

**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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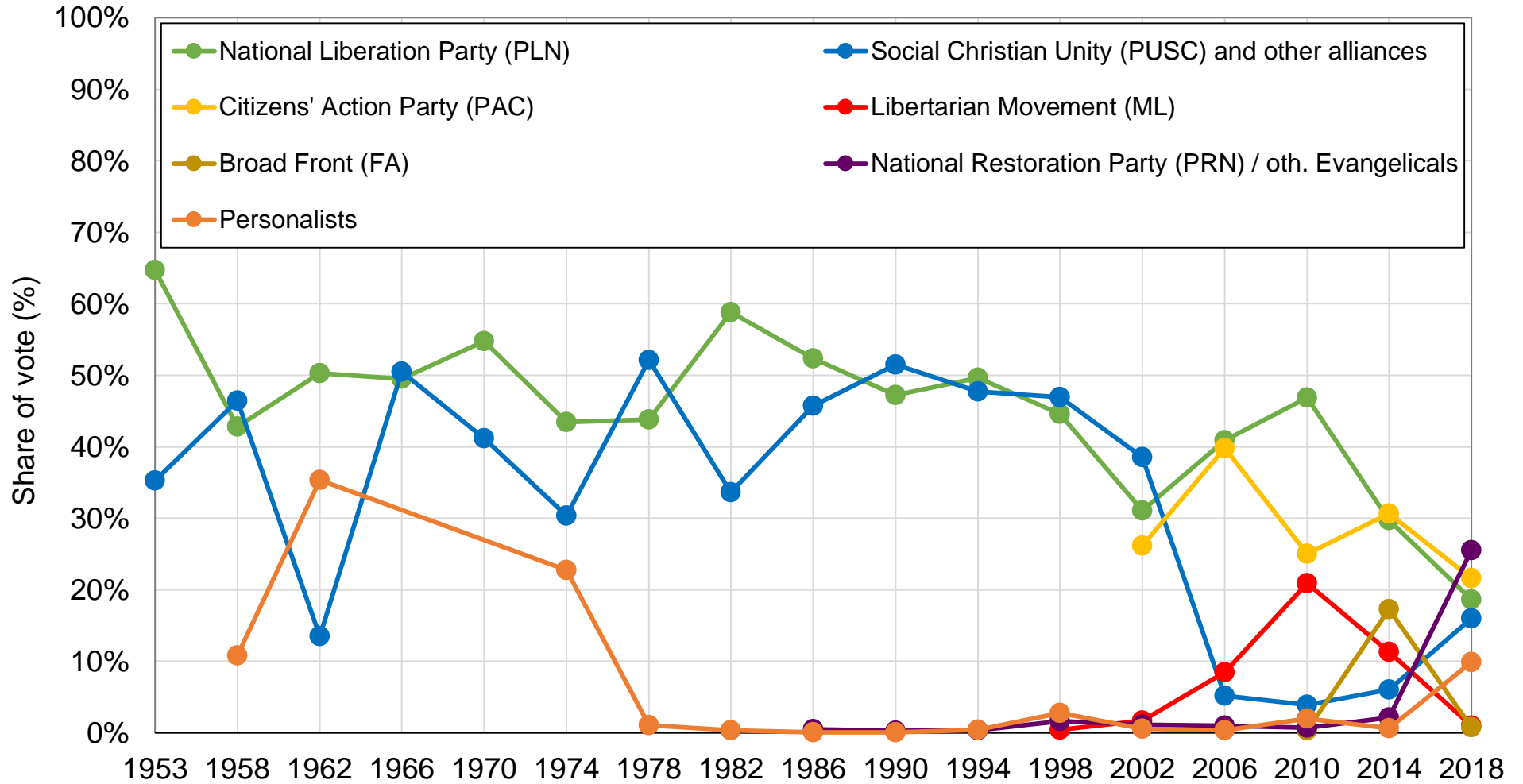
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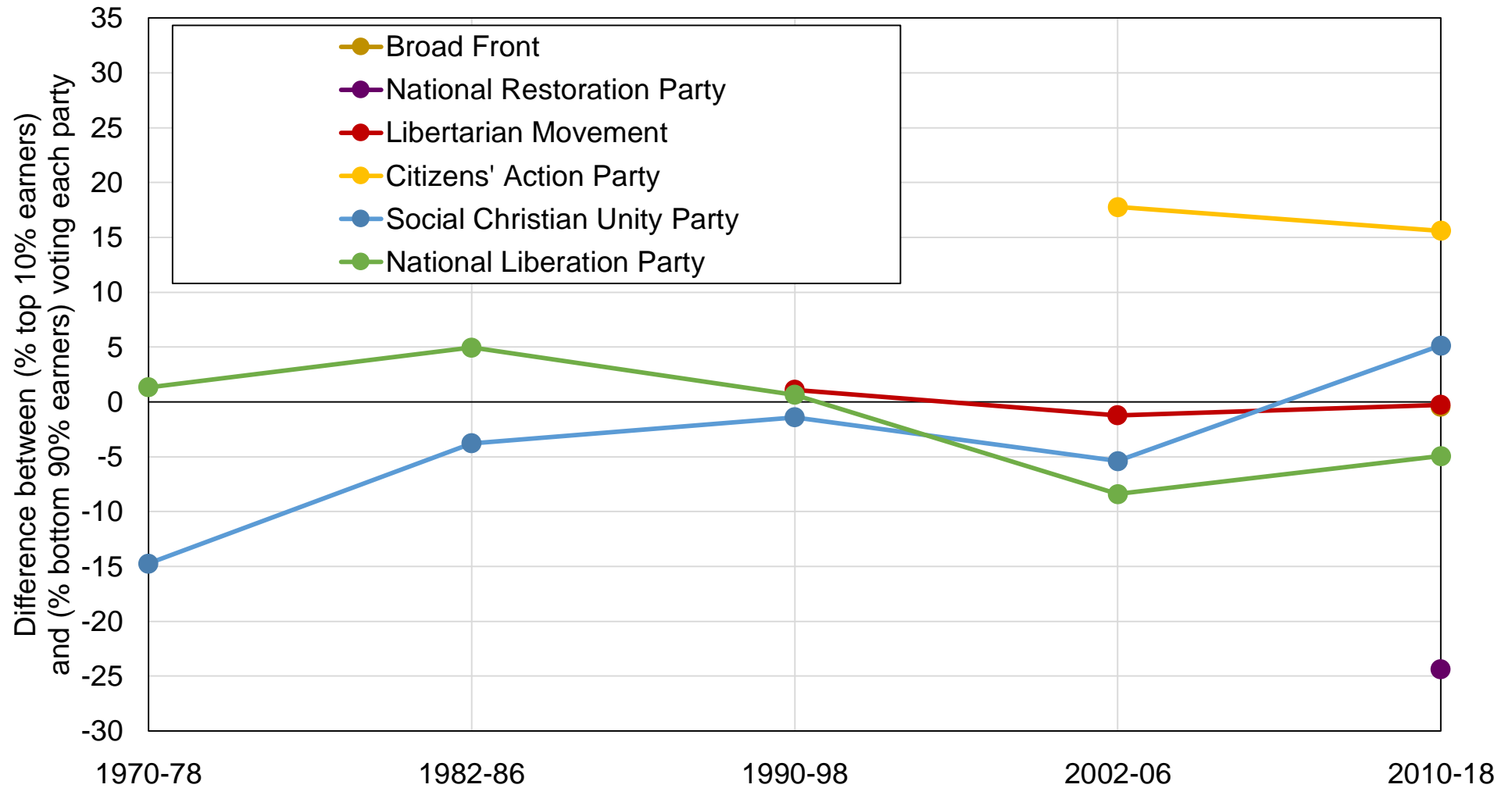
Figure C1 - Election results in Costa Rica, 1953-2018



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Costa Rican political parties in presidential elections between 1953 and 2018.

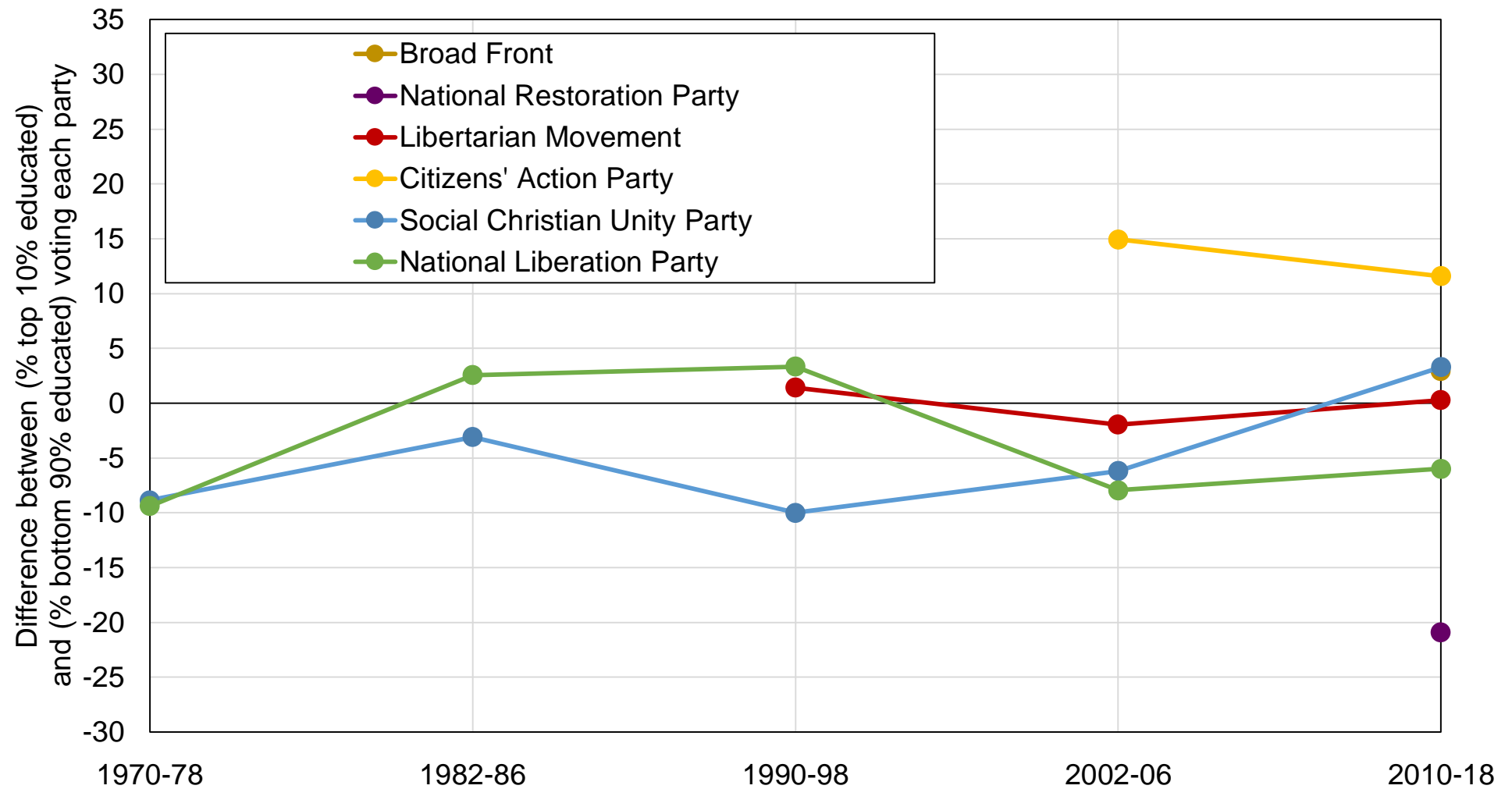
Figure C2 - The income cleavage in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of top-income voters for the main Costa Rican parties.

Figure C3 - The education cleavage in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of highest-educated voters for the main Costa Rican parties.

Table C1 - The structure of political cleavages in Costa Rica, 2010-2018

Share of votes (%)

