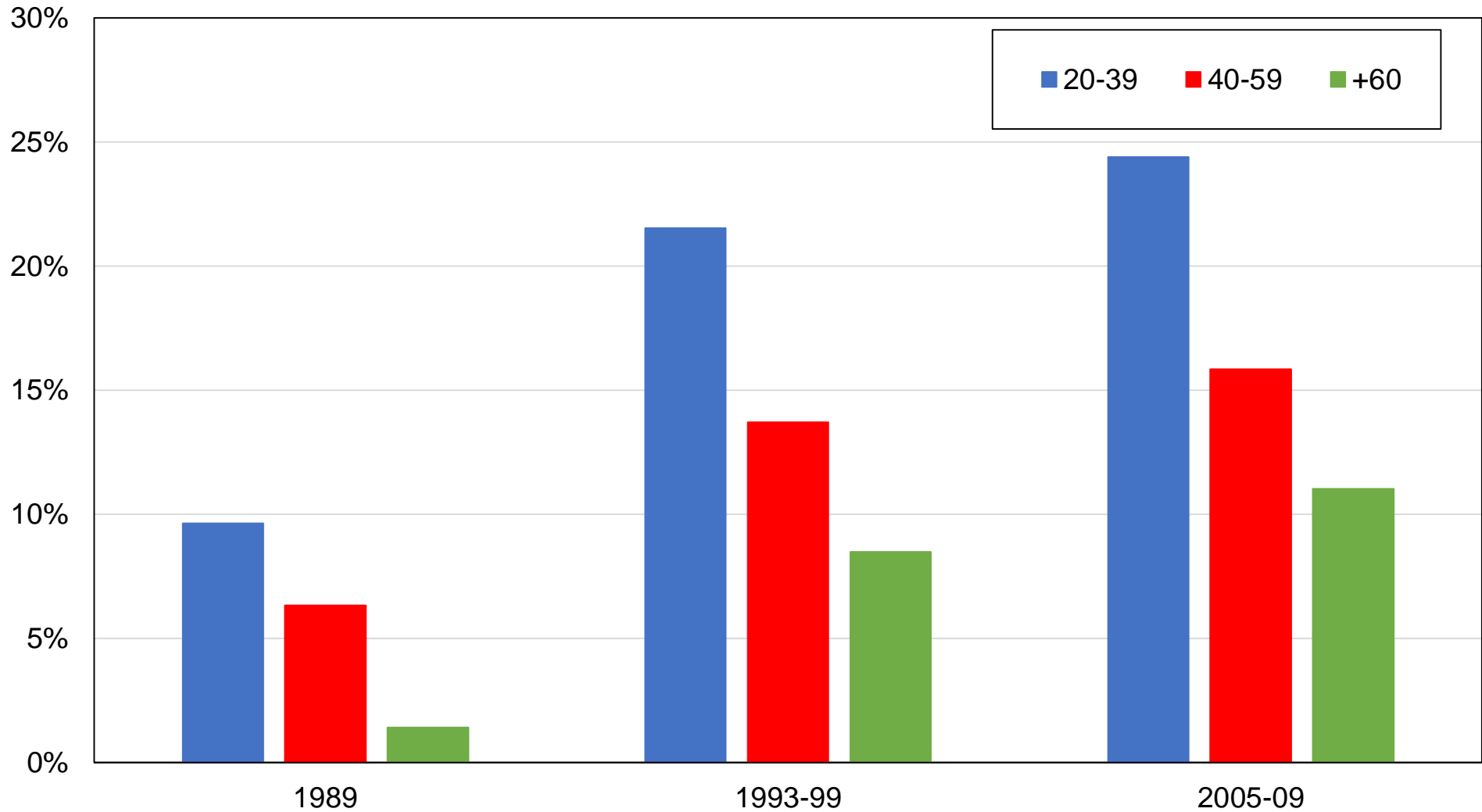
**Figure BB26 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by union membership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by union membership.

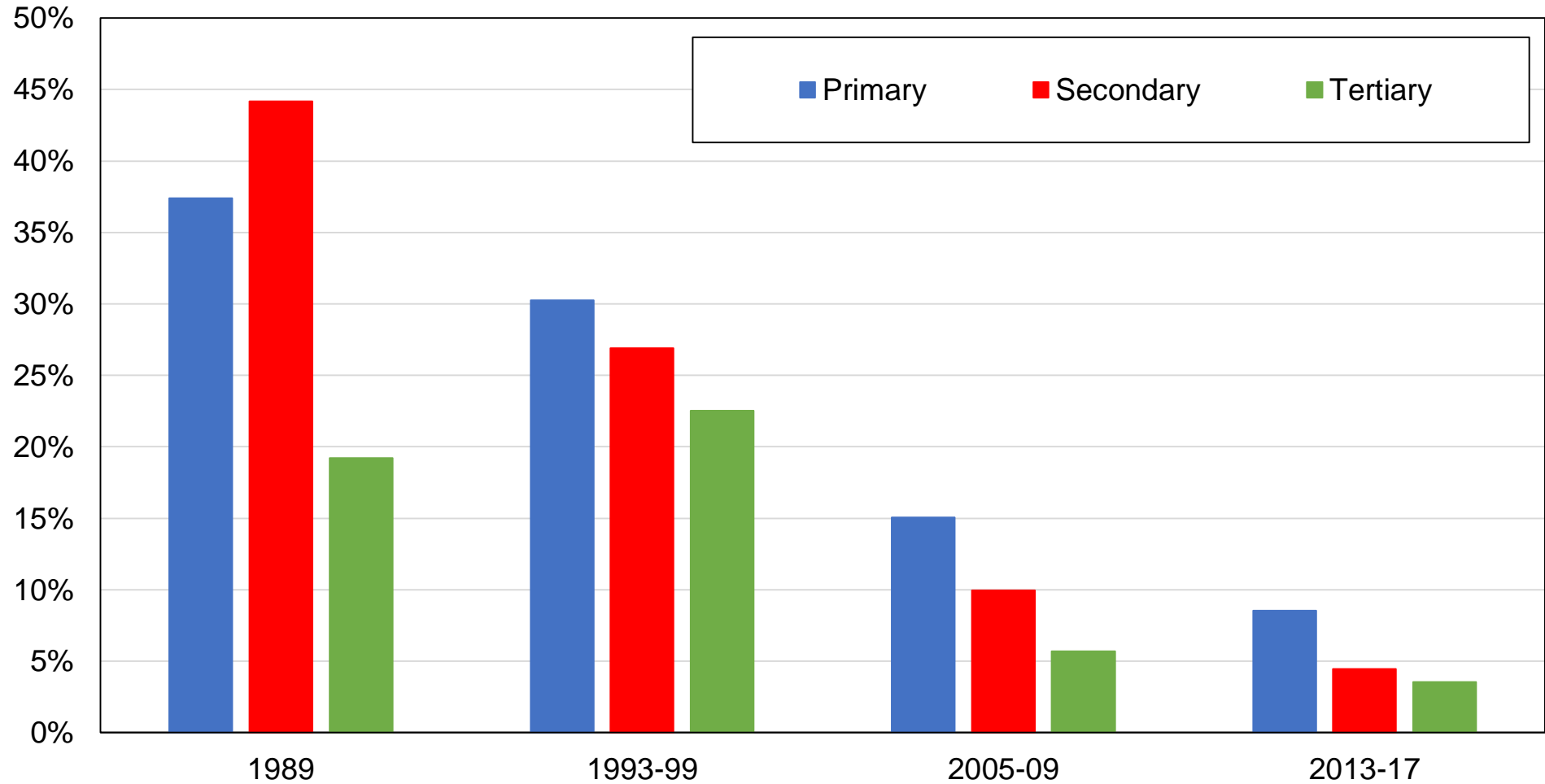
**Figure BB27 - Vote for Communist/Humanist Party by age group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Communist/Humanist Party by age group.

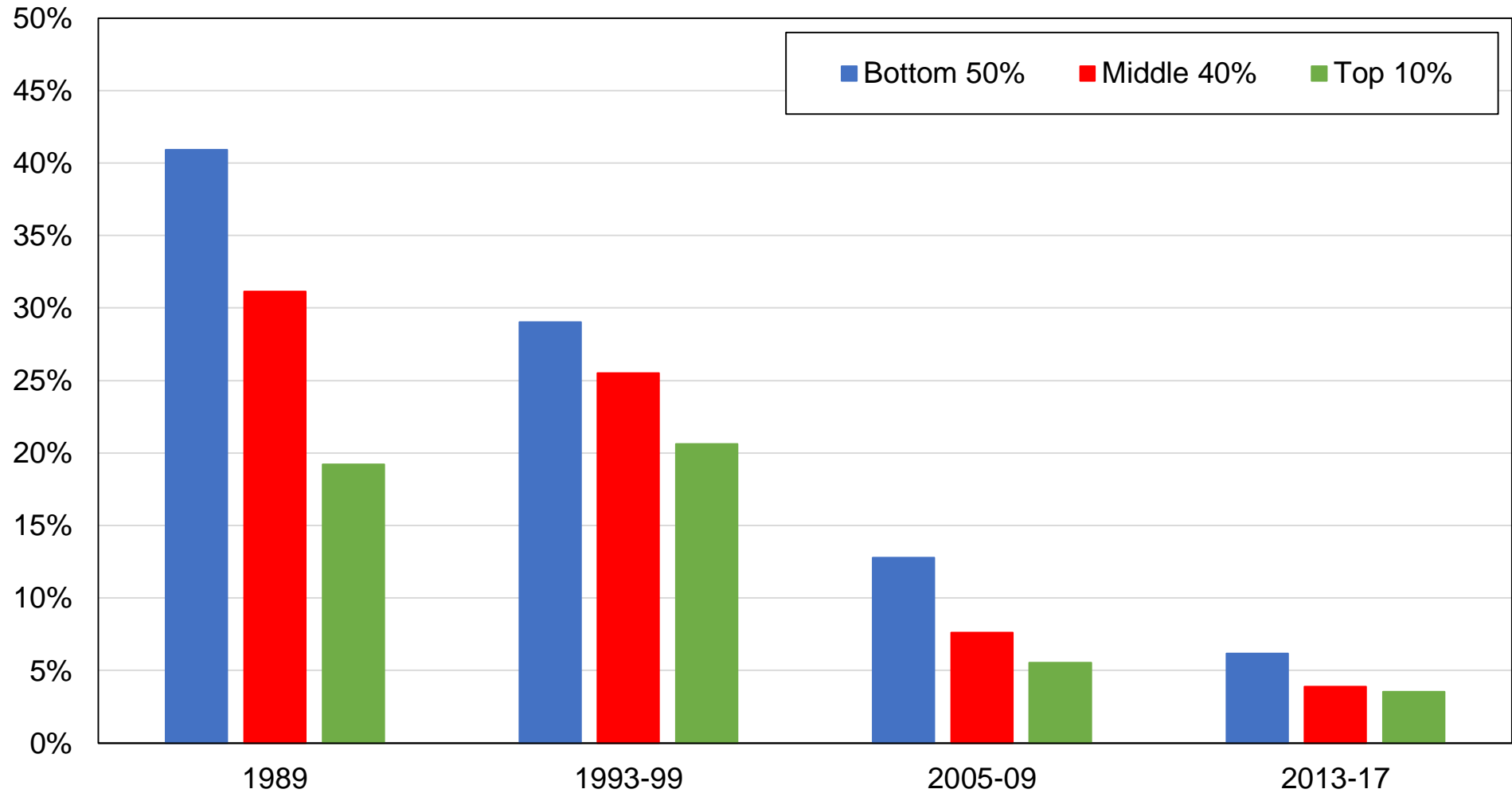
**Figure BB28 - Vote for Christian Democracy by education level**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by education level.