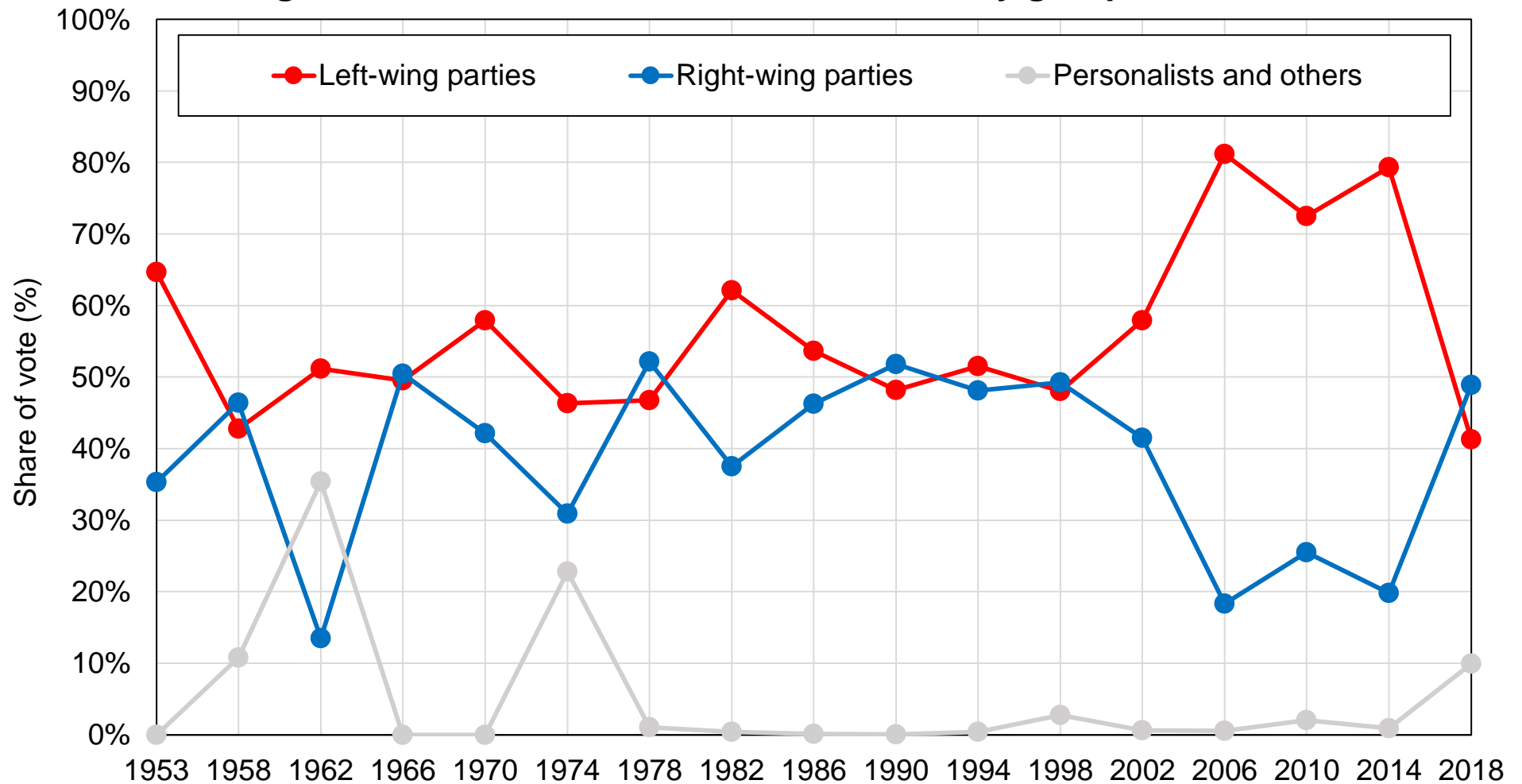
| | PLN | PUSC | PAC | ML | FA | PRN |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Education | | | | | | |
| Primary | 40% | 5% | 27% | 4% | 4% | 15% |
| Secondary | 26% | 6% | 34% | 4% | 6% | 17% |
| Tertiary | 20% | 14% | 40% | 4% | 8% | 9% |
| Postgraduate | 25% | 10% | 46% | 3% | 5% | 7% |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Bottom 50% | 32% | 6% | 28% | 3% | 6% | 20% |
| Middle 40% | 27% | 8% | 34% | 5% | 5% | 15% |
| Top 10% | 25% | 12% | 47% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 35% | 8% | 36% | 4% | 5% | 6% |
| Protestant | 24% | 5% | 20% | 4% | 3% | 39% |
| Other | 16% | 3% | 35% | 2% | 13% | 28% |
| No religion | 17% | 6% | 40% | 4% | 16% | 9% |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Area SJ | 27% | 10% | 33% | 2% | 7% | 13% |
| Central-Urban | 29% | 6% | 42% | 4% | 5% | 8% |
| Central-Rural | 34% | 6% | 31% | 6% | 3% | 14% |
| Lowlands-Urban | 33% | 7% | 27% | 5% | 6% | 19% |
| Lowlands-Rural | 33% | 5% | 28% | 3% | 5% | 21% |
| Worker type | | | | | | |
| Business owner/partner | 21% | 10% | 37% | 4% | 6% | 14% |
| Wage earner | 28% | 8% | 34% | 4% | 7% | 13% |
| Self-employed | 29% | 7% | 33% | 5% | 4% | 15% |
| Sector of employment | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Private/mixed sector | 28% | 7% | 34% | 4% | 6% | 15% |
| Public | 28% | 10% | 37% | 5% | 8% | 9% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White | 33% | 7% | 31% | 4% | 6% | 13% |
| Mestizo | 29% | 8% | 35% | 4% | 5% | 14% |
| Indigenous | 31% | 6% | 34% | 2% | 7% | 11% |
| Black & Mulatto | 25% | 5% | 38% | 2% | 5% | 18% |
| Other | 25% | 4% | 35% | 3% | 5% | 26% |

Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main Costa Rican political parties by selected individual characteristics over the period 2010-2018.

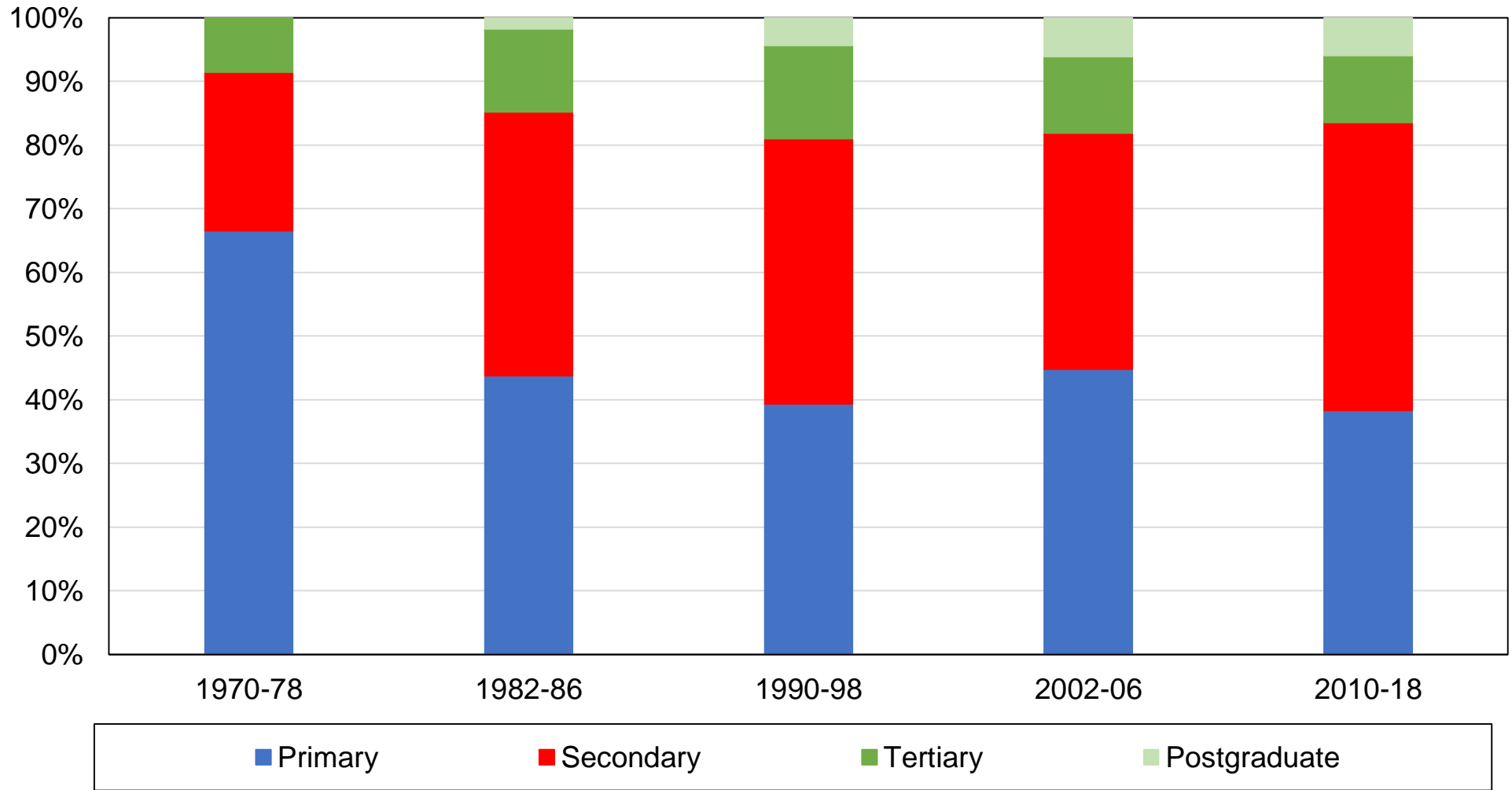
Figure CA1 - Election results in Costa Rica by group, 1953-2018



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

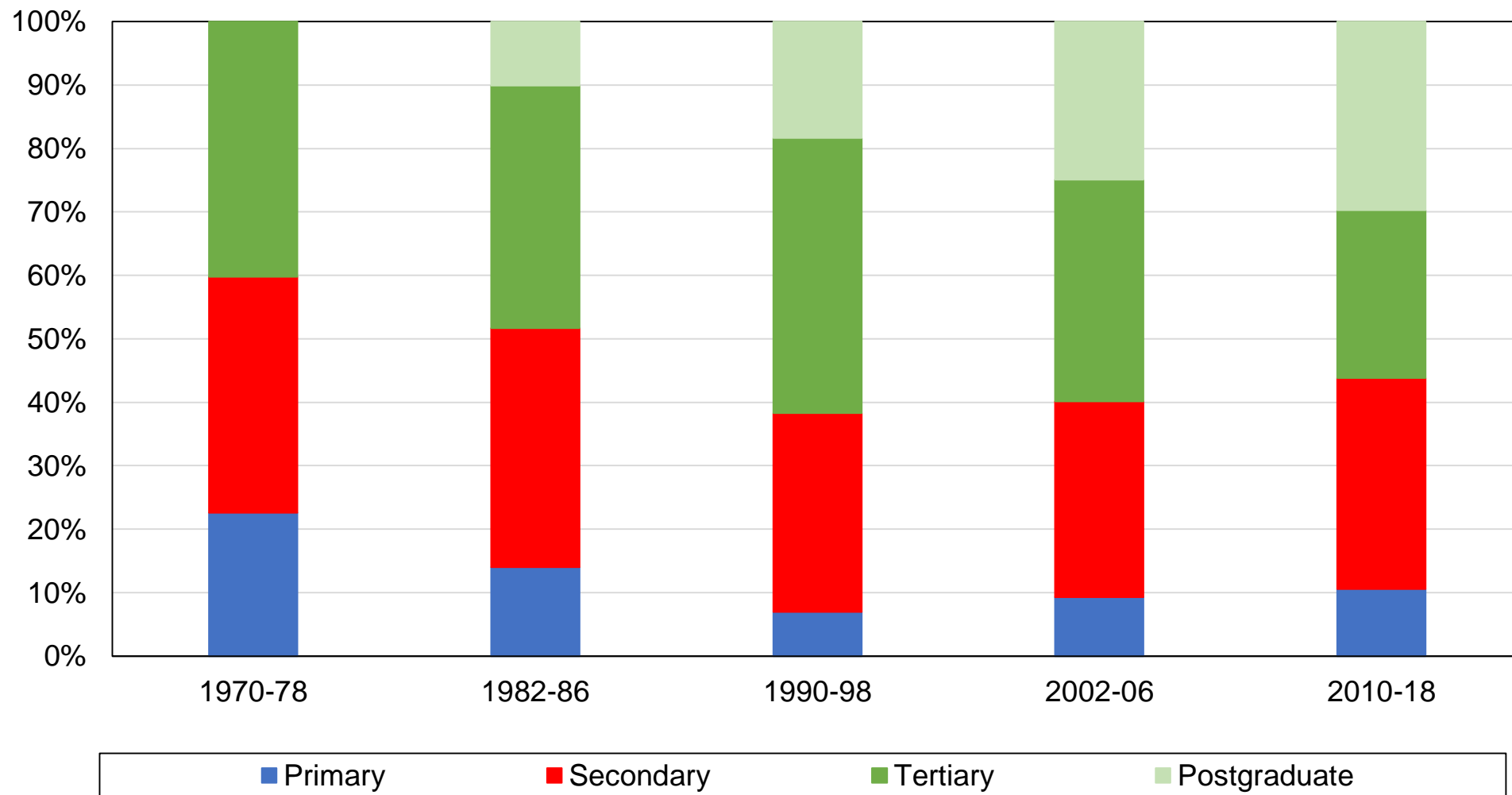
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Costa Rican political parties in presidential elections between 1953 and 2018.

Figure CA2 - The evolution of education



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level.

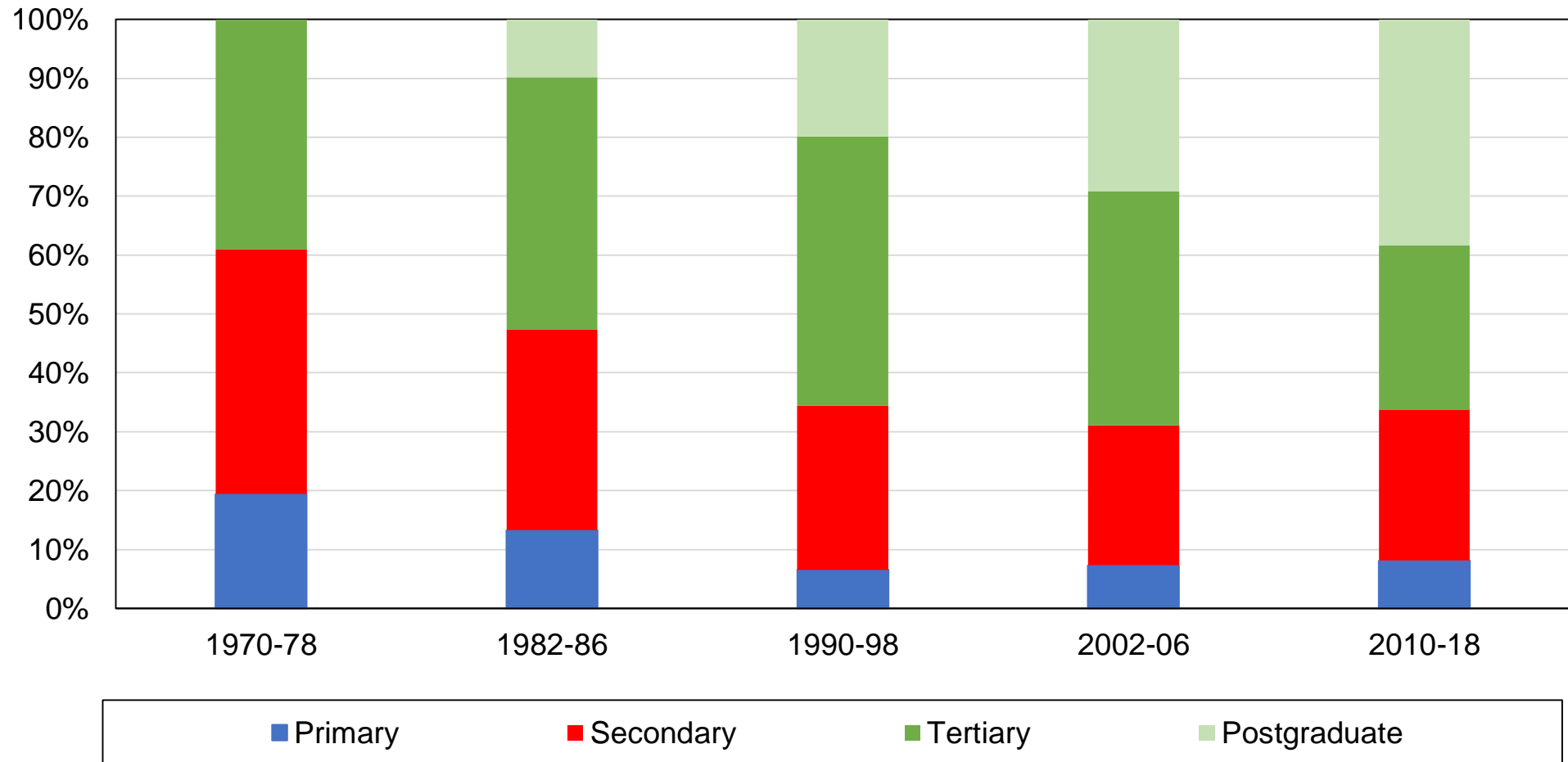
Figure CA3 - The evolution of education among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows composition of the electorate by education level among top 10% earners.

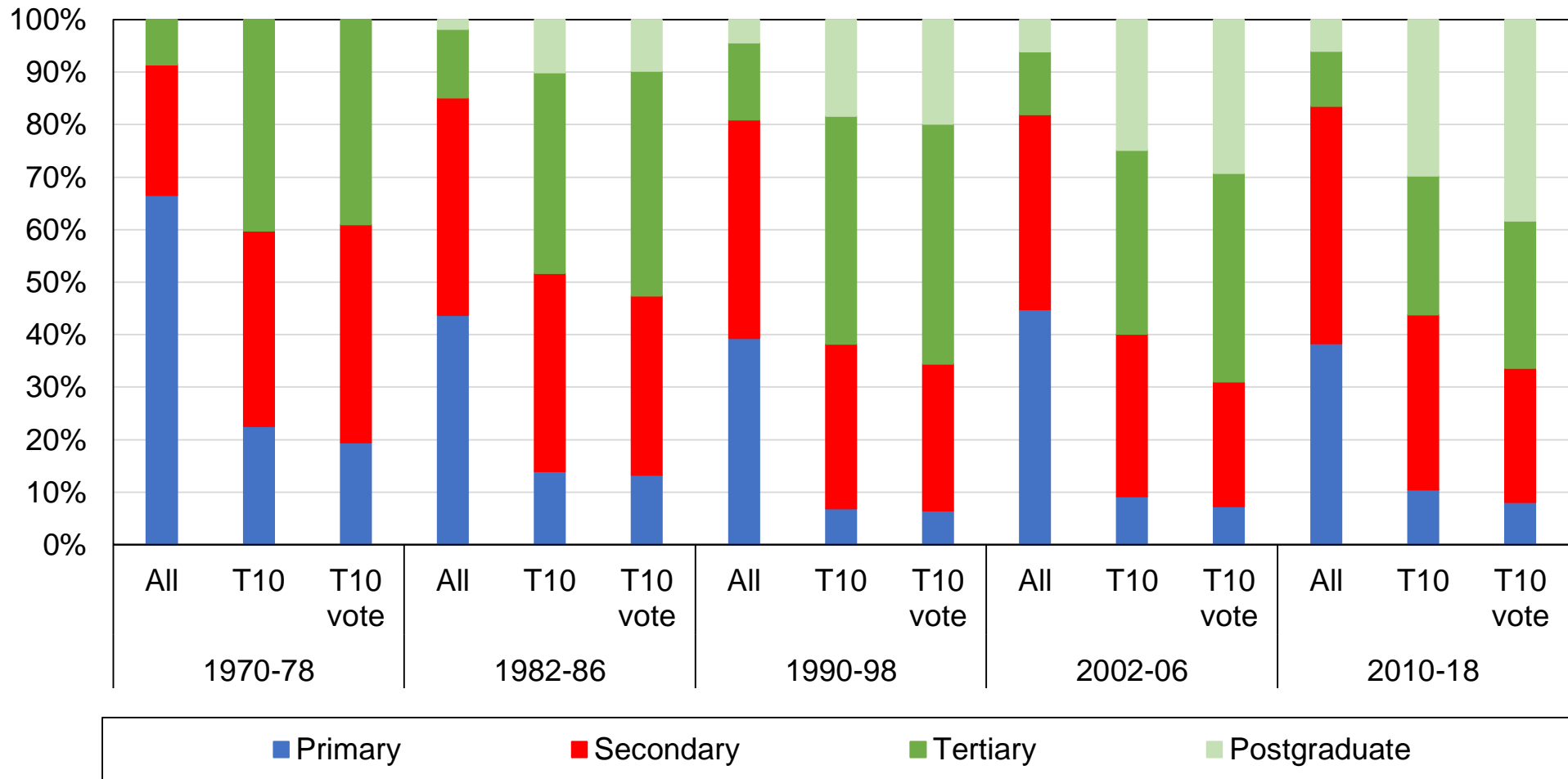
Figure CA4 - The evolution of education among top 10% earners voting for left-wing parties



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level among top 10% income earners voting for left-wing parties.

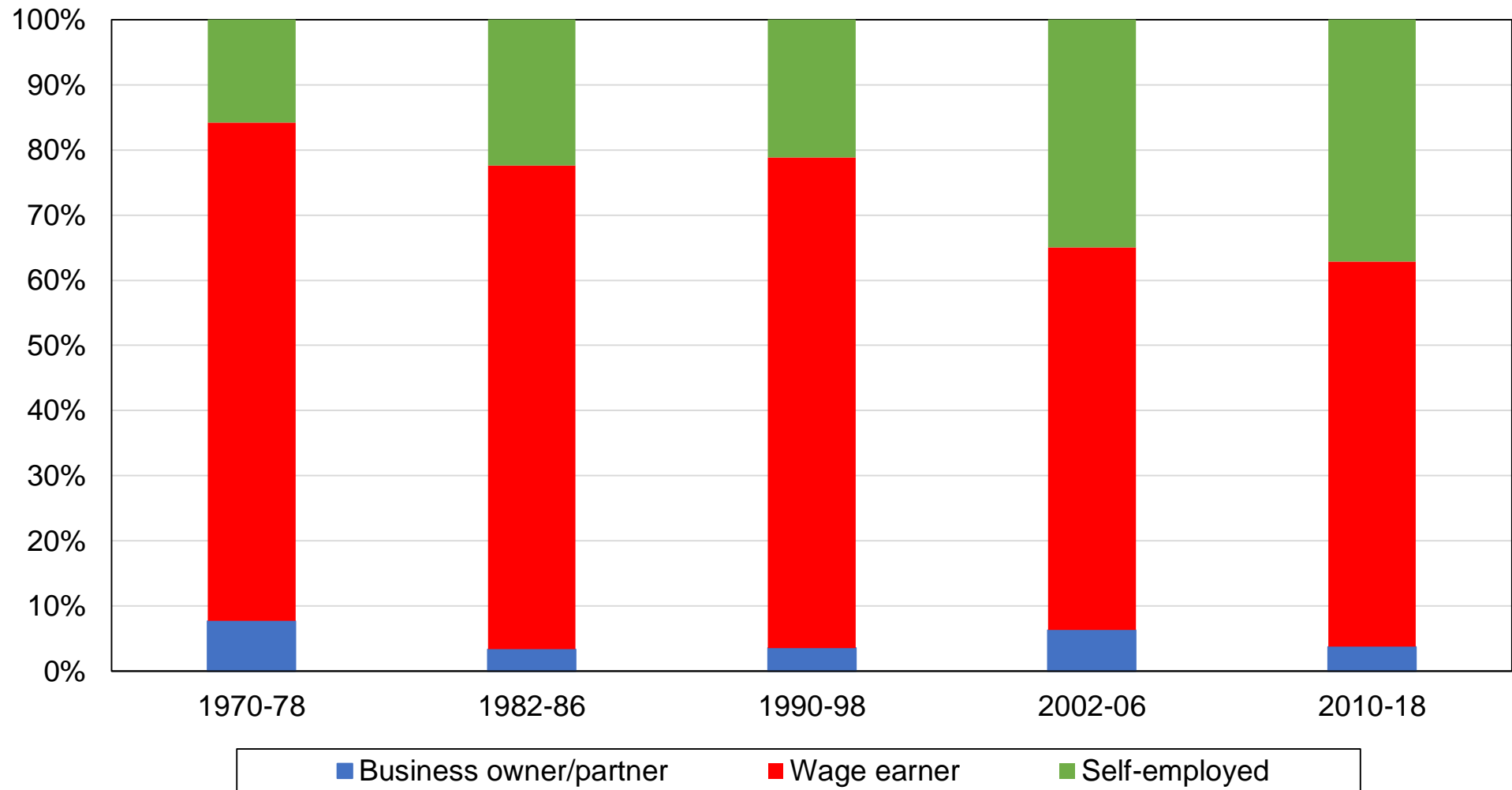
Figure CA5 - The evolution of education in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

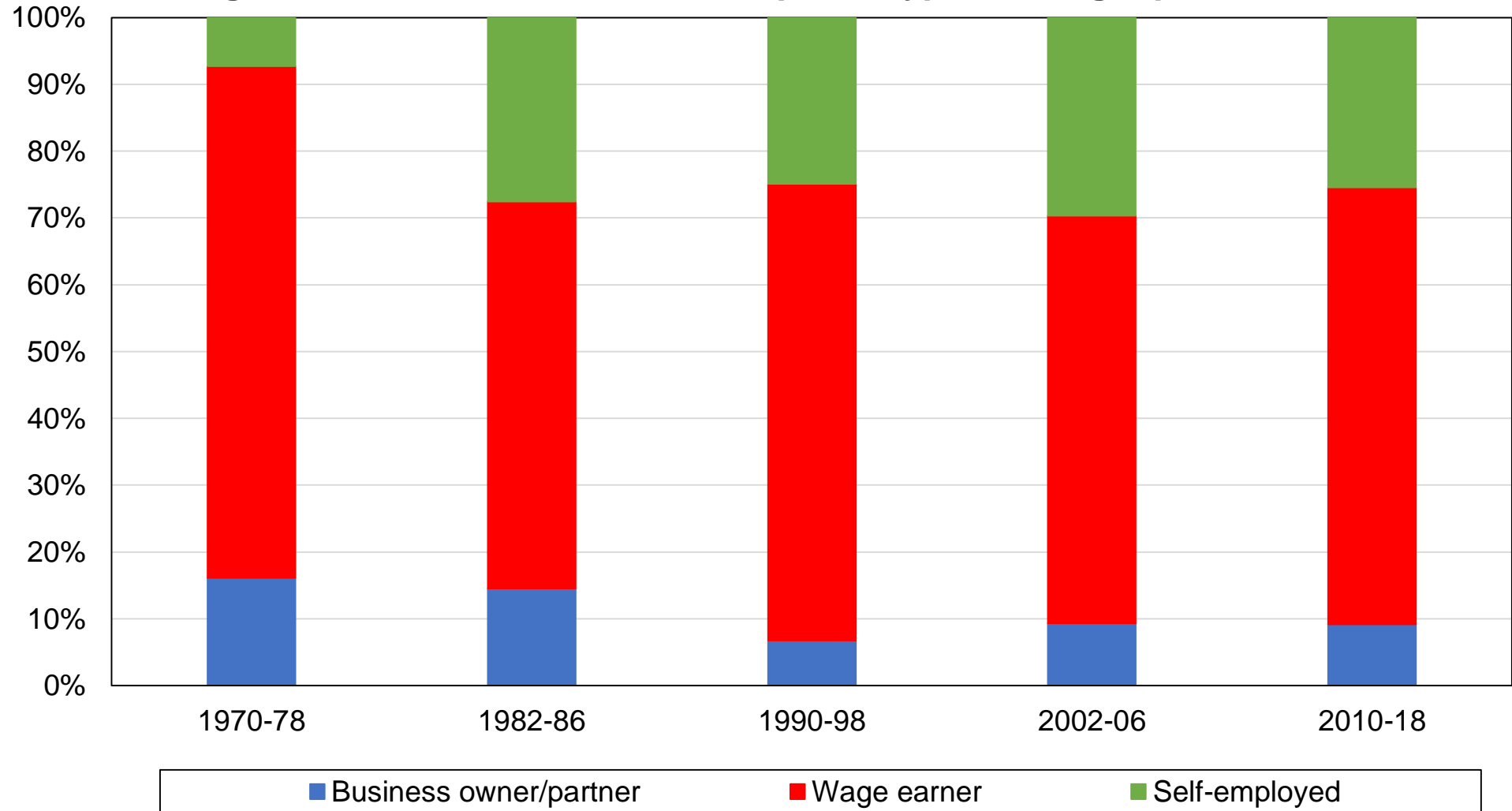
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level and its evolution over time since the 1970s. All represents the whole adult population, T10 refers to top 10% earners and T10 vote to top 10% earners voting for left-wing parties.

Figure CA6 - The evolution of occupation types



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by type of occupation.