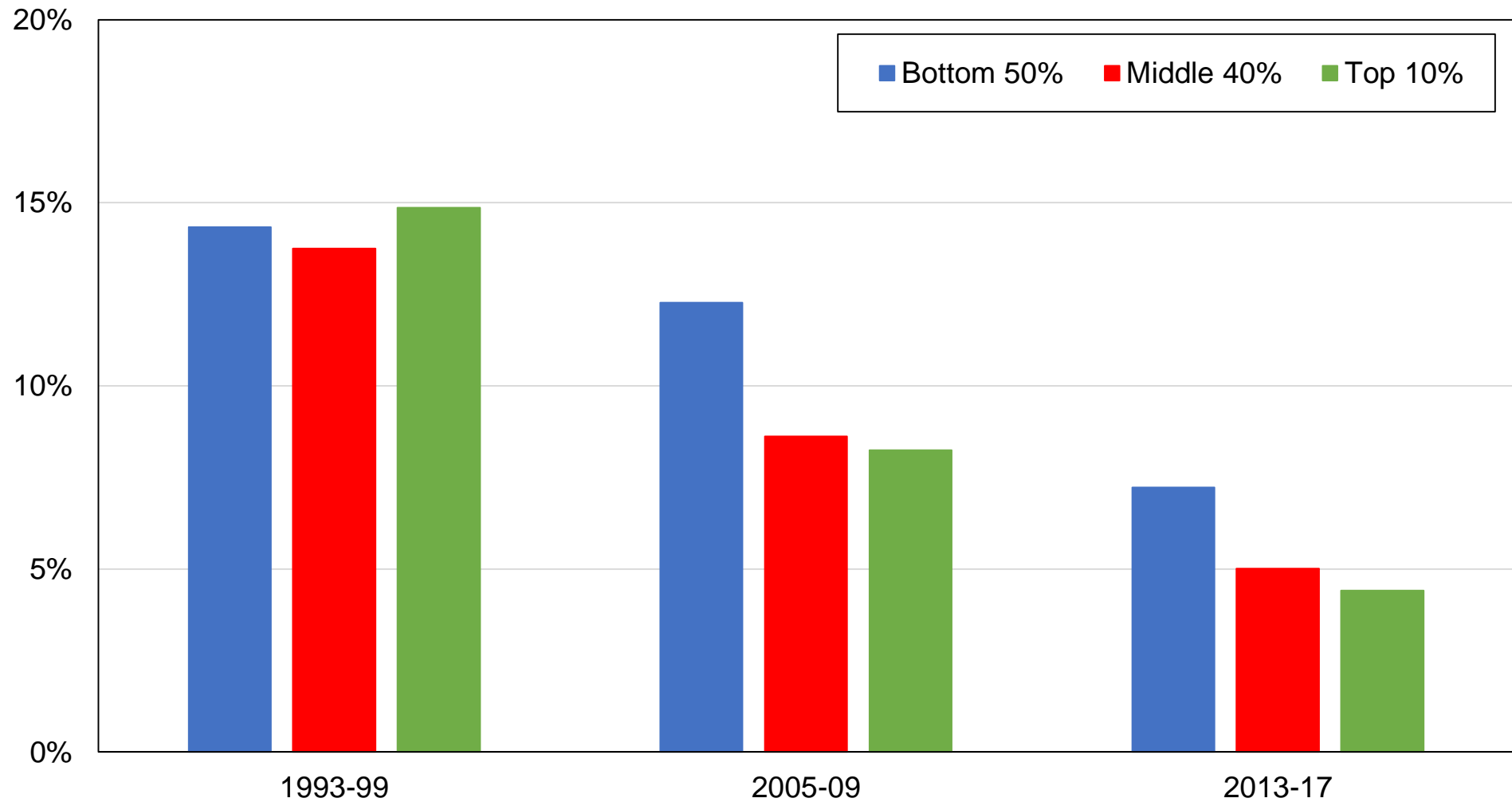
**Figure BB29 - Vote for Christian Democracy by education group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by education group.

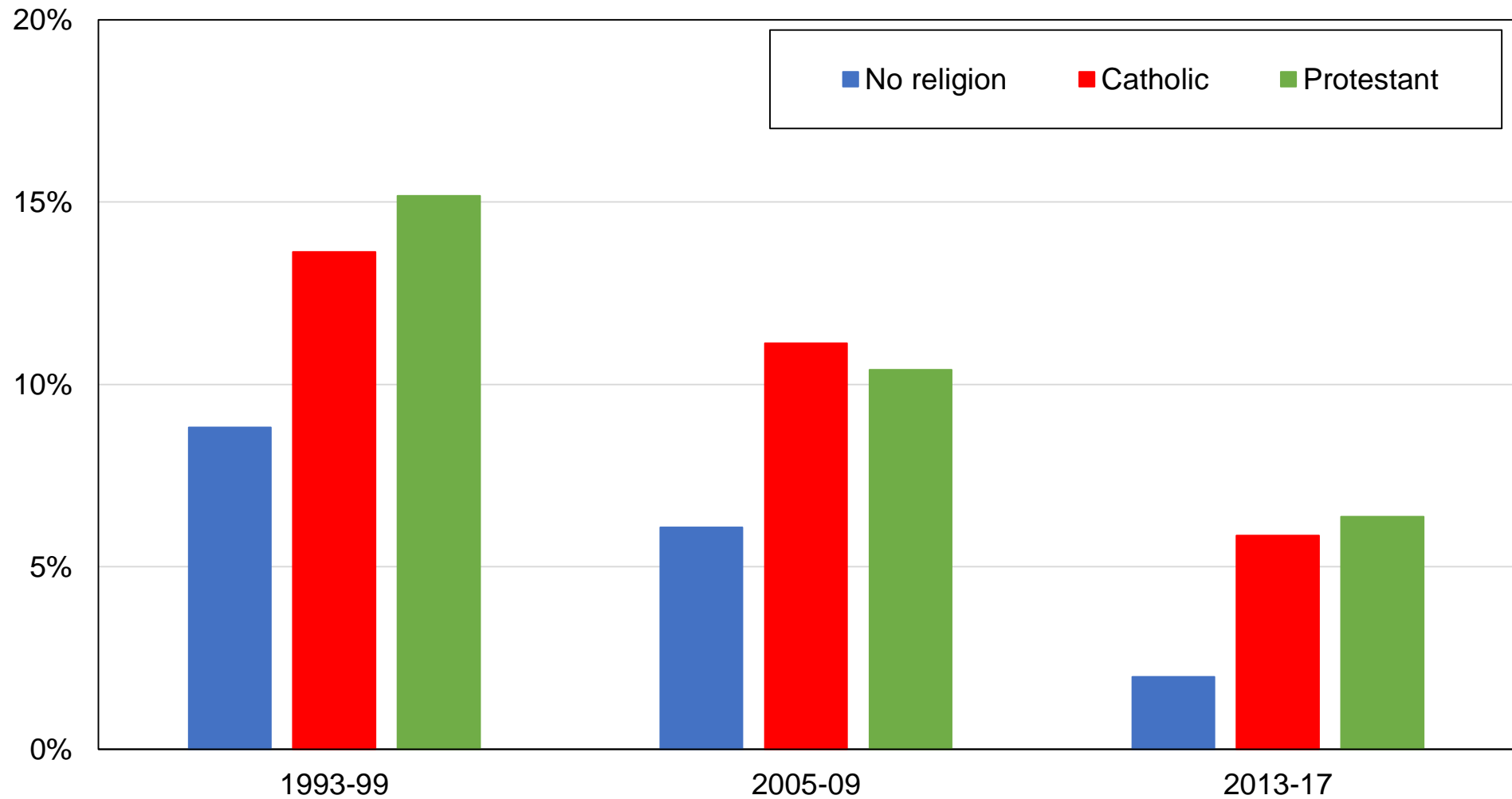
**Figure BB30 - Vote for Christian Democracy by income group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by income group.

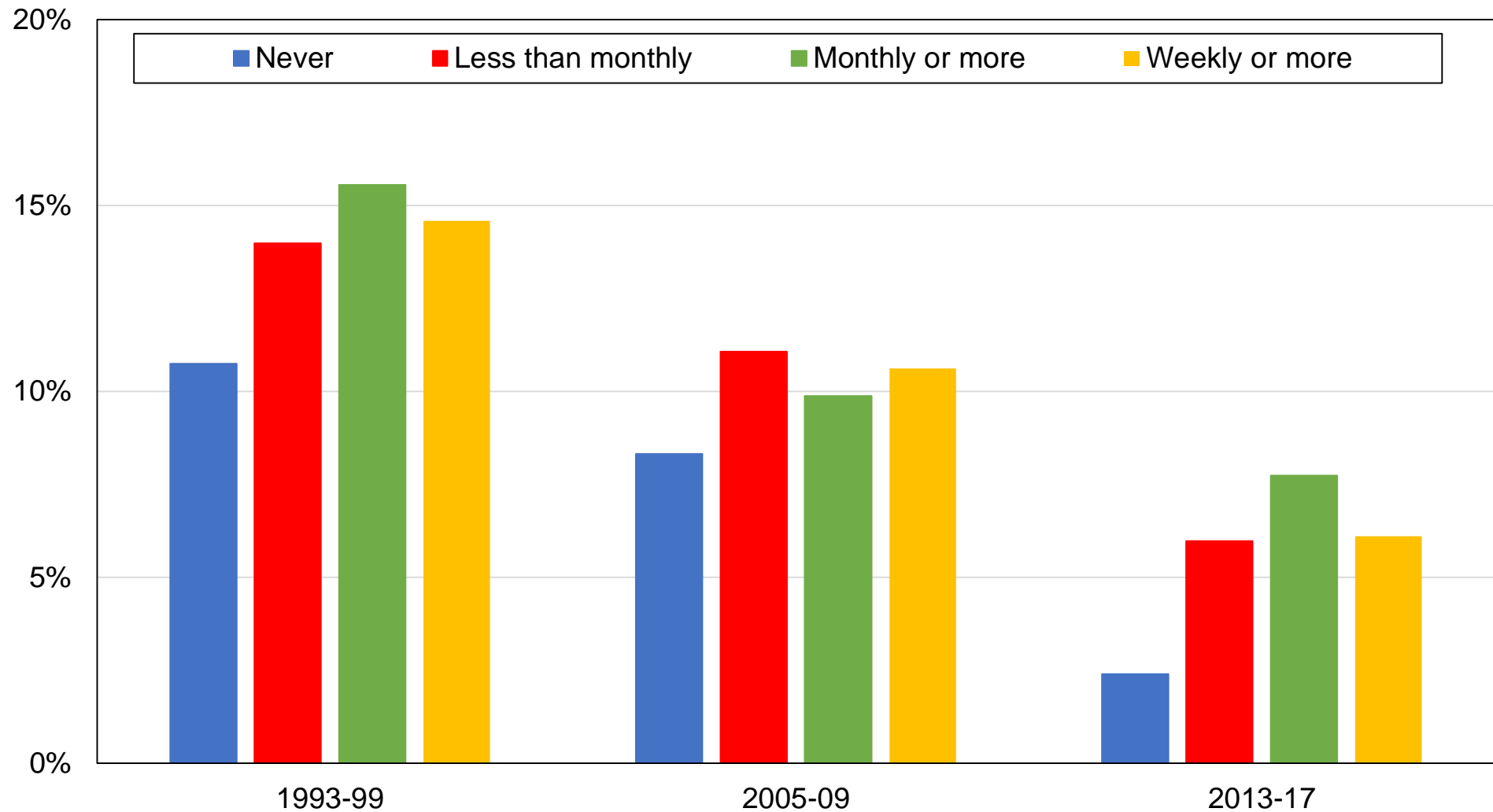
**Figure BB31 - Vote for Christian Democracy by religious affiliation**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by religious affiliation.

**Figure BB32 - Vote for Christian Democracy by church attendance**

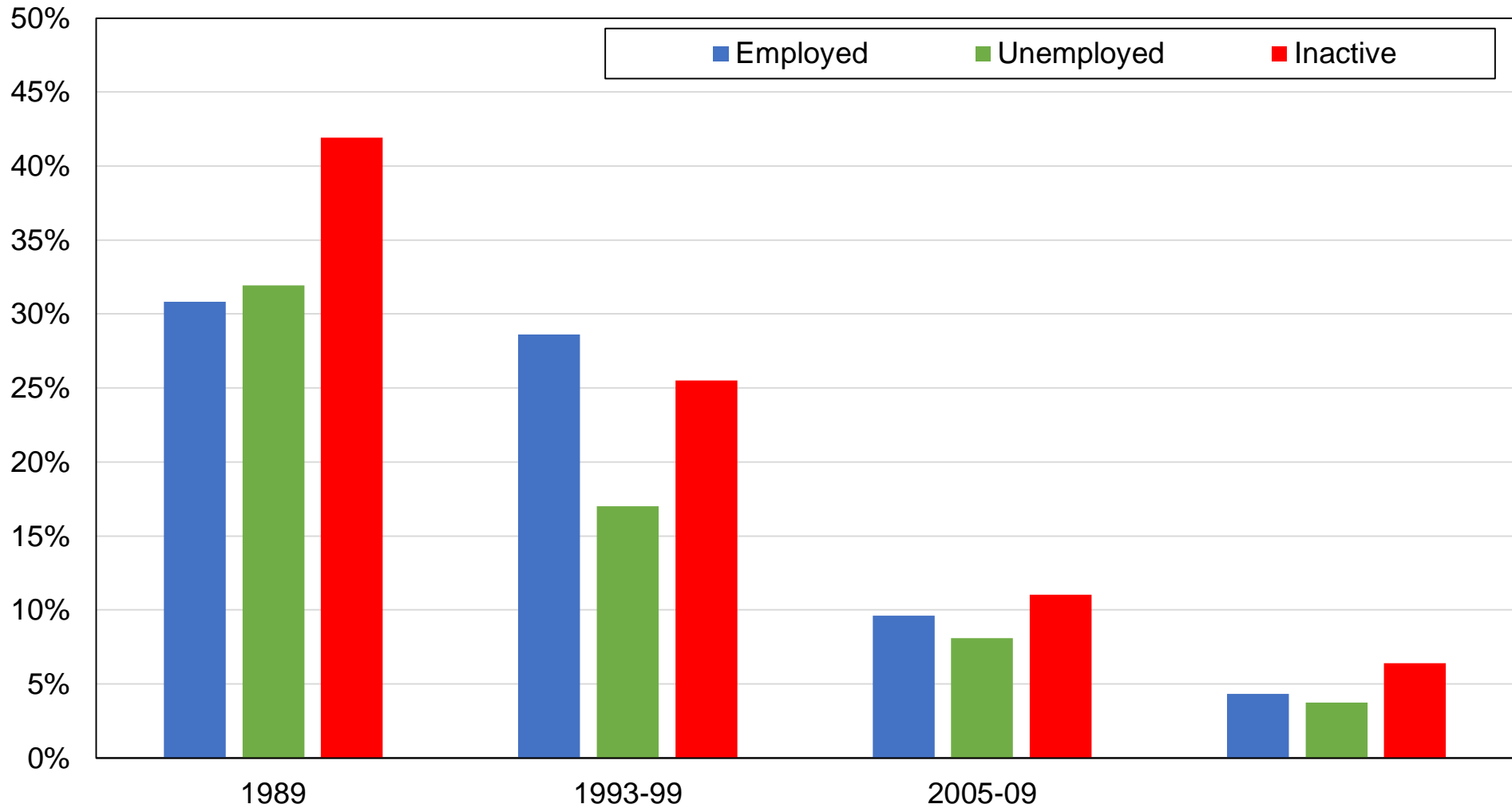


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by church attendance.