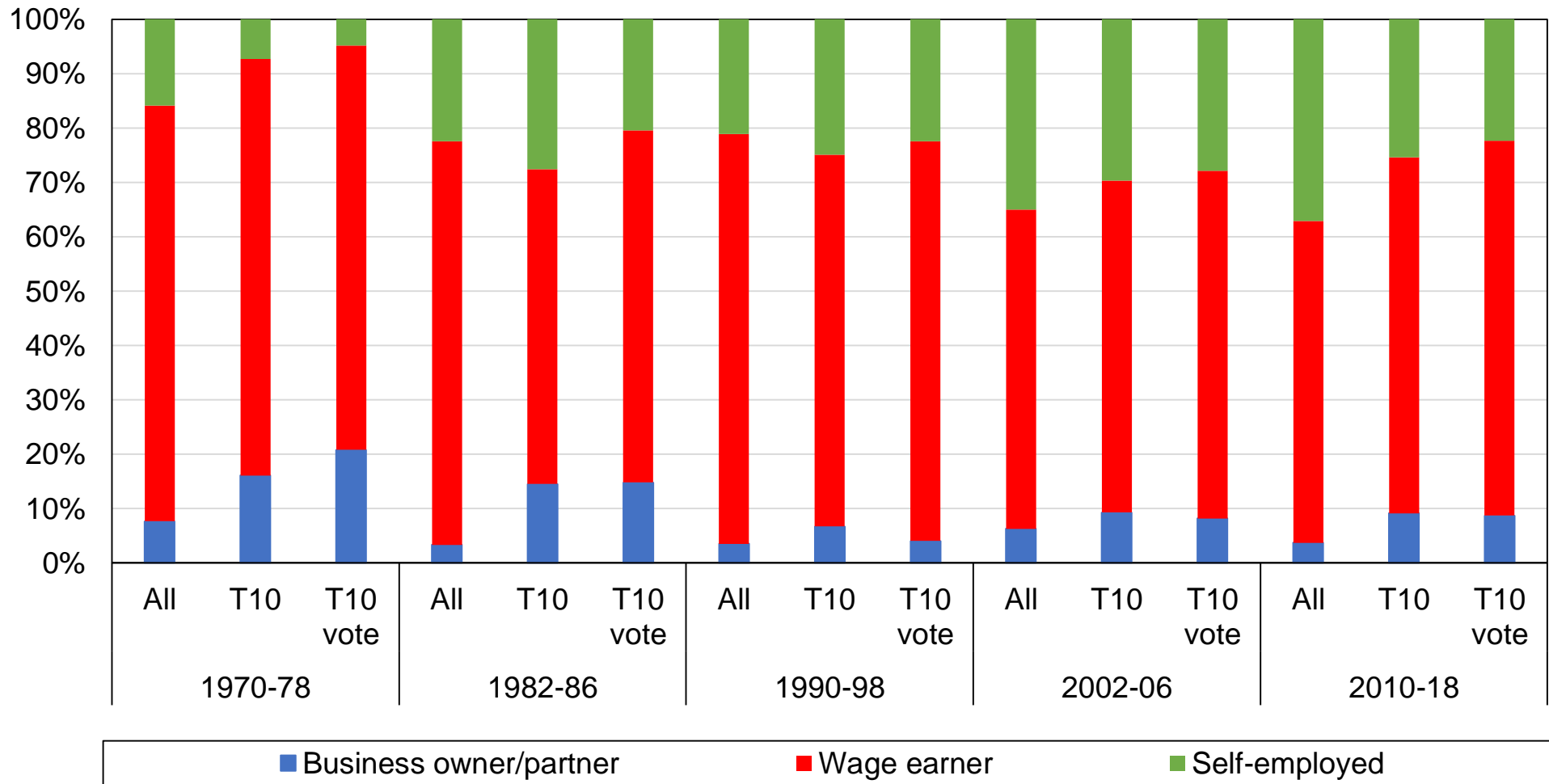
Figure CA7 - The evolution of occupation types among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by type of occupation among top 10% earners.

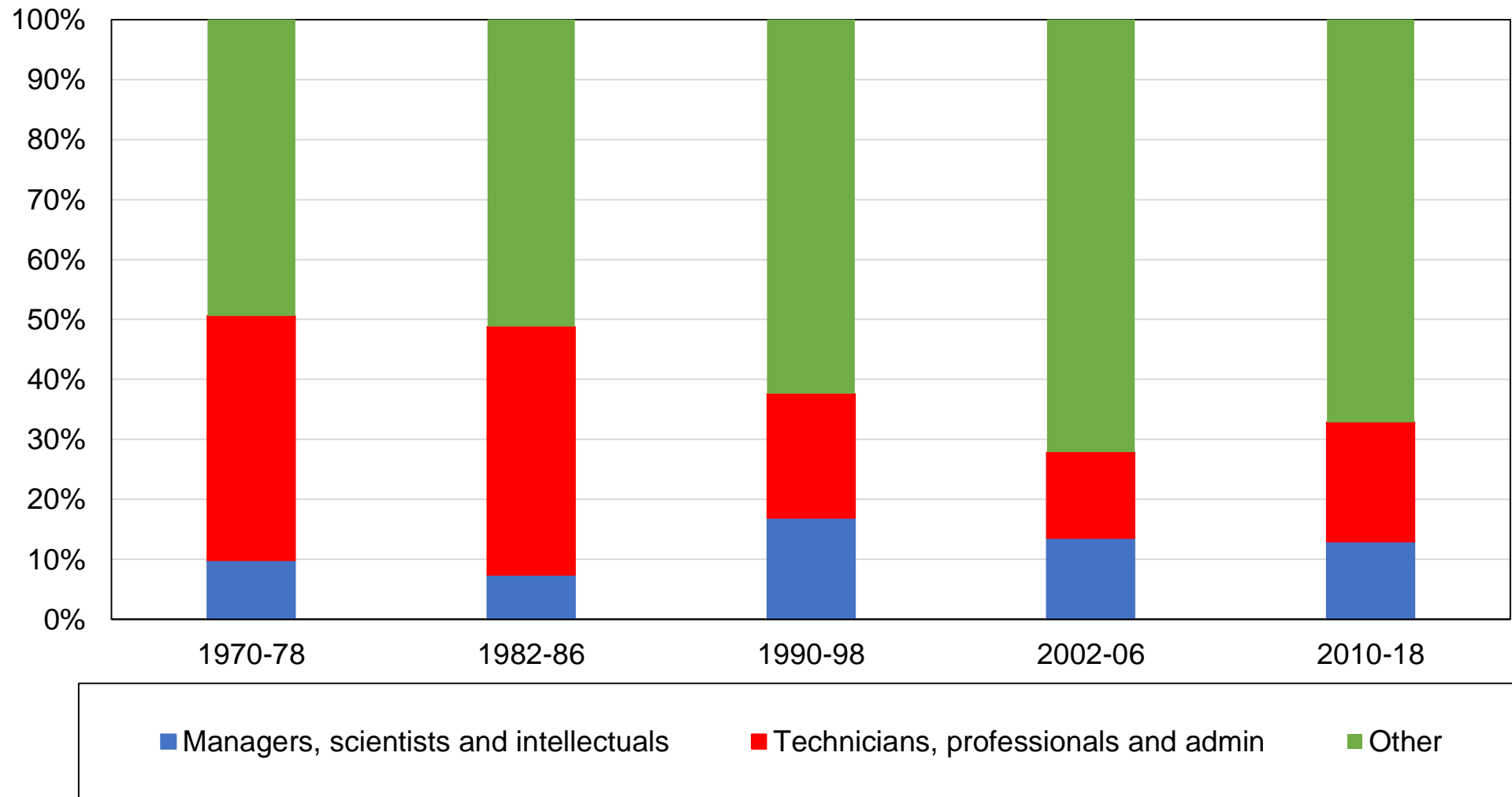
Figure CA8 - The evolution of occupation types in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

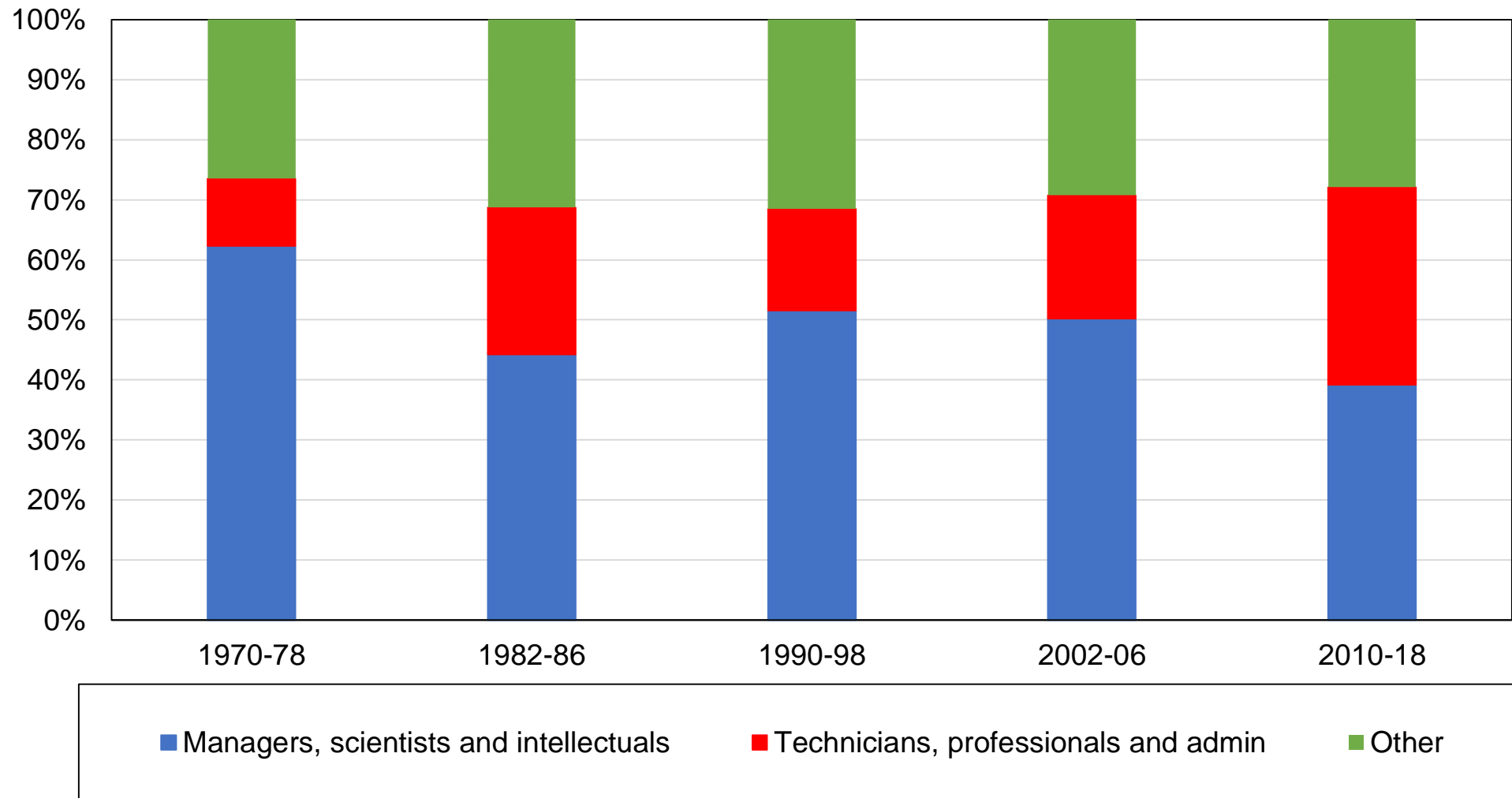
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by occupation type. All represents the whole adult population, T10 refers to top 10% earners and T10 vote to top 10% earners voting for left-wing parties.

Figure CA9 - The evolution of occupations



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by occupation.

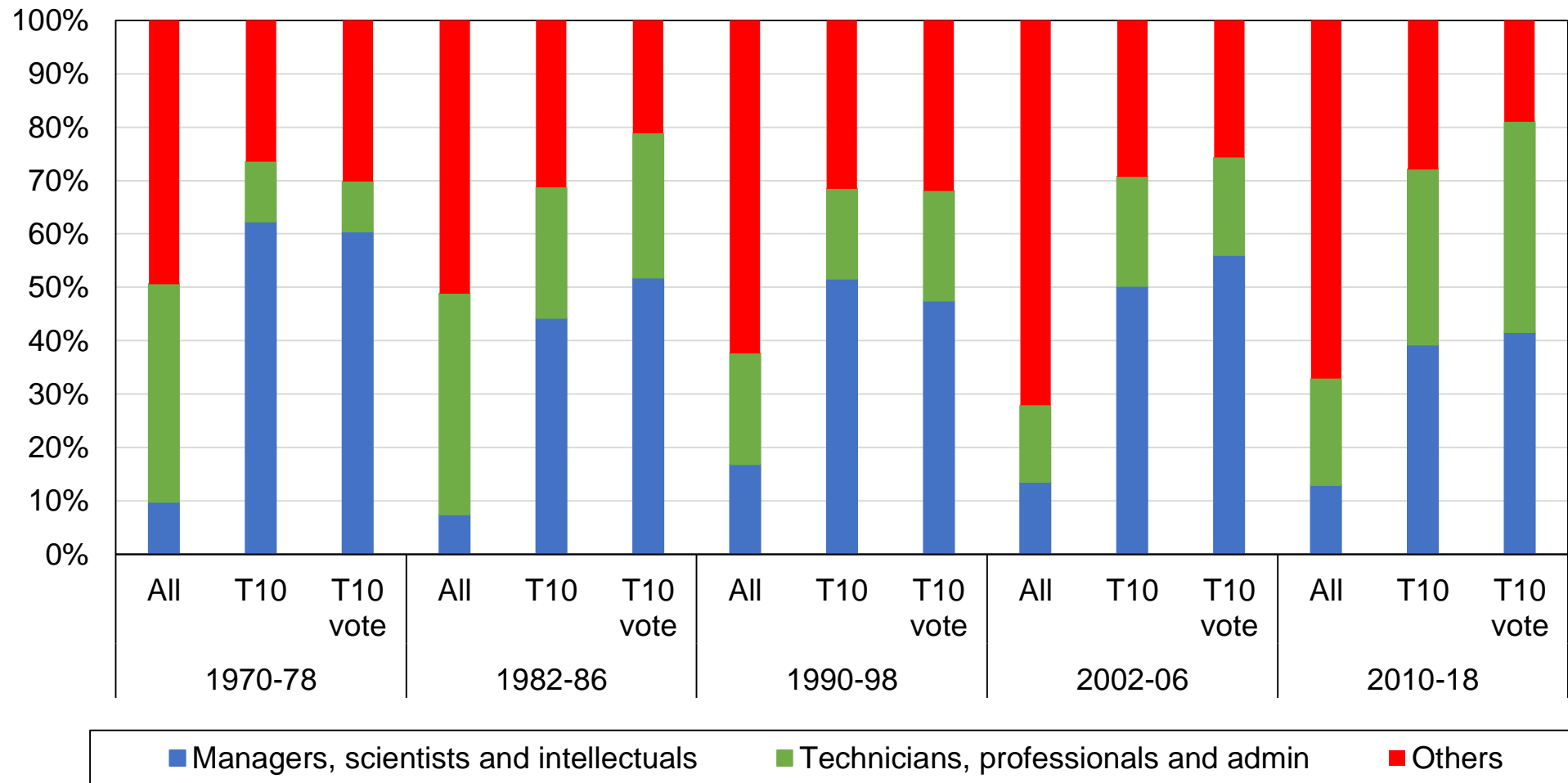
Figure CA10 - The evolution of occupations among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by occupation among top 10% earners.