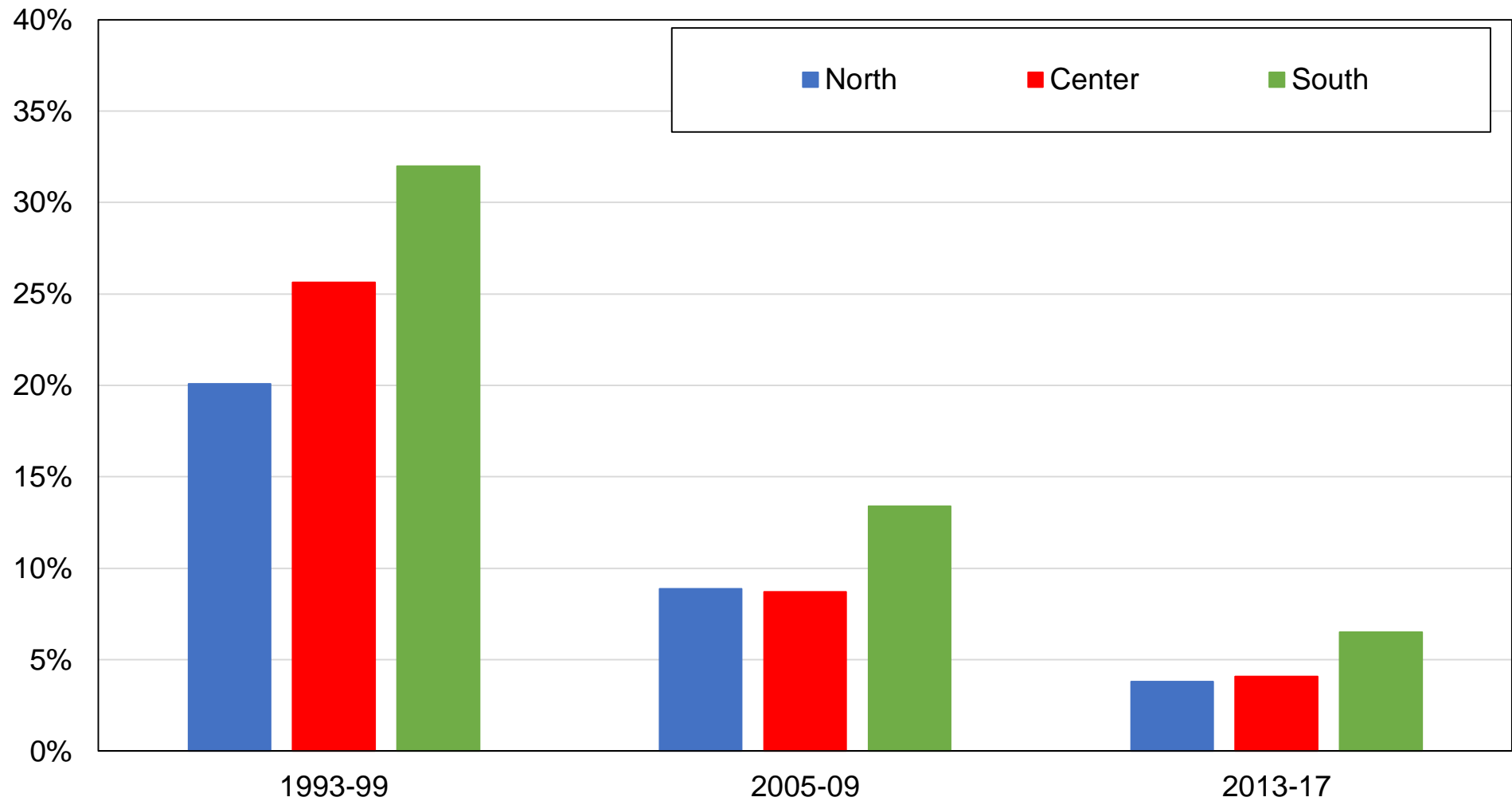
**Figure BB33 - Vote for Christian Democracy by employment status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by employment status.

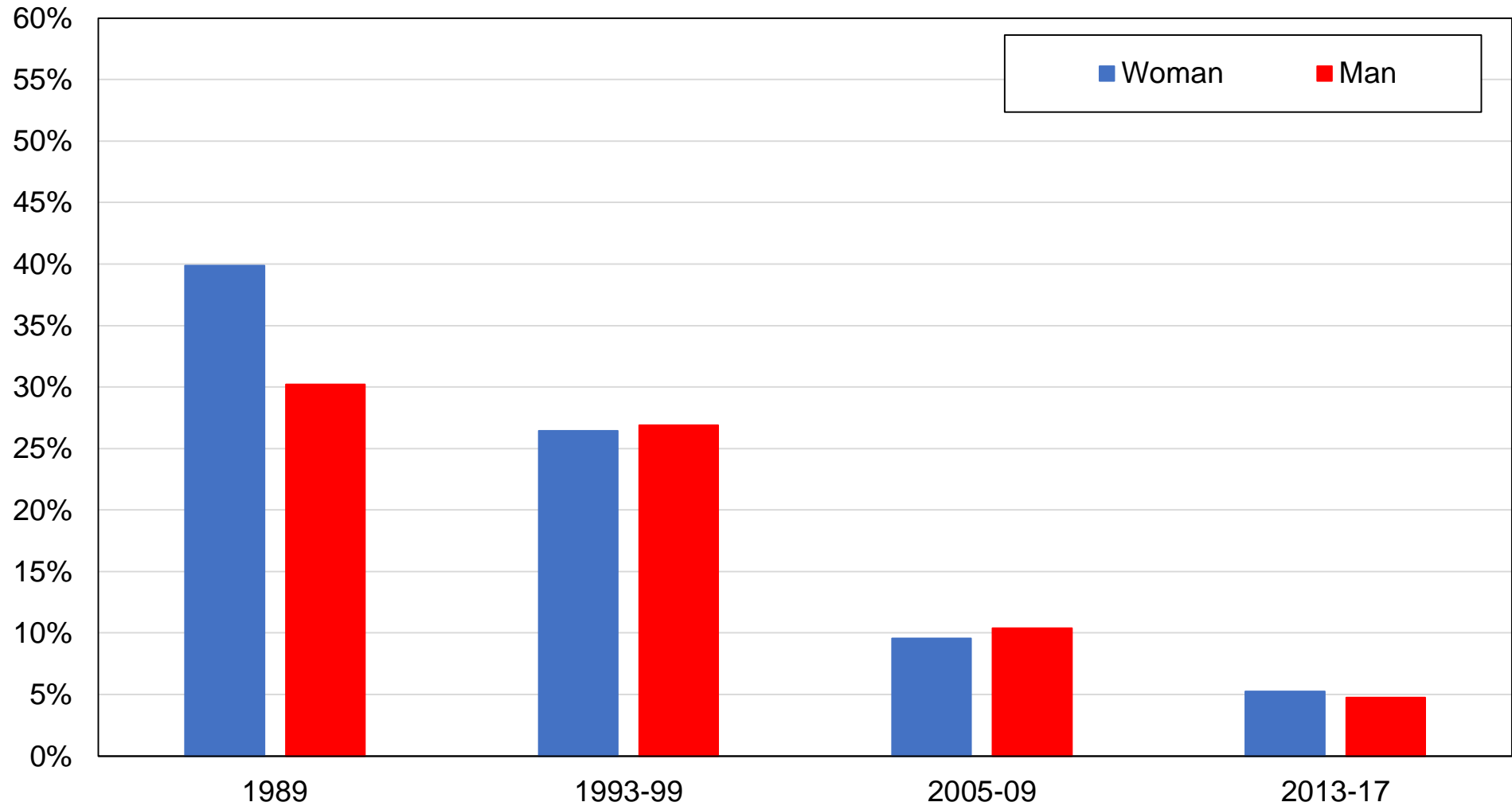
**Figure BB34 - Vote for Christian Democracy by region**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy Party by region.

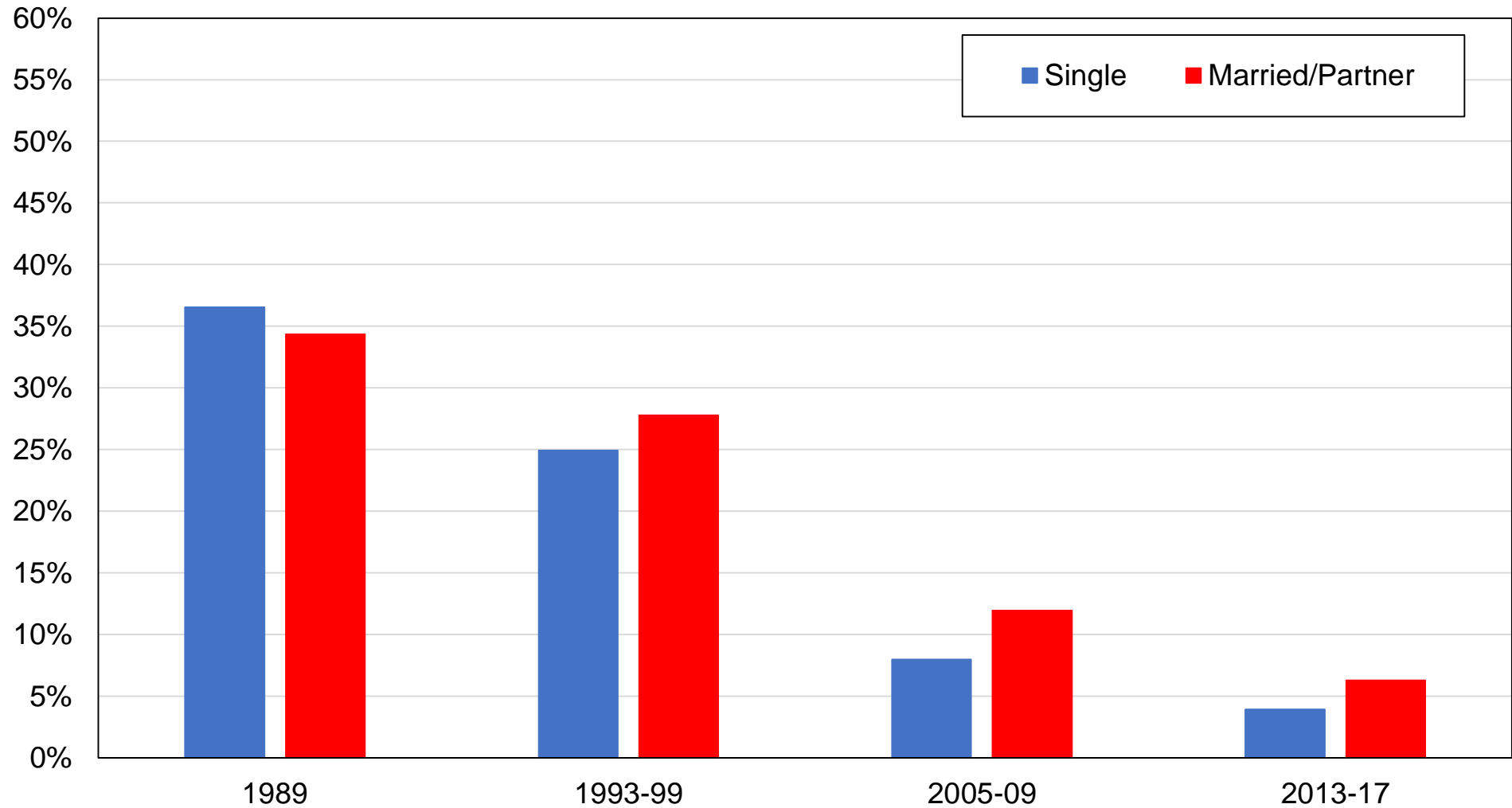
**Figure BB35 - Vote for Christian Democracy by gender**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by gender.

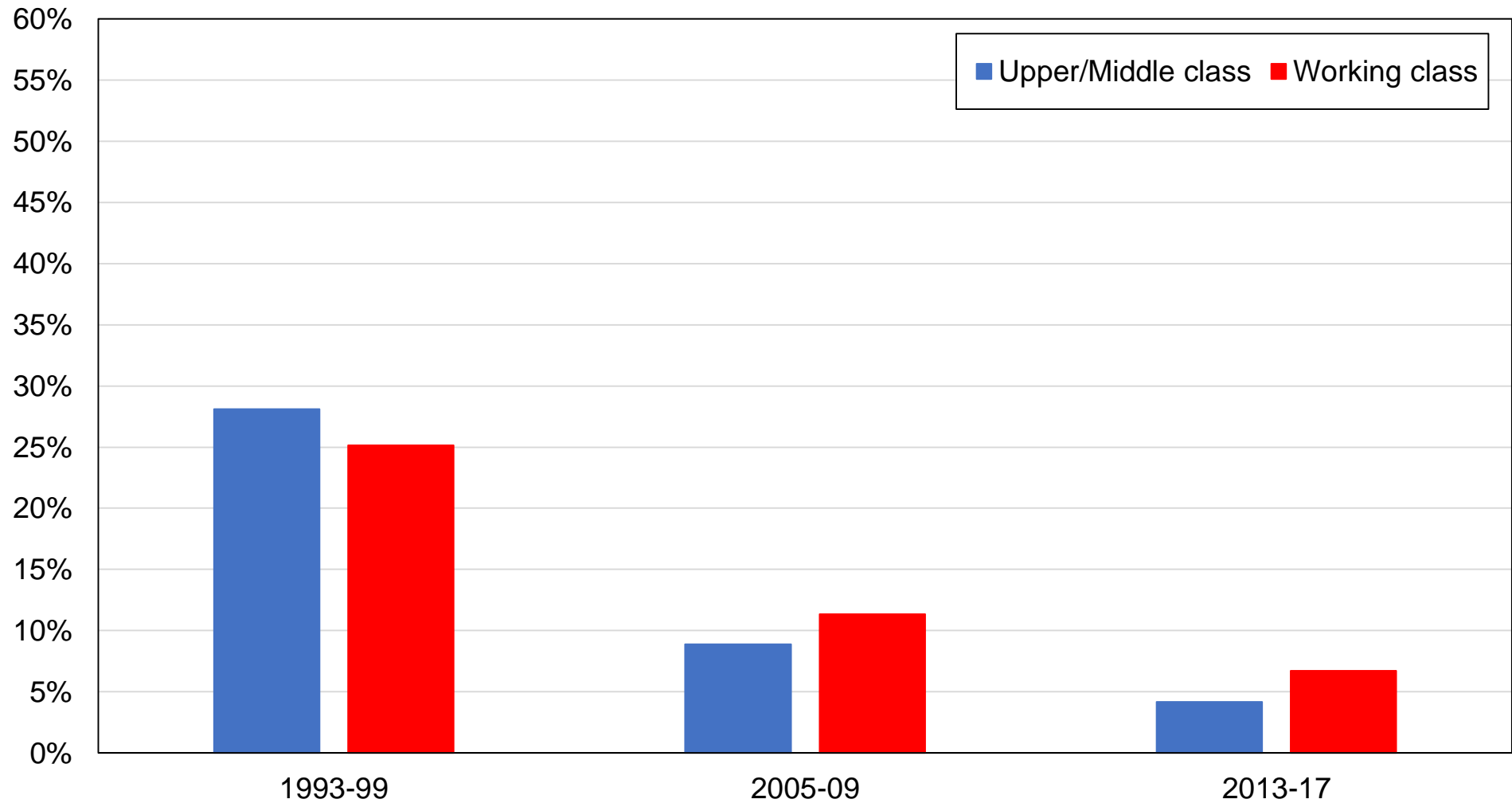
**Figure BB36 - Vote for Christian Democracy by marital status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by marital status.

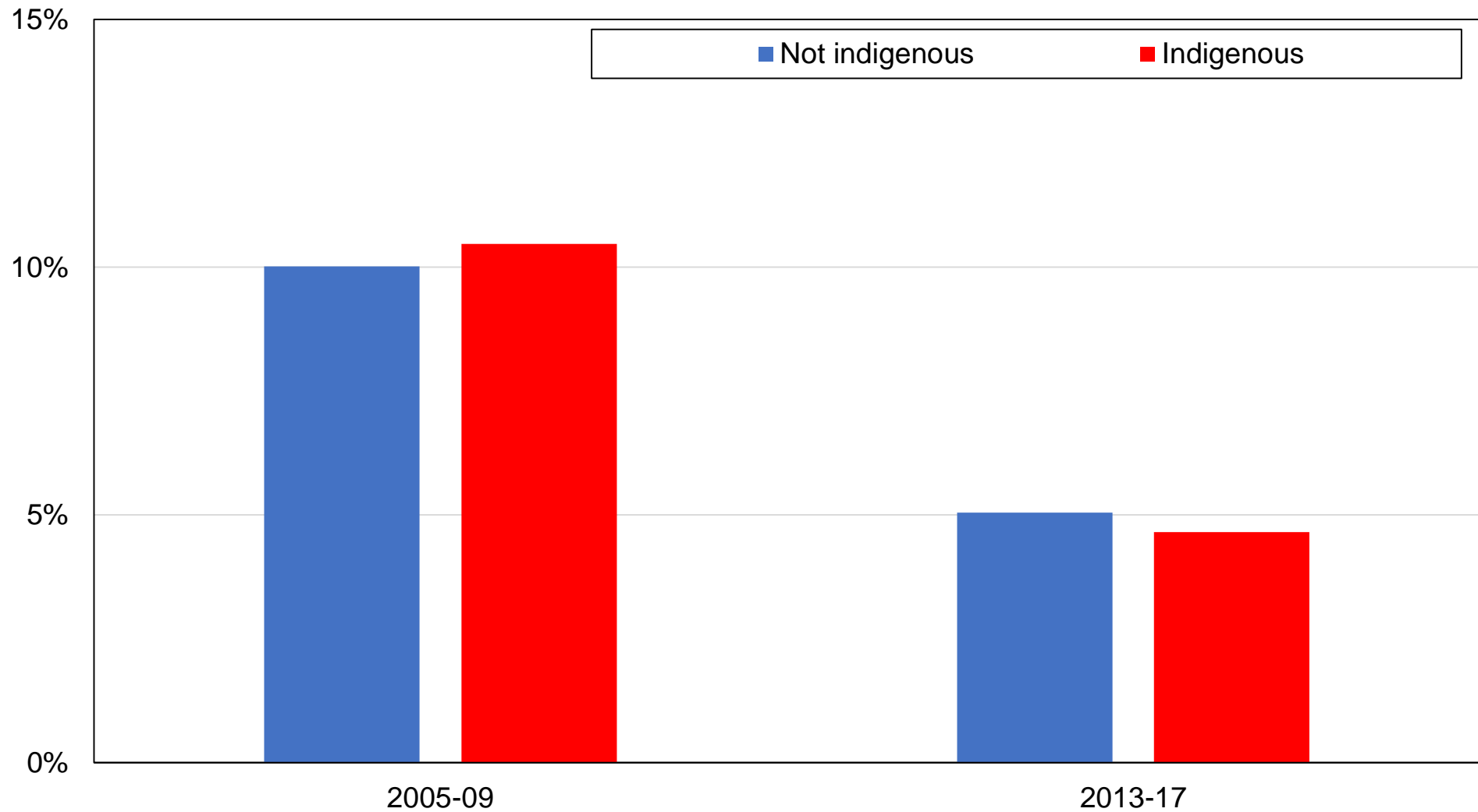
**Figure BB37 - Vote for Christian Democracy by social class**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by social class.

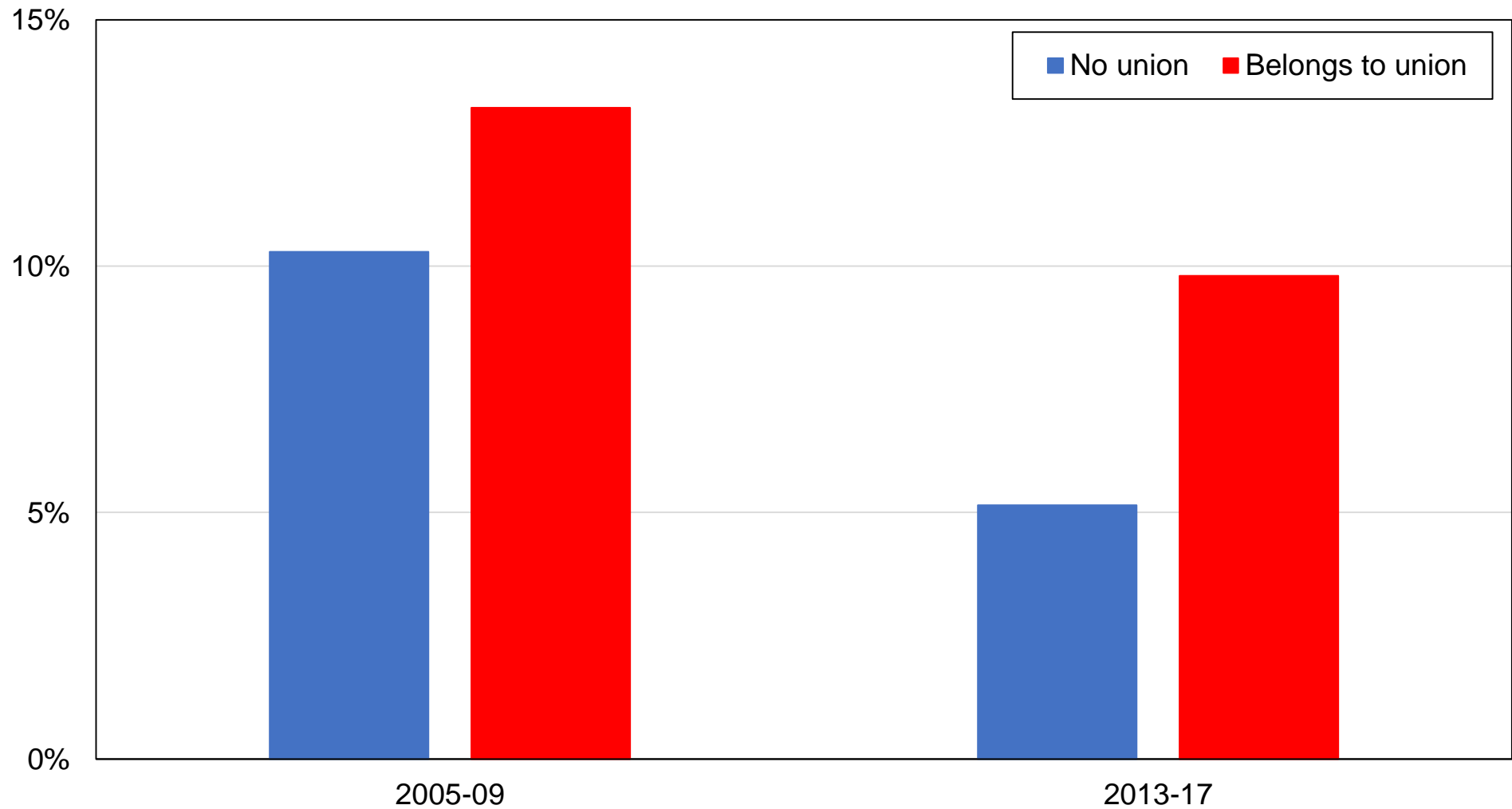
**Figure BB38 - Vote for Christian Democracy by ethnicity**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by ethnicity.