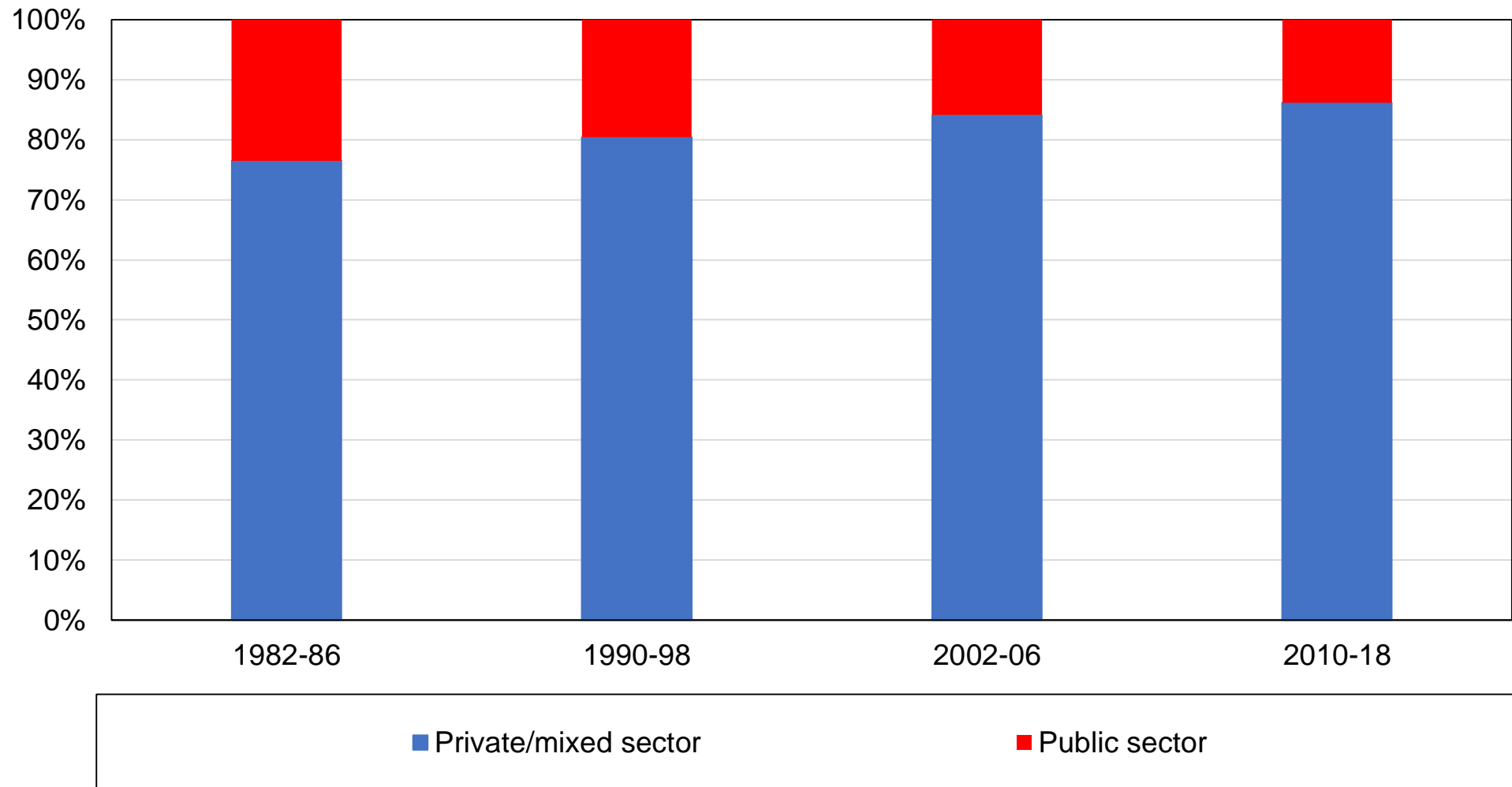
Figure CA11 - The evolution of occupations in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows composition of the electorate by occupation. All represents the whole adult population, T10 refers to top 10% earners and T10 vote to left-wing voters within the top 10%.

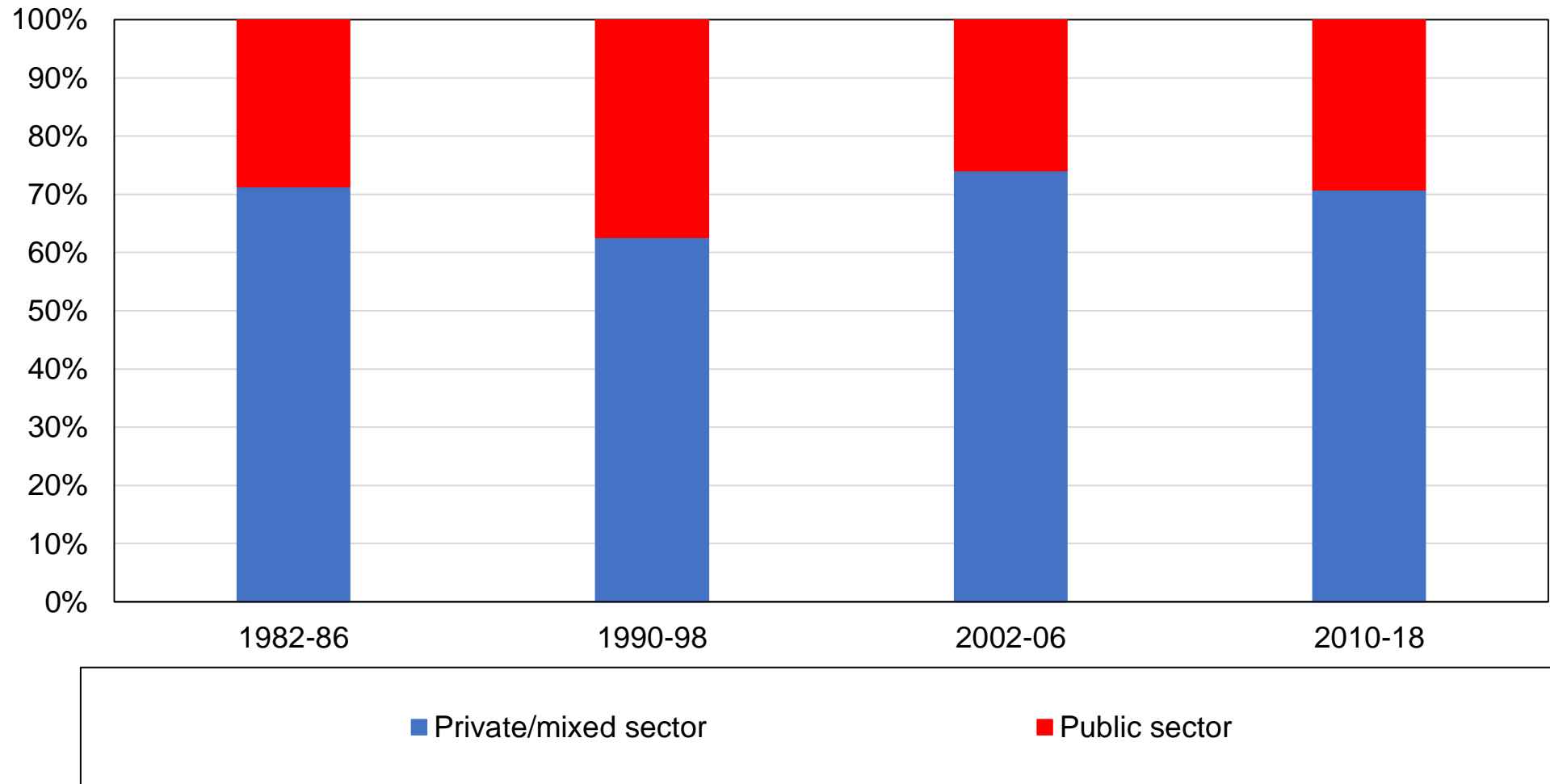
Figure CA12 - The evolution of sector of employment in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by sector of employment.

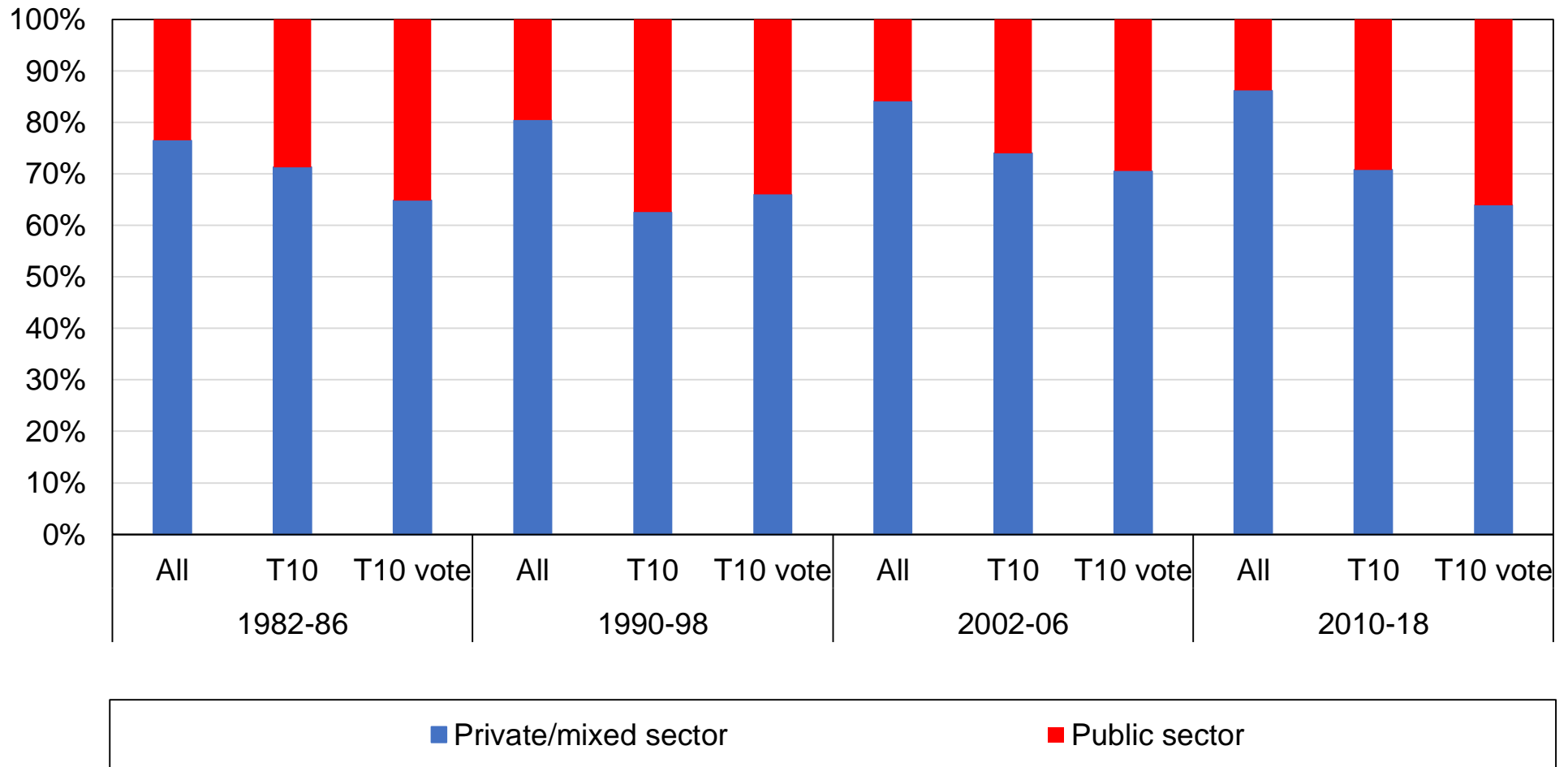
Figure CA13 - The evolution of sector of employment among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by sector of employment among top 10% earners.