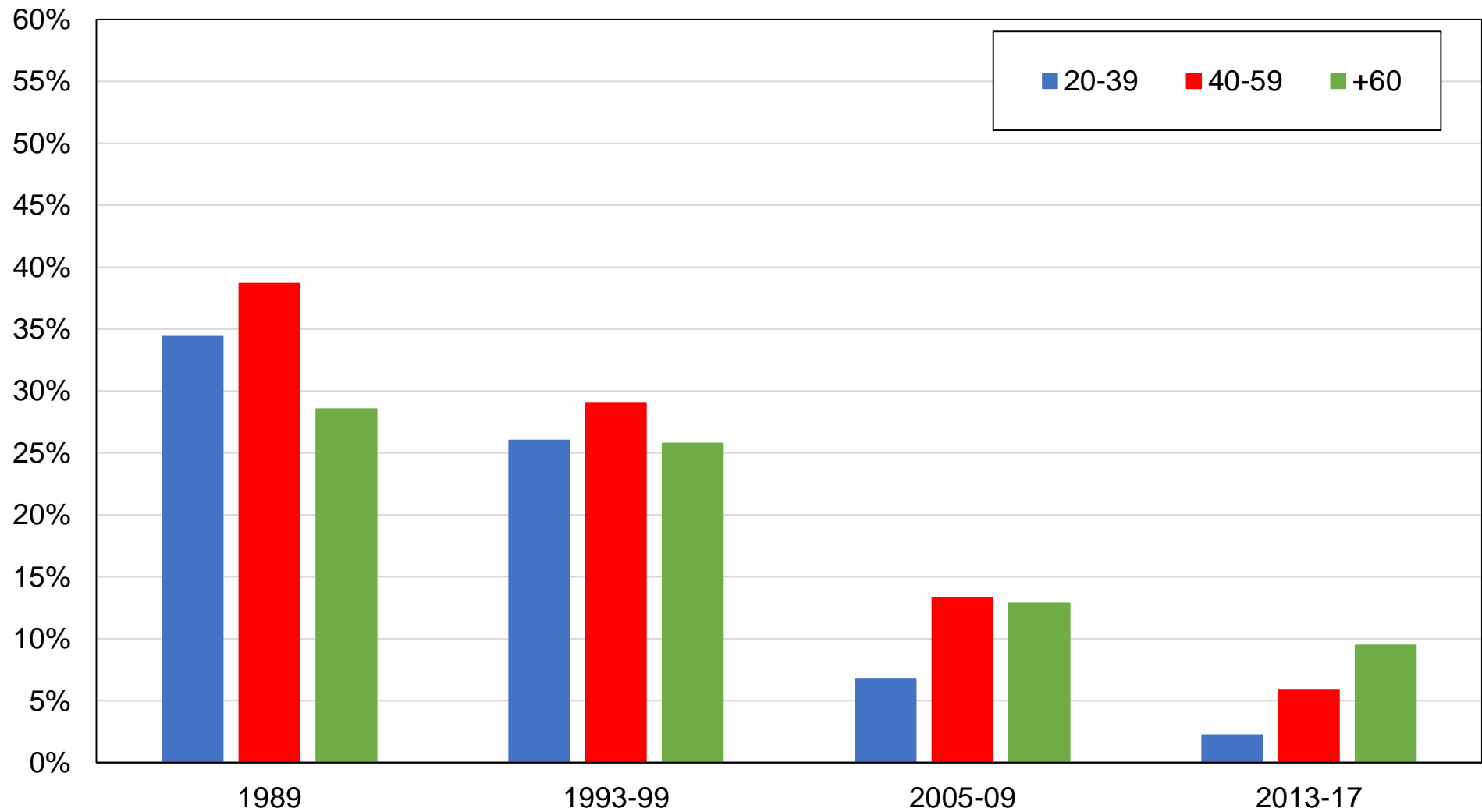
**Figure BB39 - Vote for Christian Democracy by union membership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by union membership.

**Figure BB40 - Vote for Christian Democracy by age group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Christian Democracy by age group.



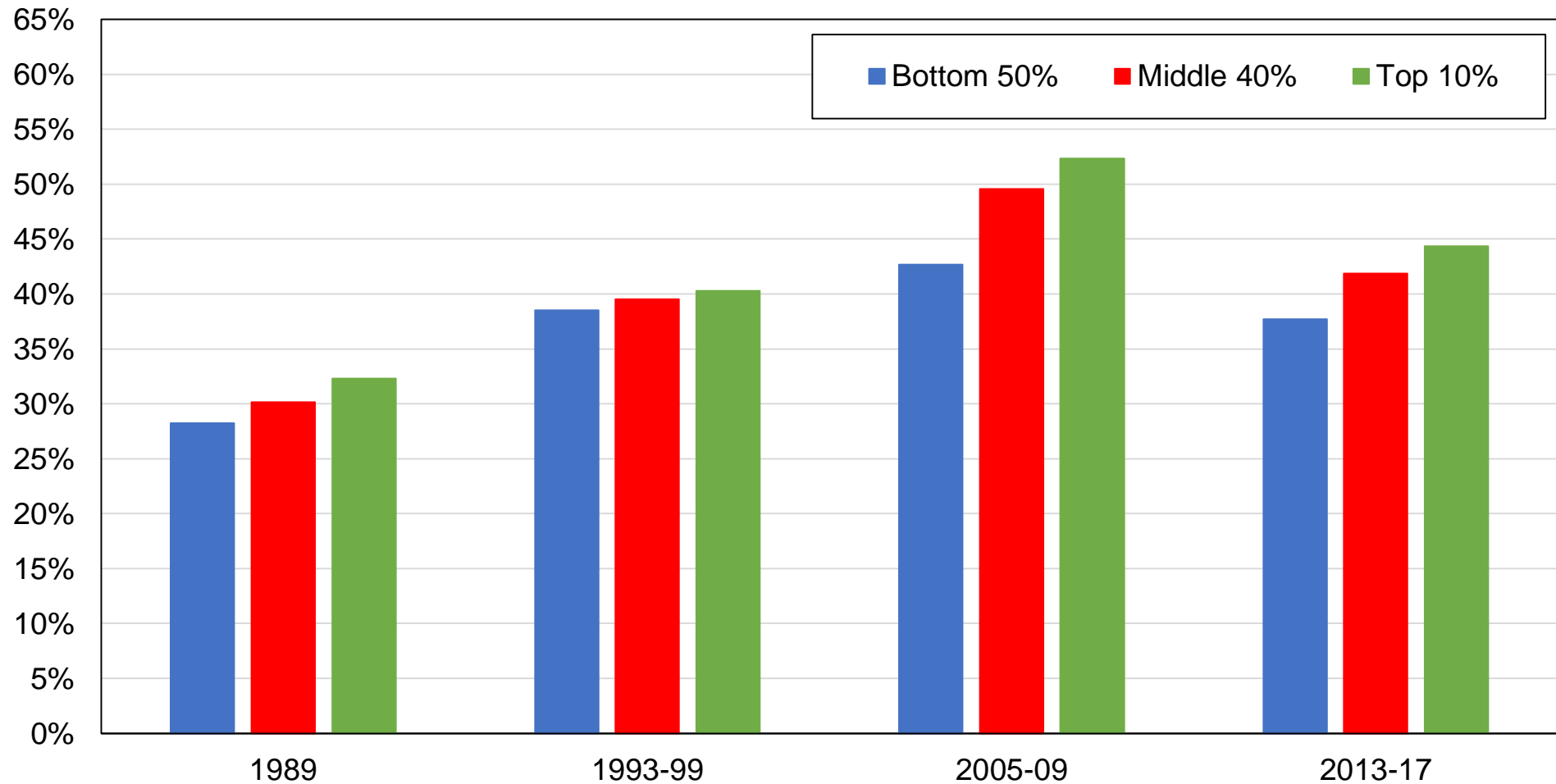
**Figure BB41 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by education level**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by education level.

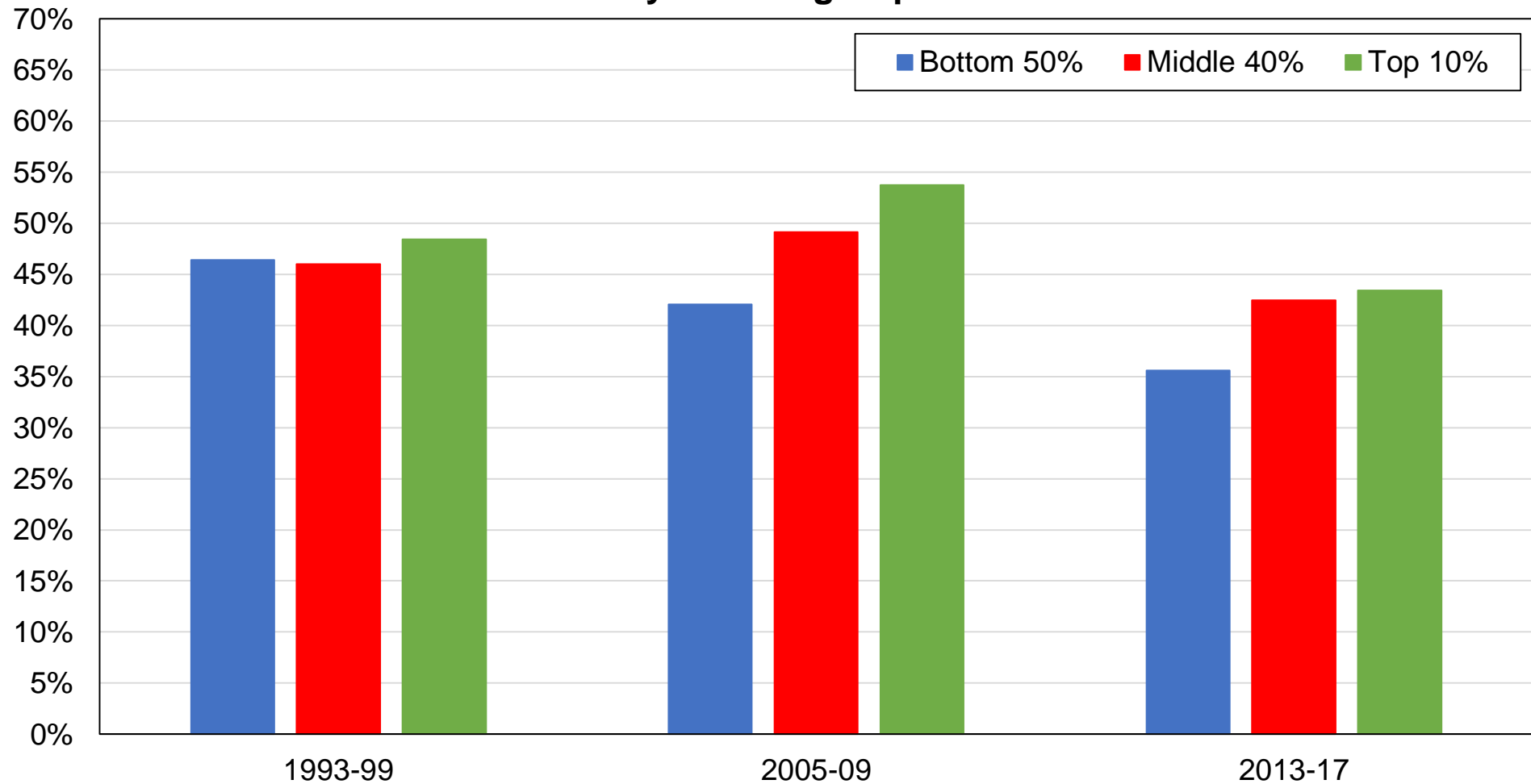
**Figure BB42 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by education group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by education group.

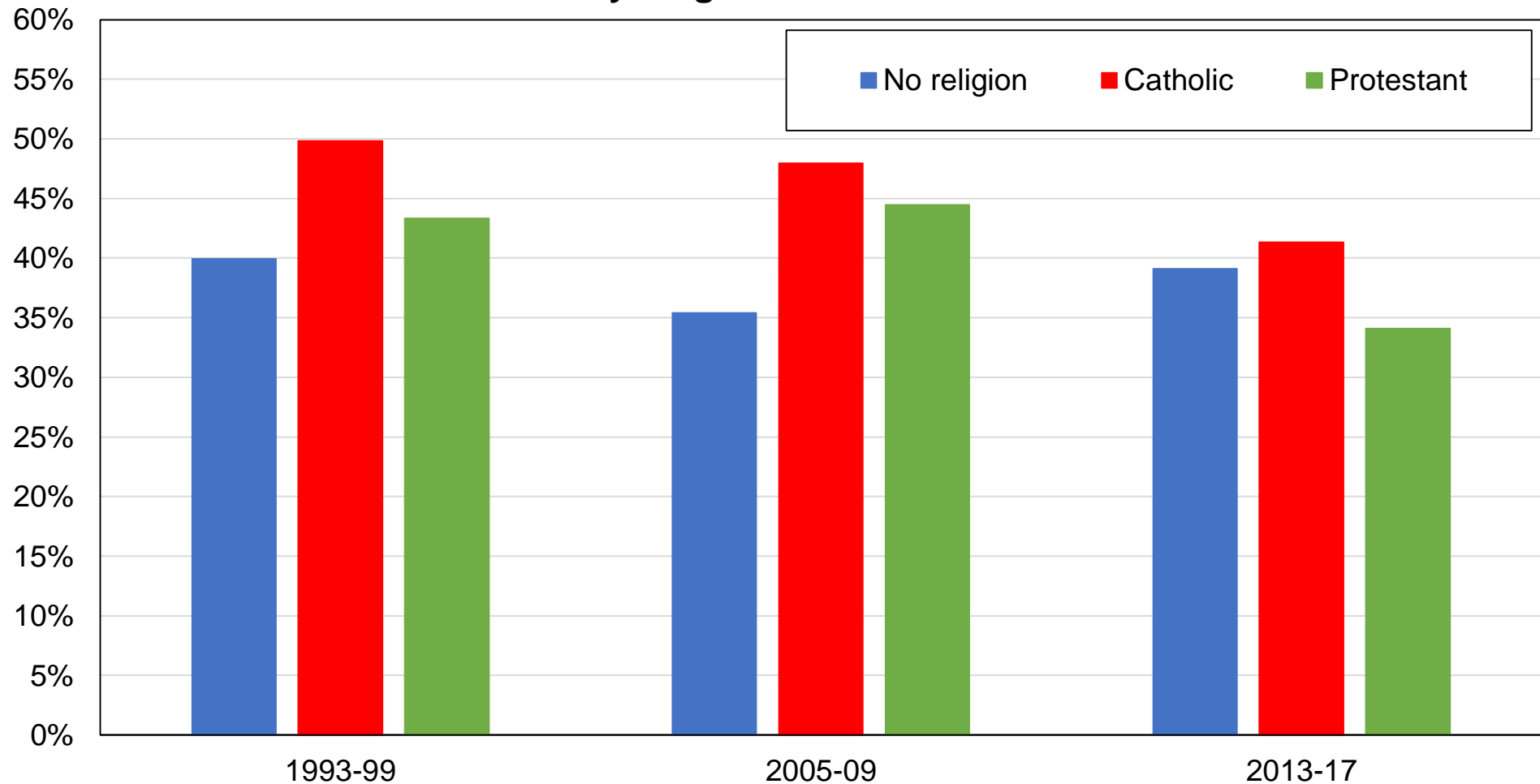
**Figure BB43 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by income group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by income group.

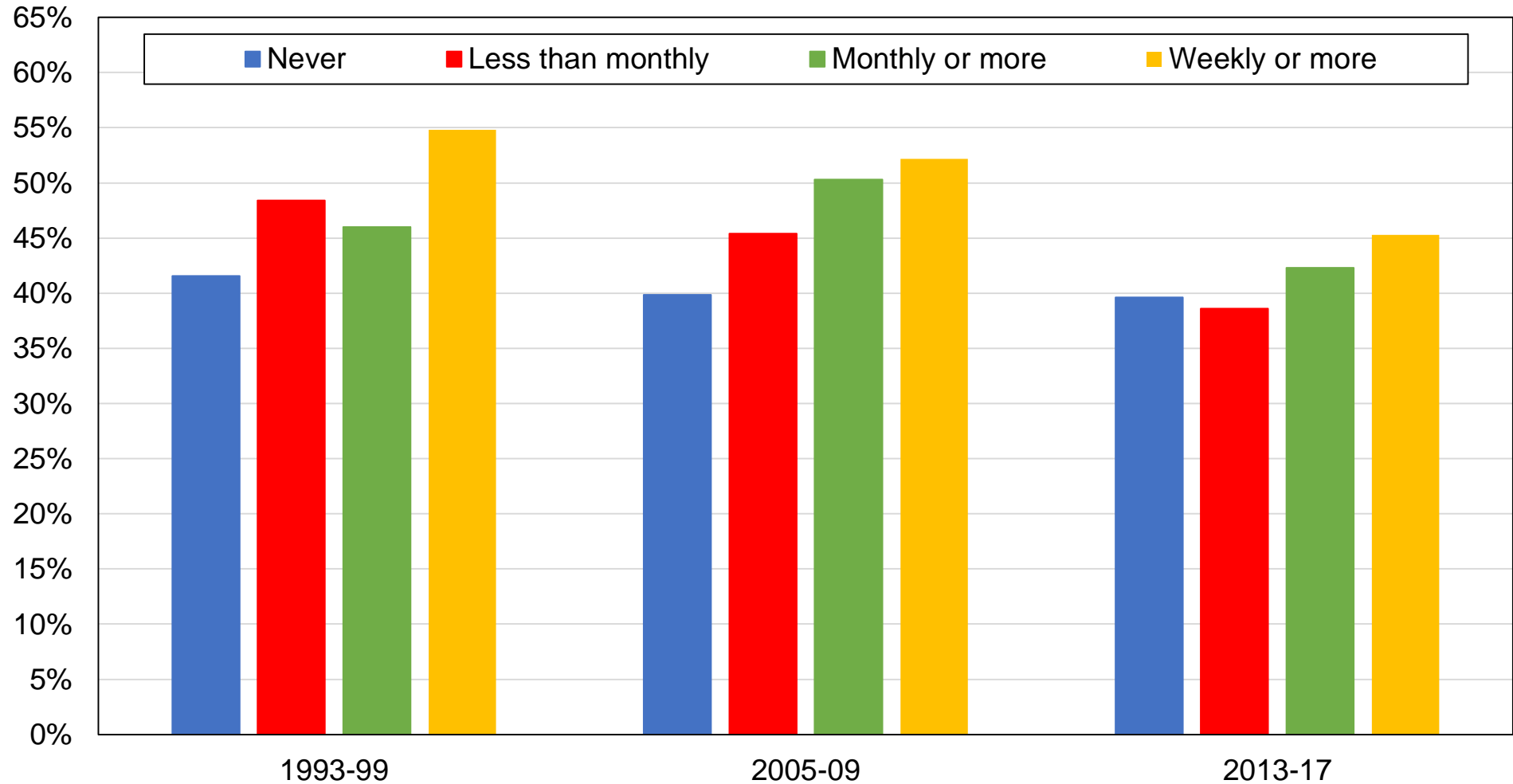
**Figure BB44 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by religious affiliation**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by religious affiliation.

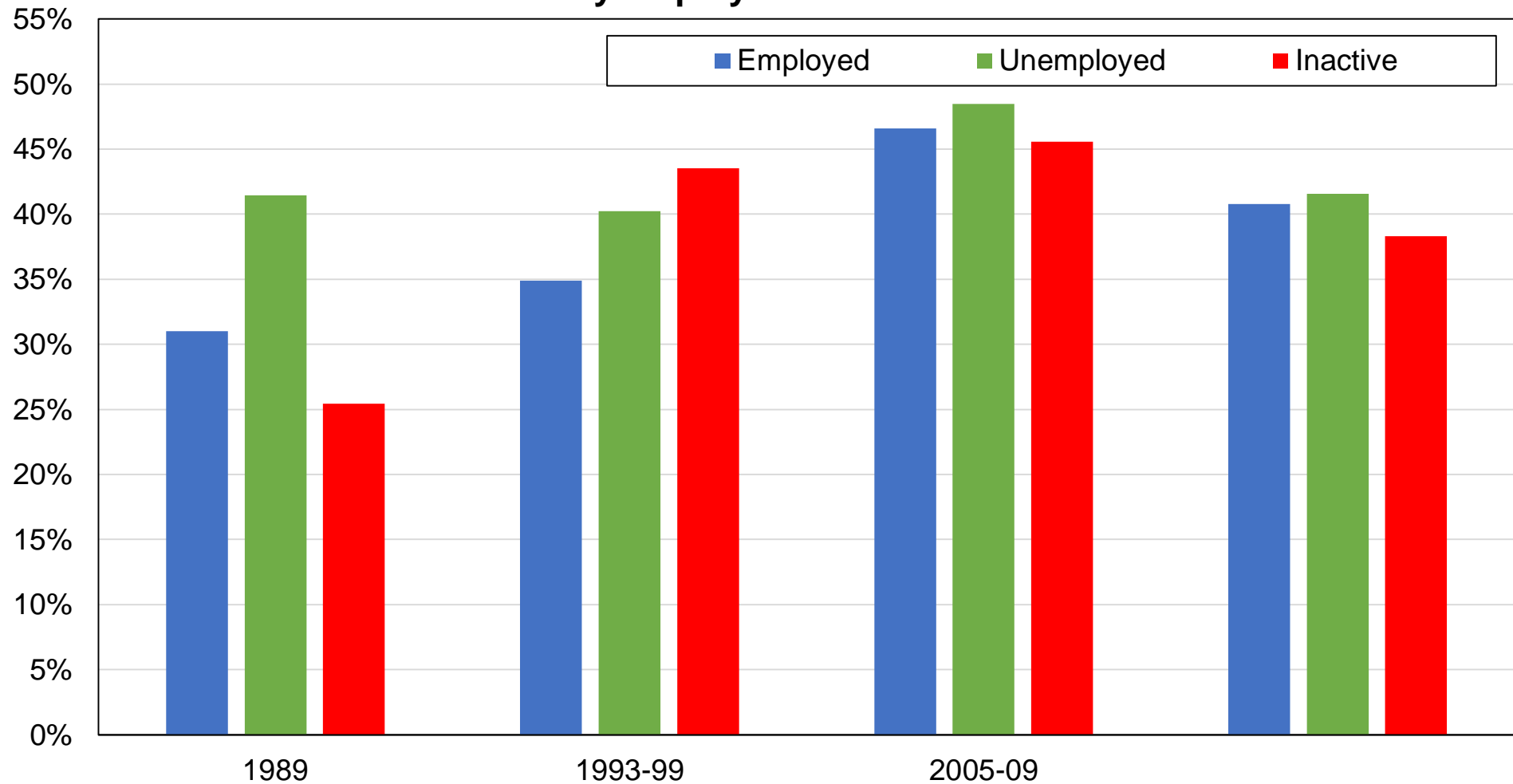
**Figure BB45 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by church attendance**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by church attendance.

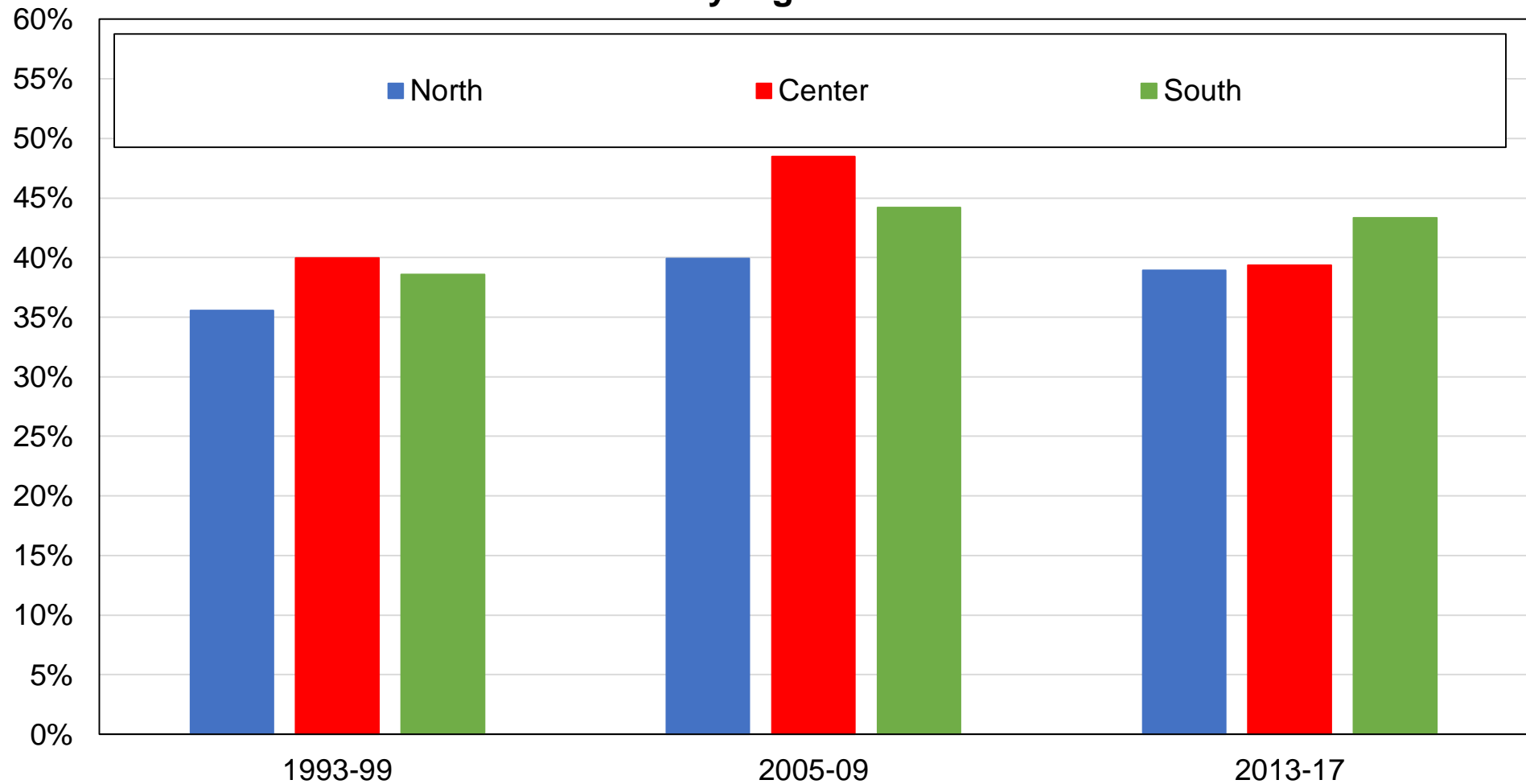
**Figure BB46 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by employment status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by employment status.