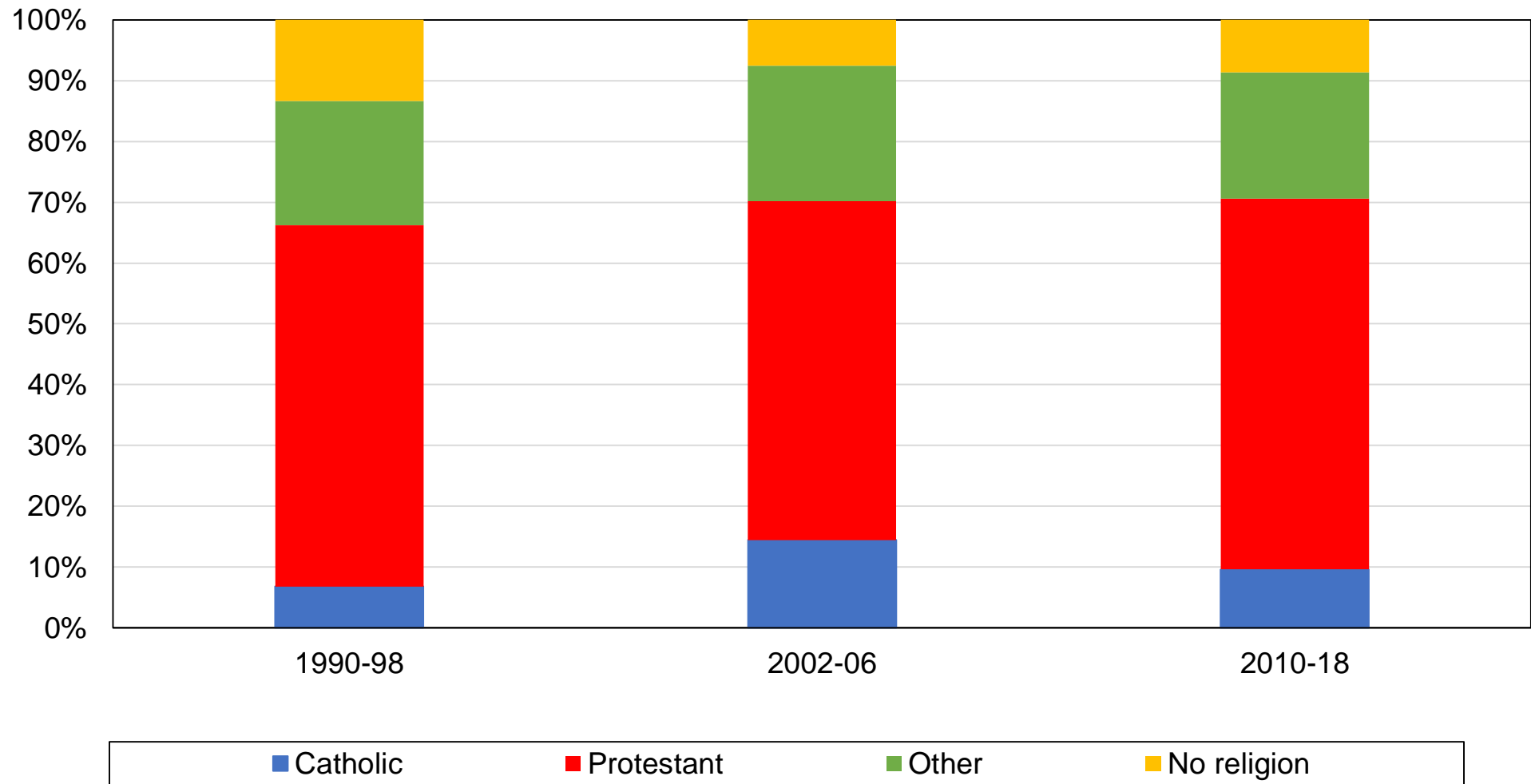
Figure CA14 - The evolution of sector of employment in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

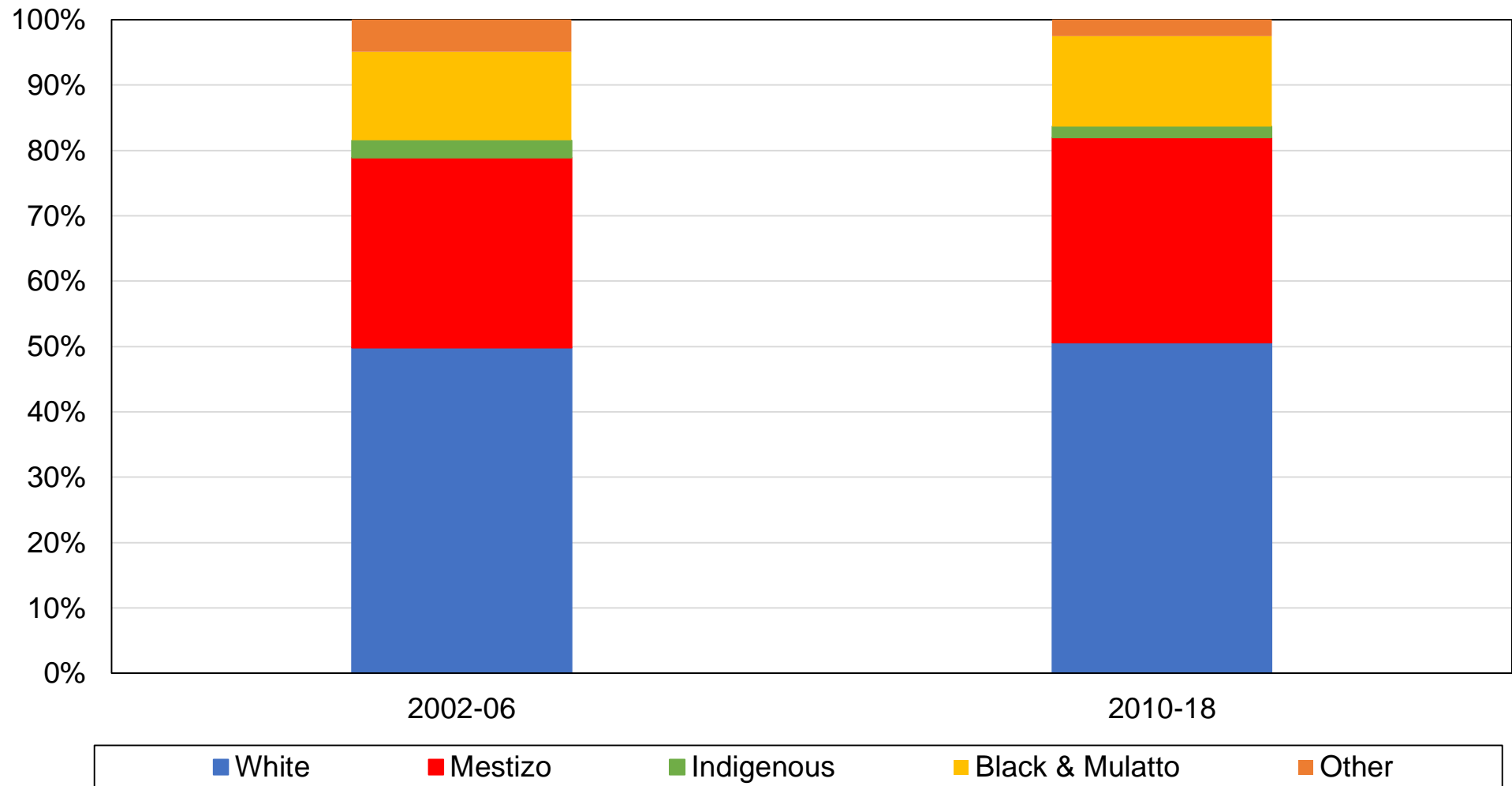
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by sector of employment. All represents the whole adult population, T10 refers to top 10% earners and T10 vote to left-wing voters within the top 10%.

Figure CA15 - The evolution of religious affiliations in Costa Rica



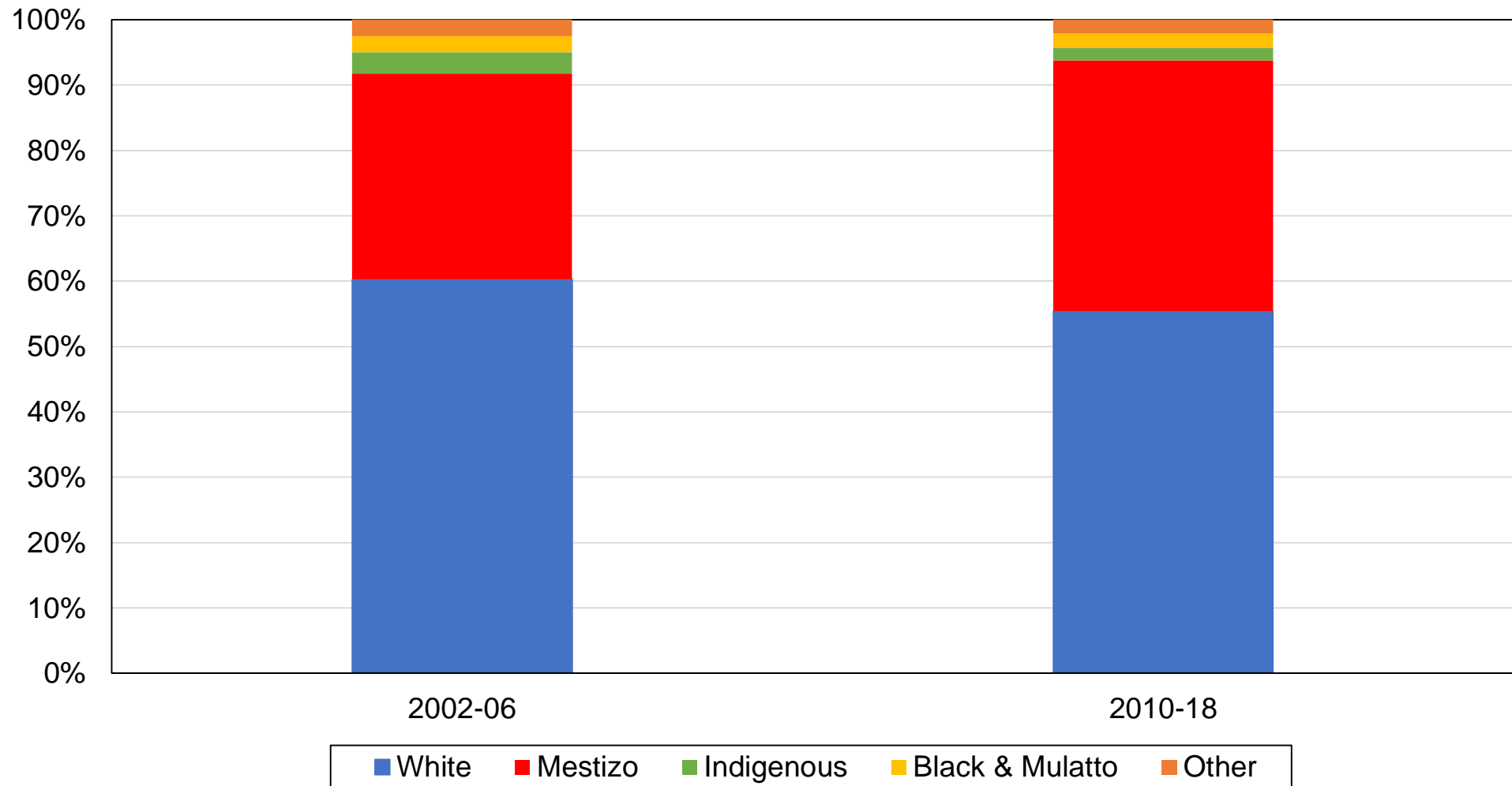
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by religion.

Figure CA16 - The evolution of ethnicity in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by ethnic group.

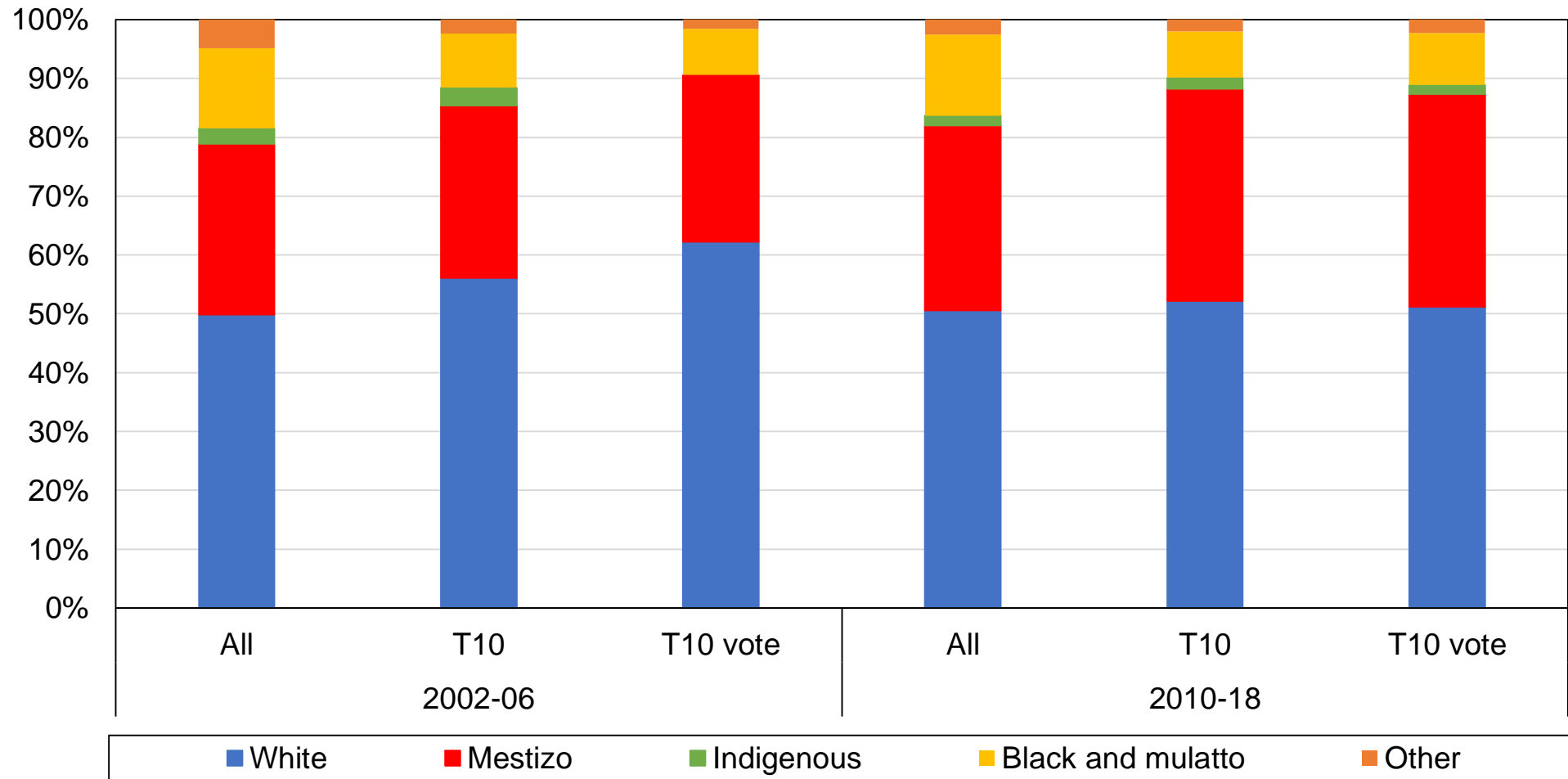
Figure CA17 - Ethnic composition of top 10% earners in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by ethnic group among top 10% earners.

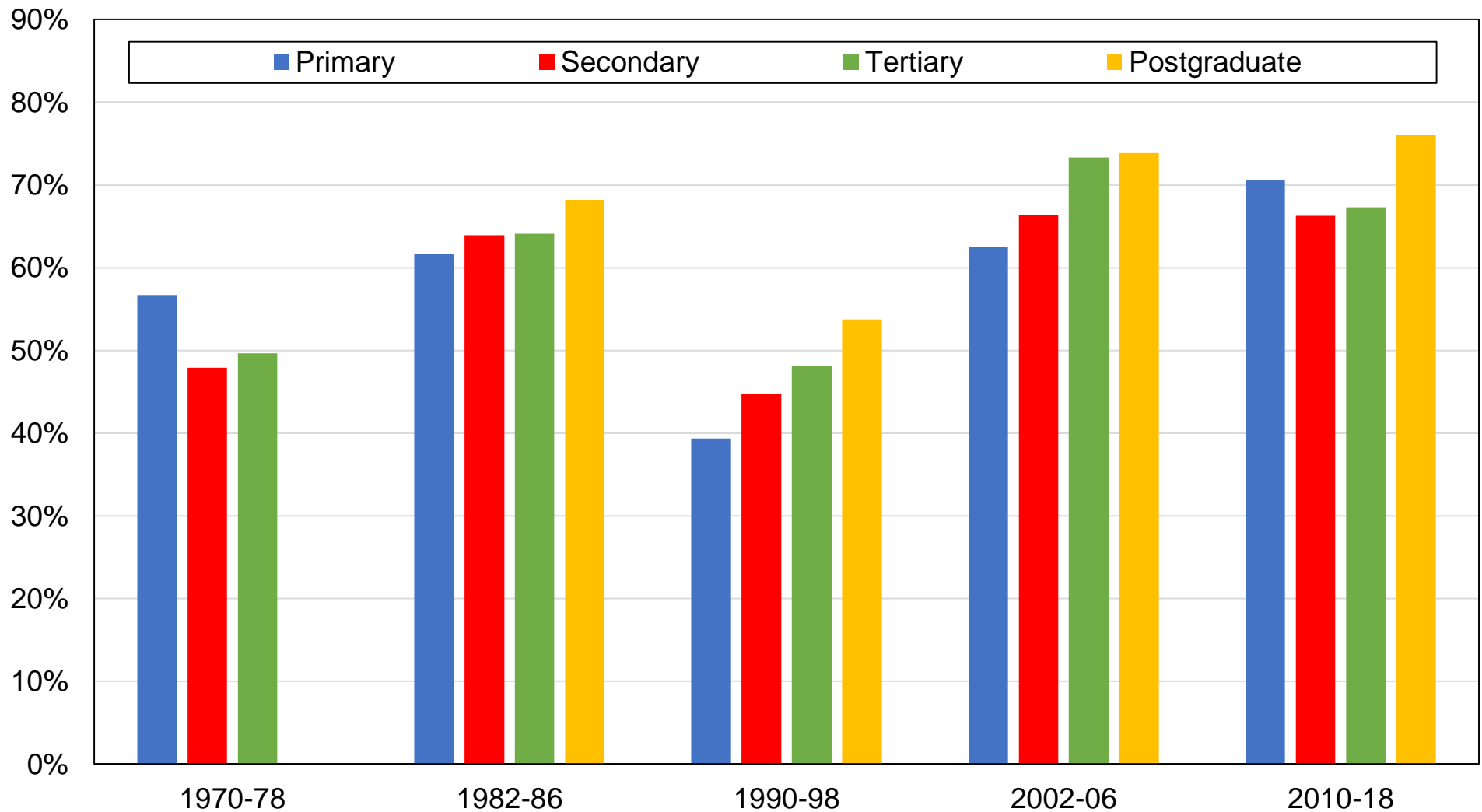
Figure CA18 - The evolution of ethnicity in Costa Rica



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by ethnic group. All represents the whole adult population, T10 refers to top 10% earners and T10 vote to left-wing voters within the top 10%.

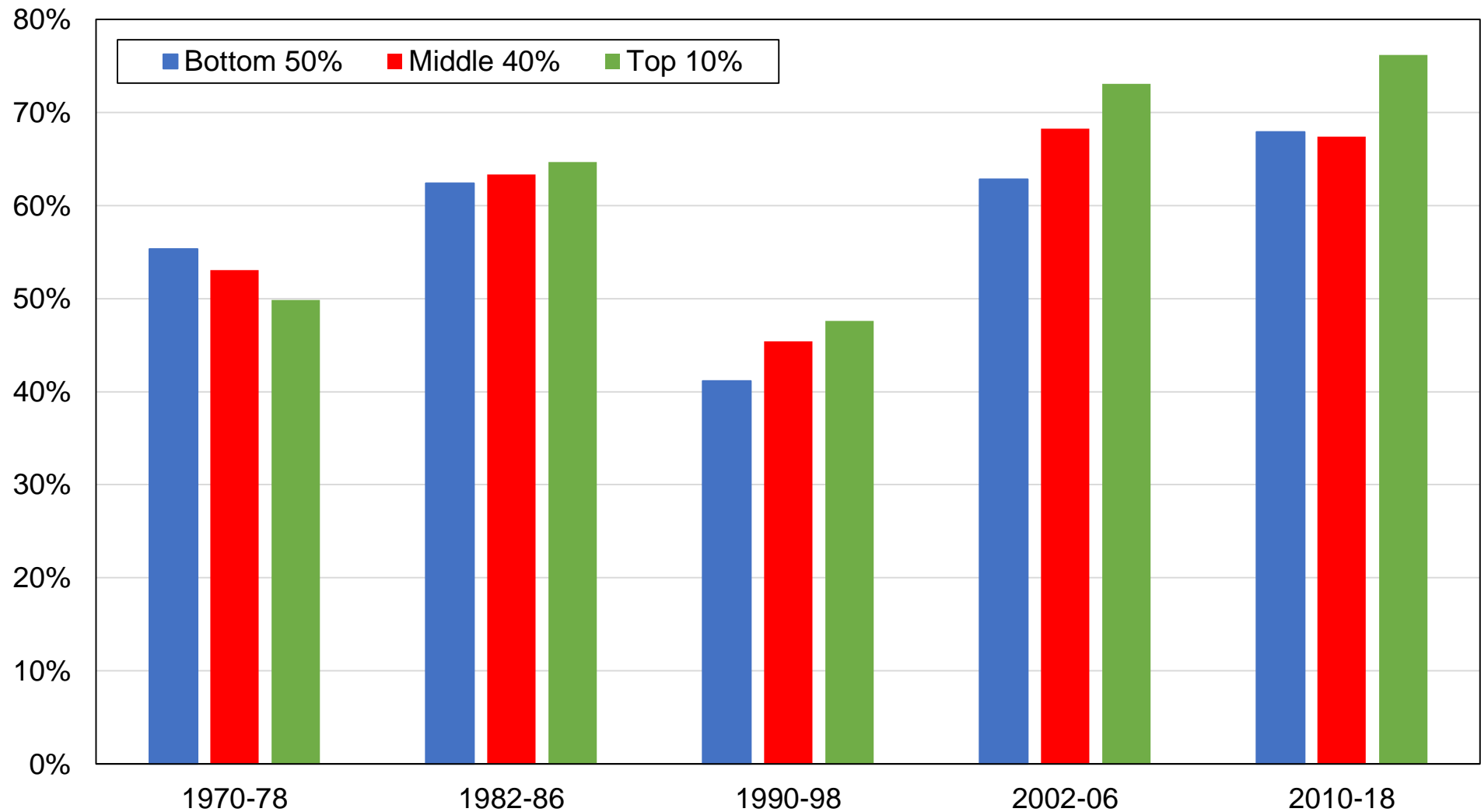
Figure CB1 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by education level



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education level.

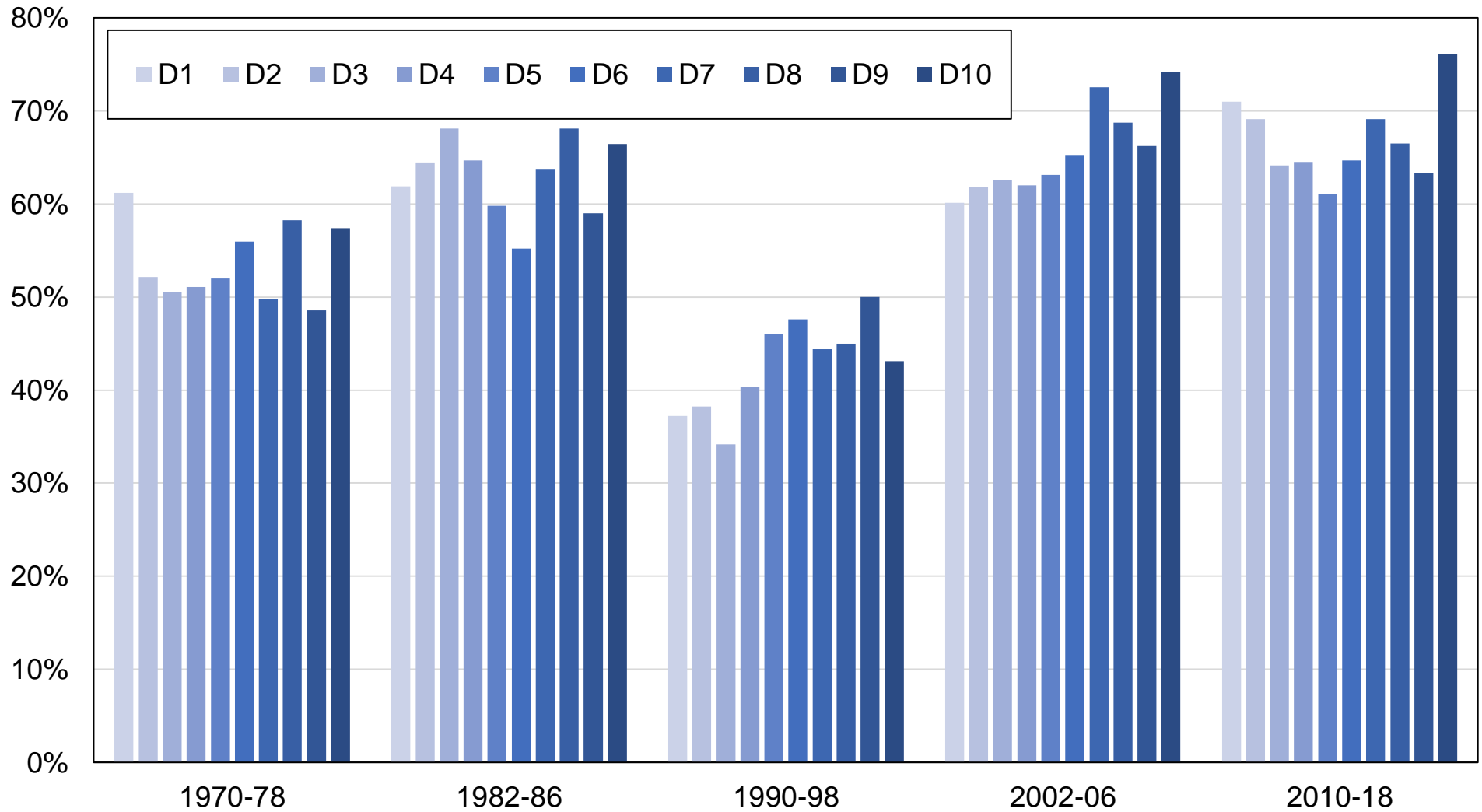
Figure CB2 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by education group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by education group.