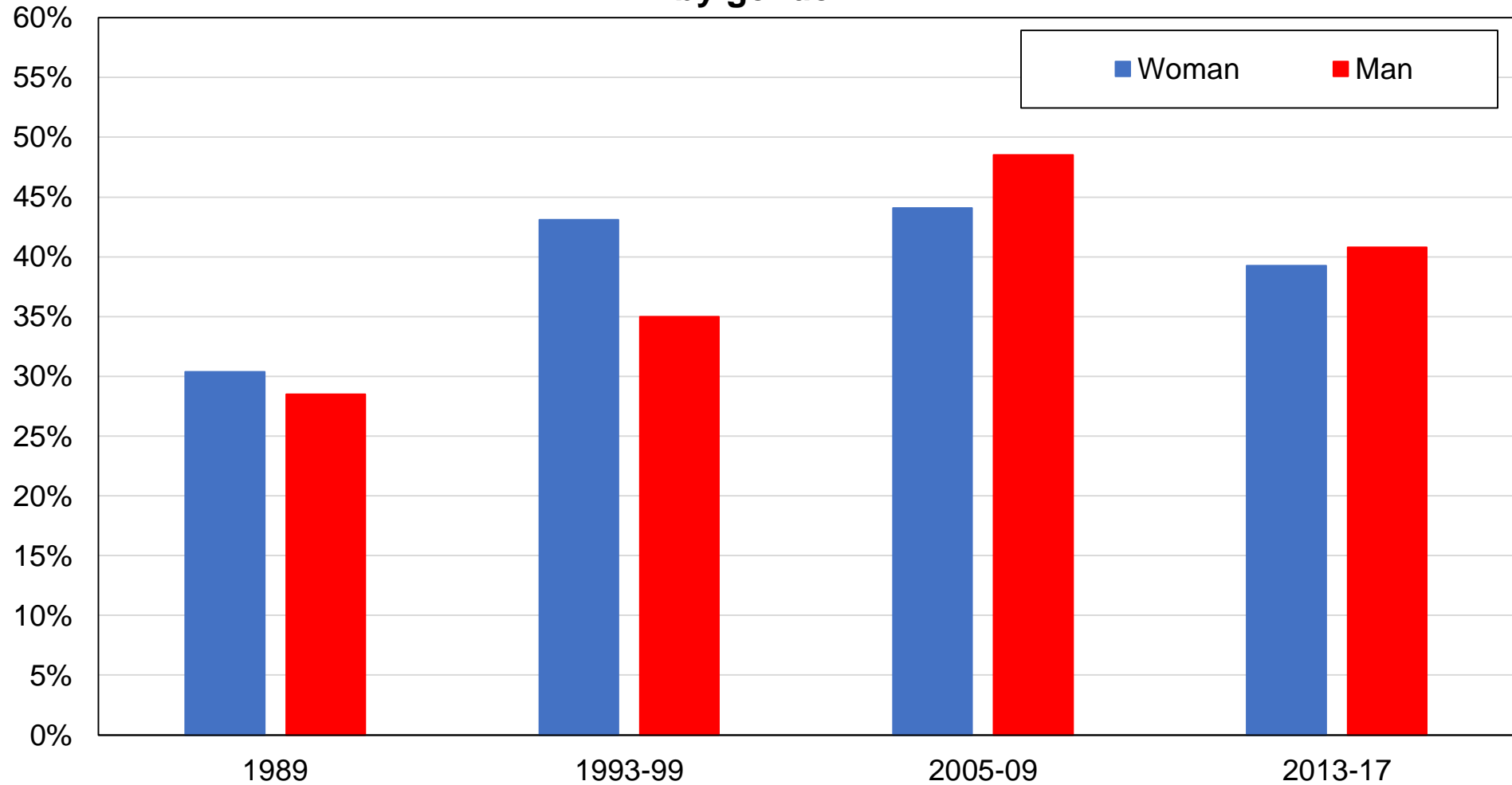
**Figure BB47 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by region**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by region.

**Figure BB48 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by gender**

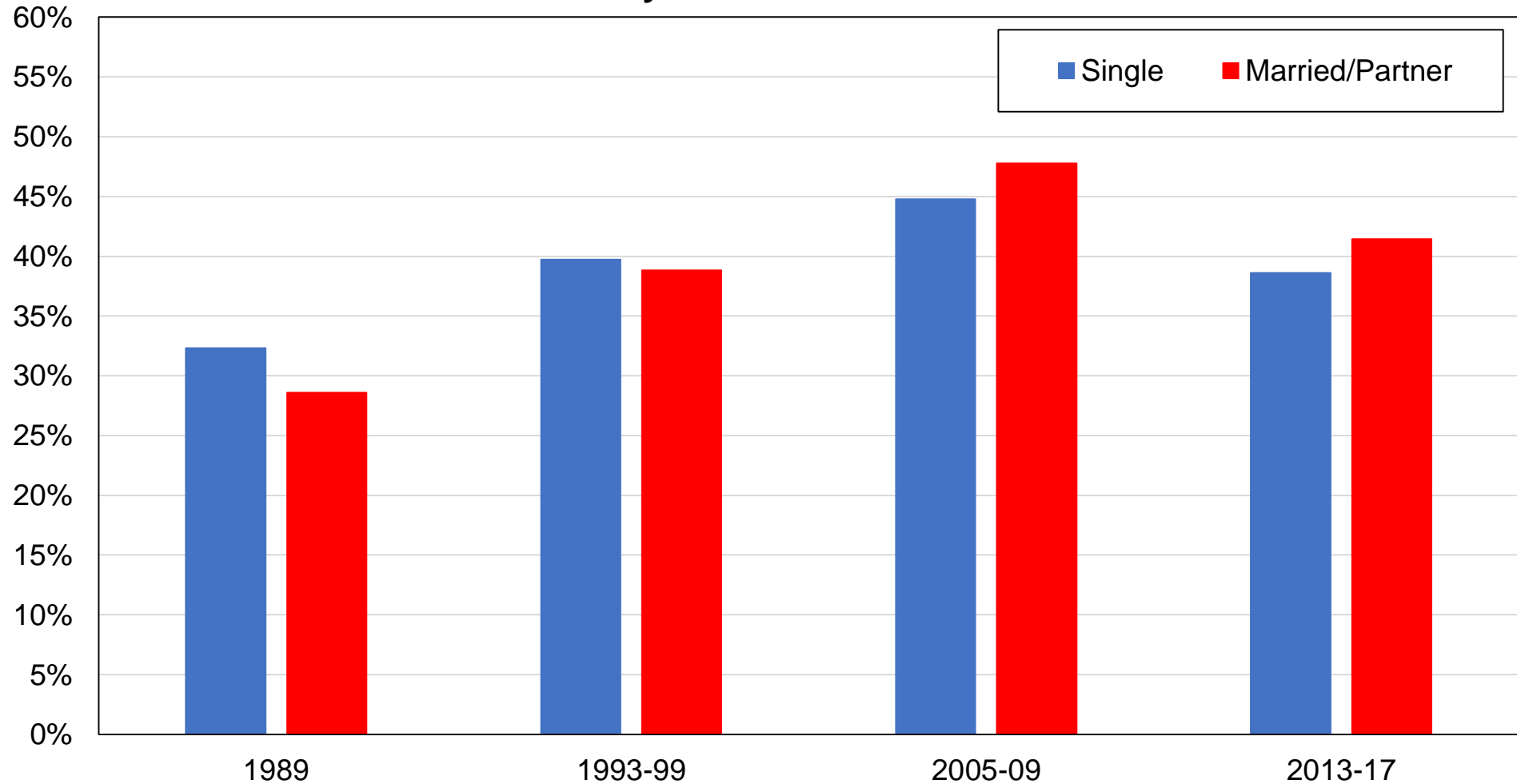


Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by gender.



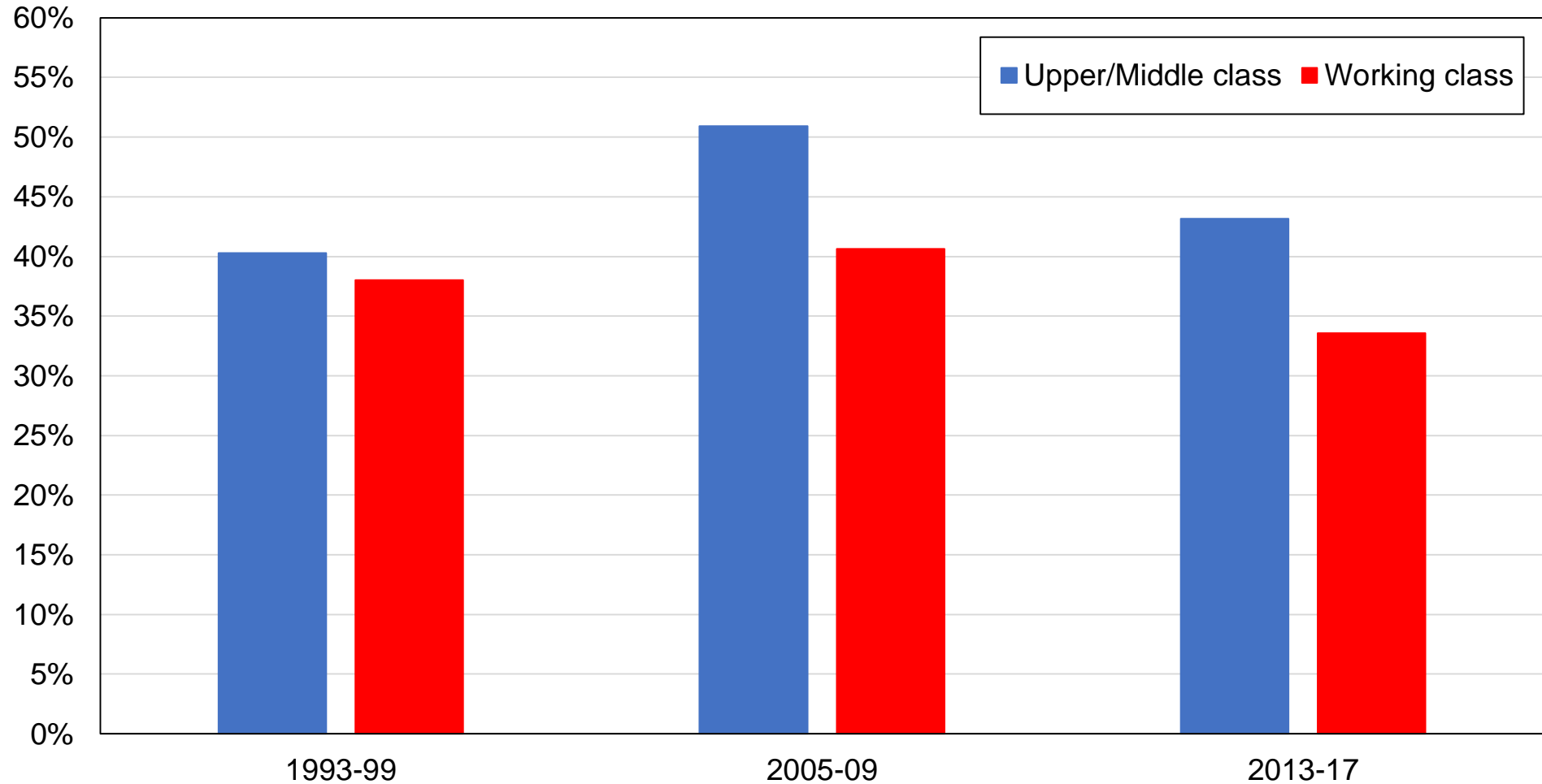
**Figure BB49 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by marital status**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by marital status.

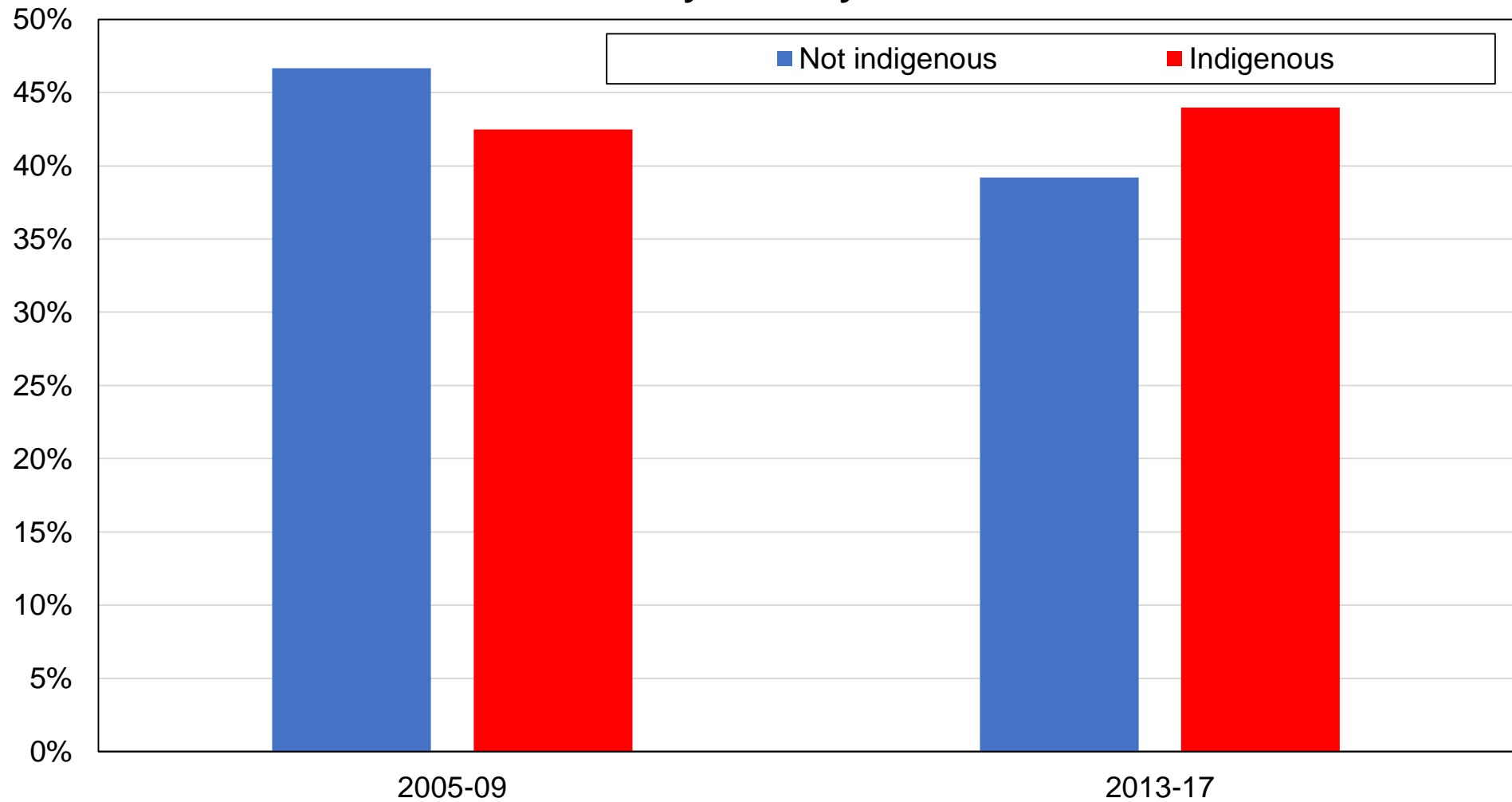
**Figure BB50 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by perceived social class**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by perceived social class.

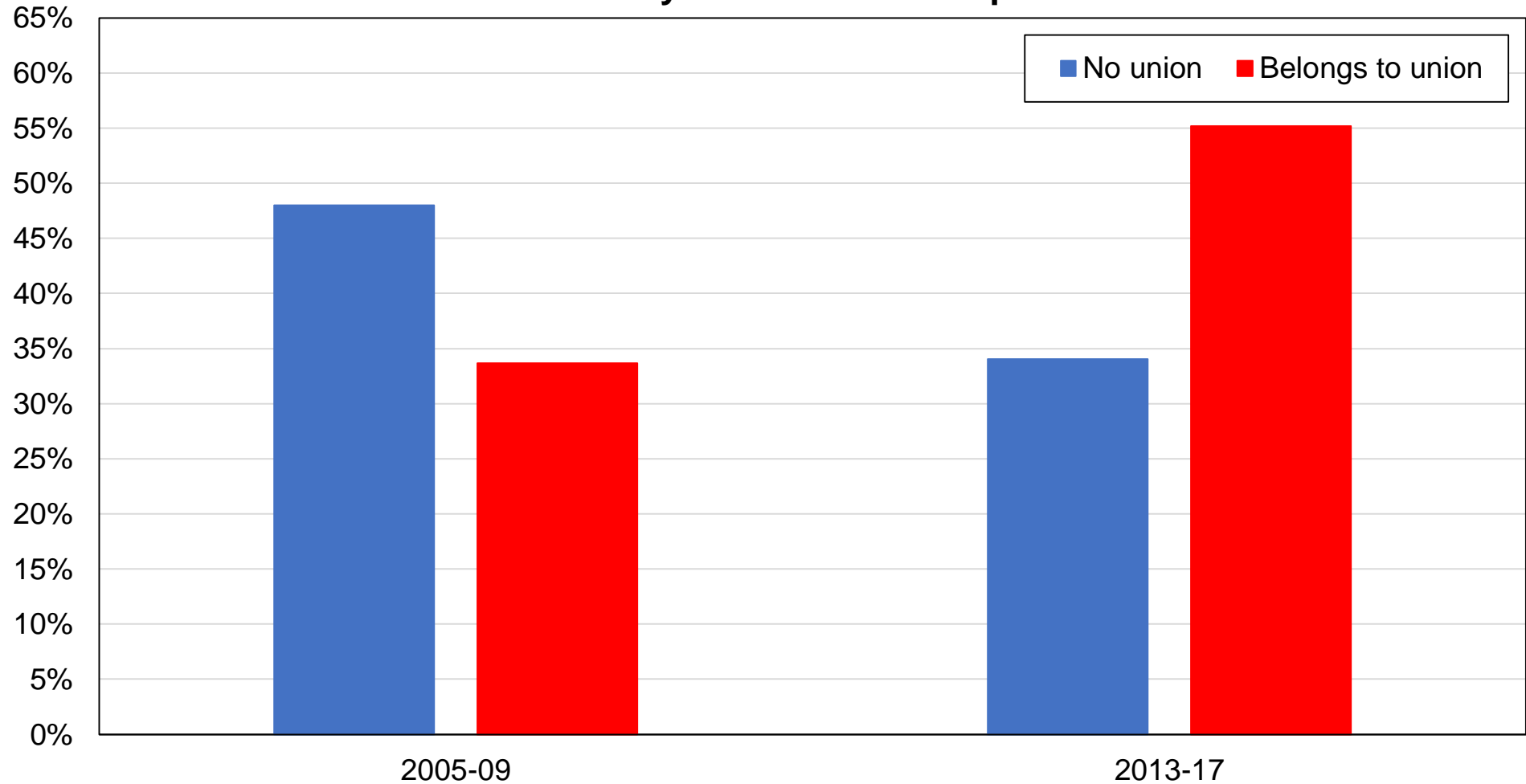
**Figure BB51 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by ethnicity**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by ethnicity.

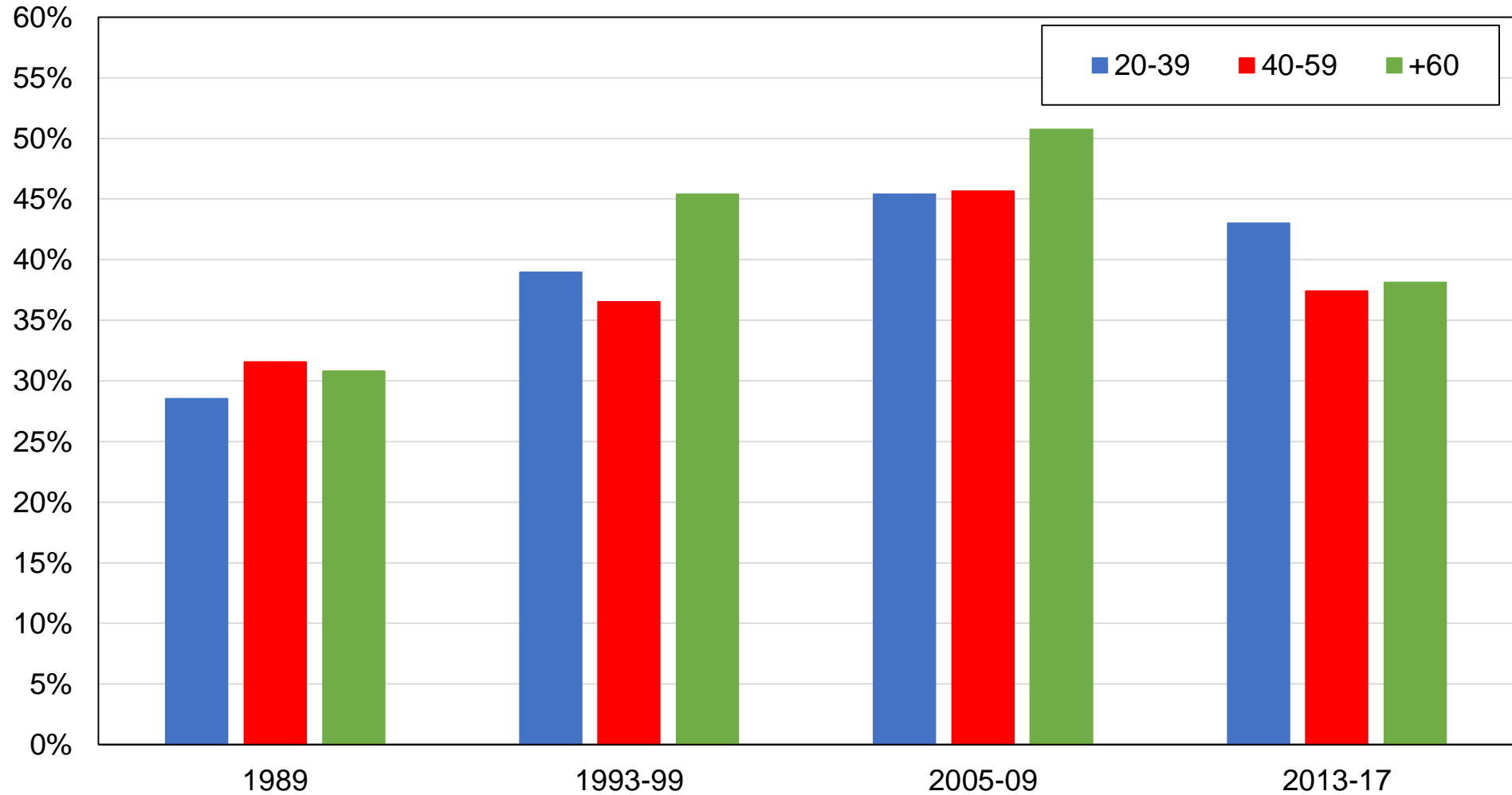
**Figure BB52 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by union membership**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by union membership.

**Figure BB53 - Vote for Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal  
by age group**



Source: authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Independent Democratic Union/National Renewal by age group.

**Table BC1 - Survey data sources**

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
1990	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1187
1993	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1832
1999	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1504
2005	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1505
2009	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1505
2013	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1437
2017	Encuesta CEP	CEP	1424

Source: authors' elaboration. CES: Centro de Estudios Públicos, available from [https://www.cepchile.cl/cep/site/tax/port/all/taxport\\_20\\_\\_\\_1.html/](https://www.cepchile.cl/cep/site/tax/port/all/taxport_20___1.html/).

Note: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.

**Table BC2 - Complete descriptive statistics by decade**

	1989	1993-99	2005-09	2013-17
Age: 20-39	70%	57%	50%	44%
Age: 40-59	22%	30%	34%	35%
Age: 60+	9%	13%	16%	21%
Upper/Middle class	0%	50%	55%	67%
Working class	0%	50%	45%	33%
Primary	24%	24%	27%	21%
Secondary	45%	54%	42%	44%
Tertiary	31%	22%	31%	35%
Employed	53%	51%	58%	57%
Unemployed	9%	5%	6%	6%
Inactive	38%	44%	36%	37%
Renting a house	N/A	N/A	20%	N/A
Owning a house	N/A	N/A	80%	N/A
Single	22%	37%	49%	53%
Married/Partner	78%	63%	51%	47%
Not indigenous	N/A	N/A	93%	91%
Indigenous	N/A	N/A	7%	9%
North	N/A	11%	11%	12%
Center	N/A	59%	62%	62%
South	N/A	29%	27%	26%
No religion	N/A	7%	12%	19%
Catholic	N/A	75%	68%	61%
Protestant	N/A	15%	16%	17%
Other	N/A	4%	4%	3%
Never	N/A	17%	21%	35%
Less than monthly	N/A	40%	42%	37%
Monthly or more	N/A	21%	19%	15%
Weekly or more	N/A	22%	19%	13%
Woman	N/A	52%	49%	50%
Man	N/A	48%	51%	50%
No union	N/A	0%	90%	94%
Belongs to union	N/A	0%	10%	6%

**Source:** authors' computations using Chilean political attitudes surveys.

**Note:** the table shows descriptive statistics by decade for selected available variables.