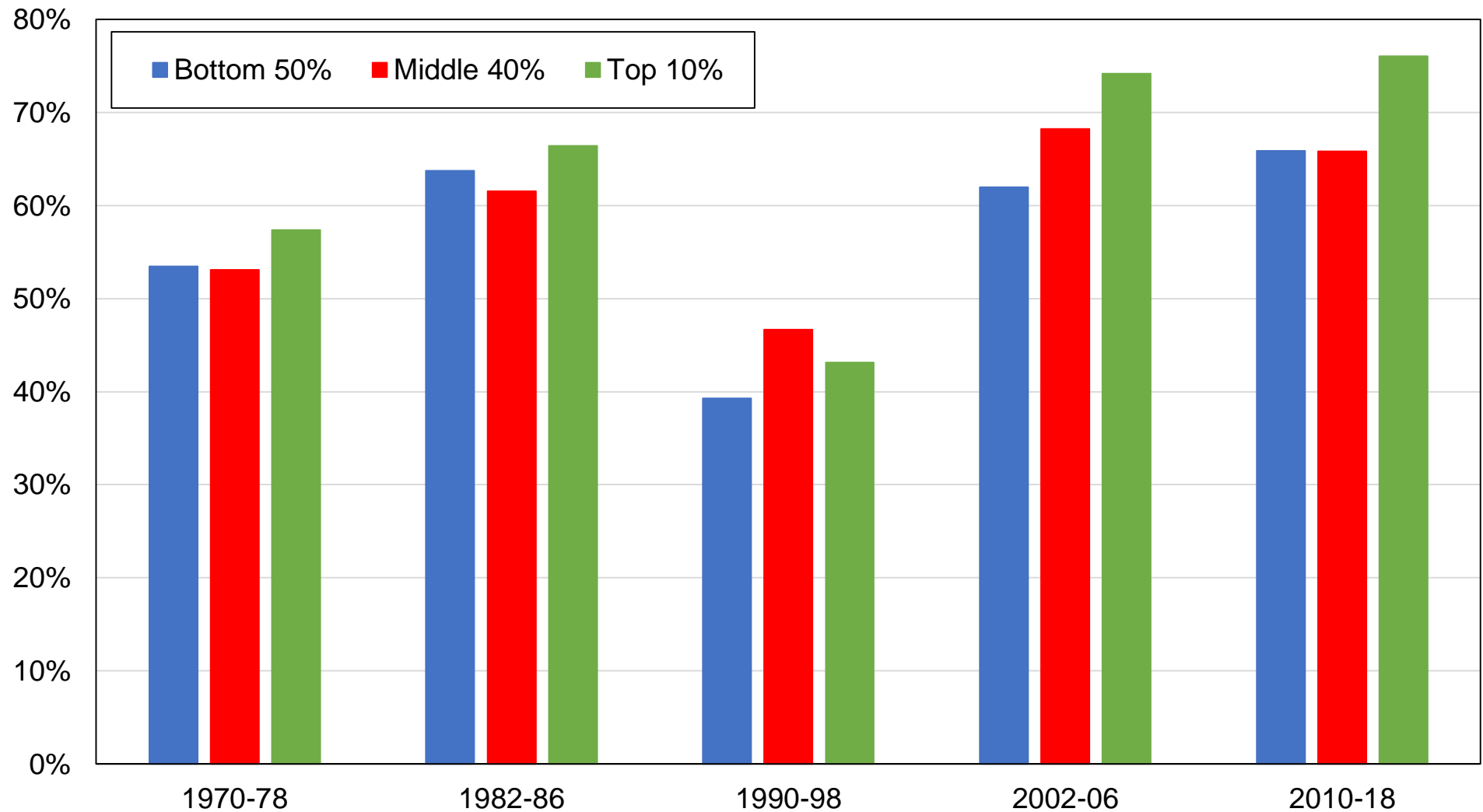
Figure CB3 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income decile.

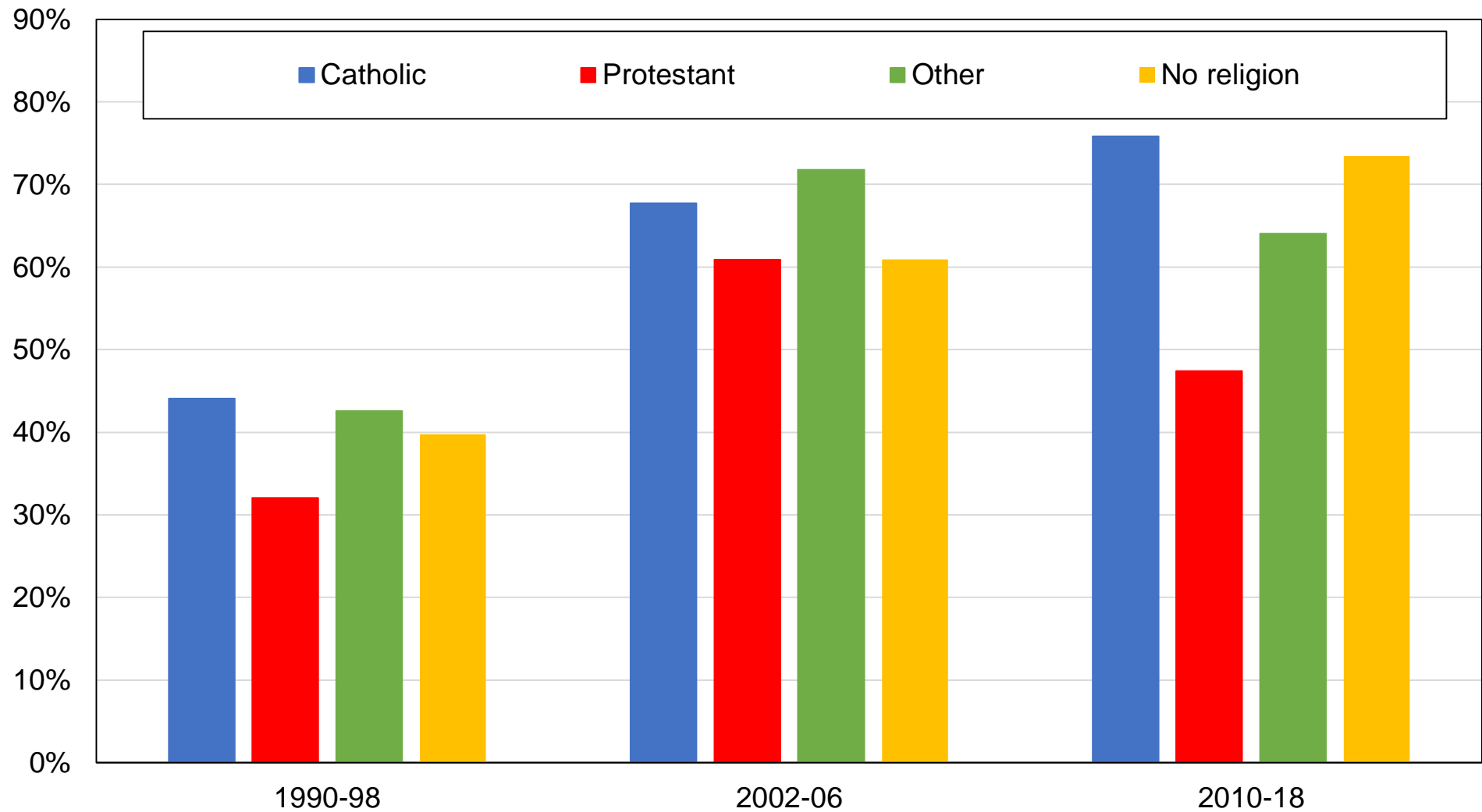
Figure CB4 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by income group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by income group.

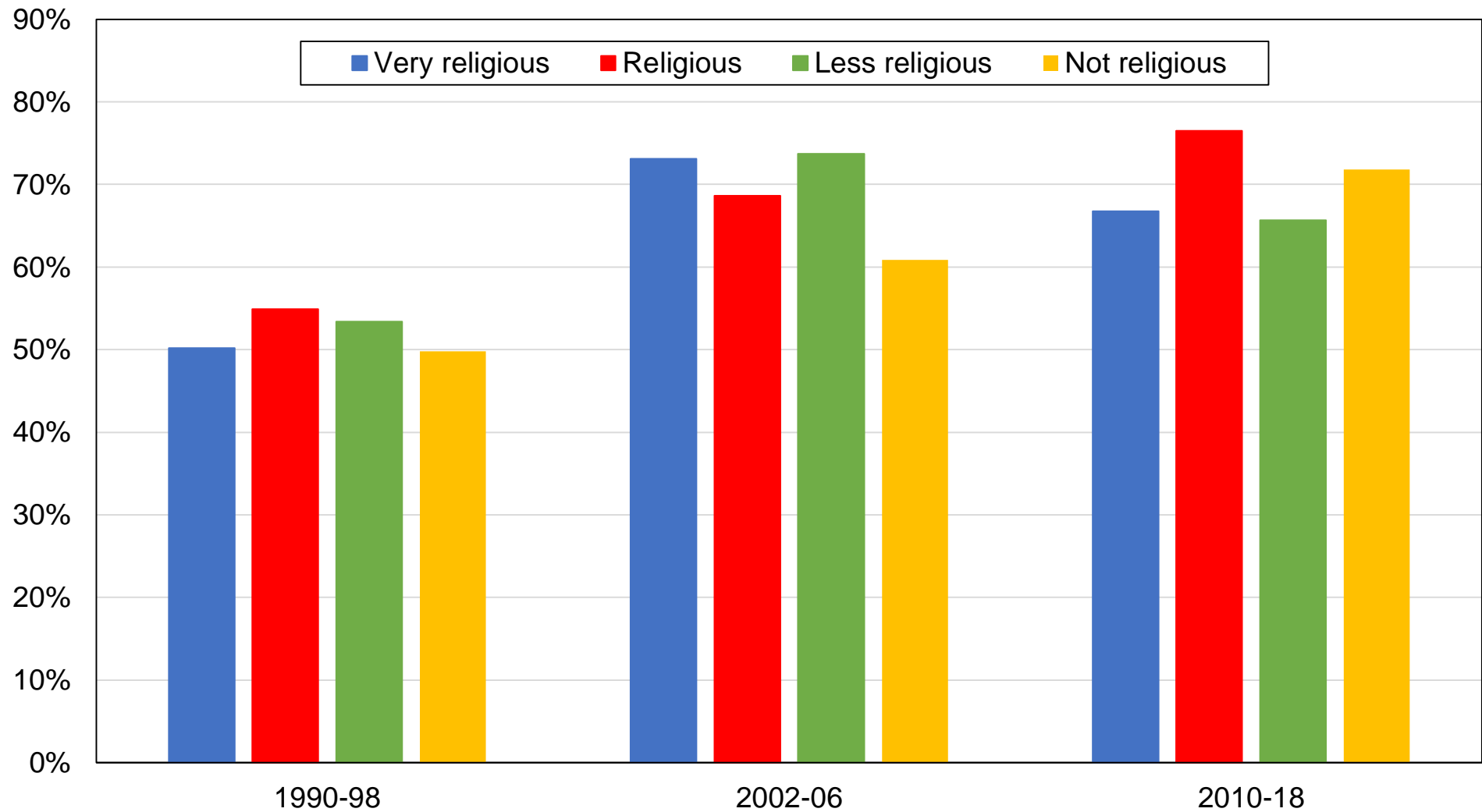
Figure CB5 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by religious affiliation.

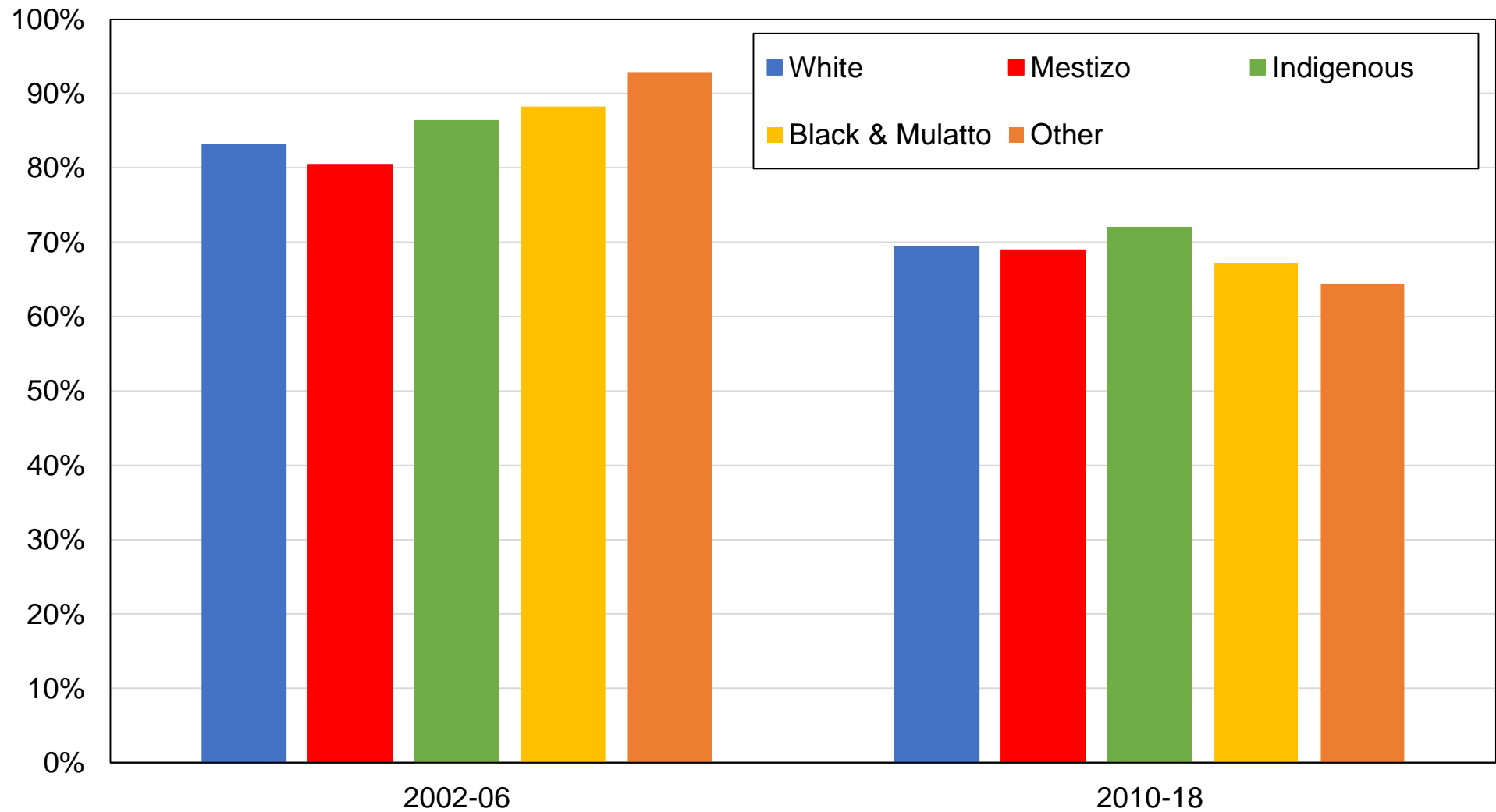
Figure CB6 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by church attendance



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

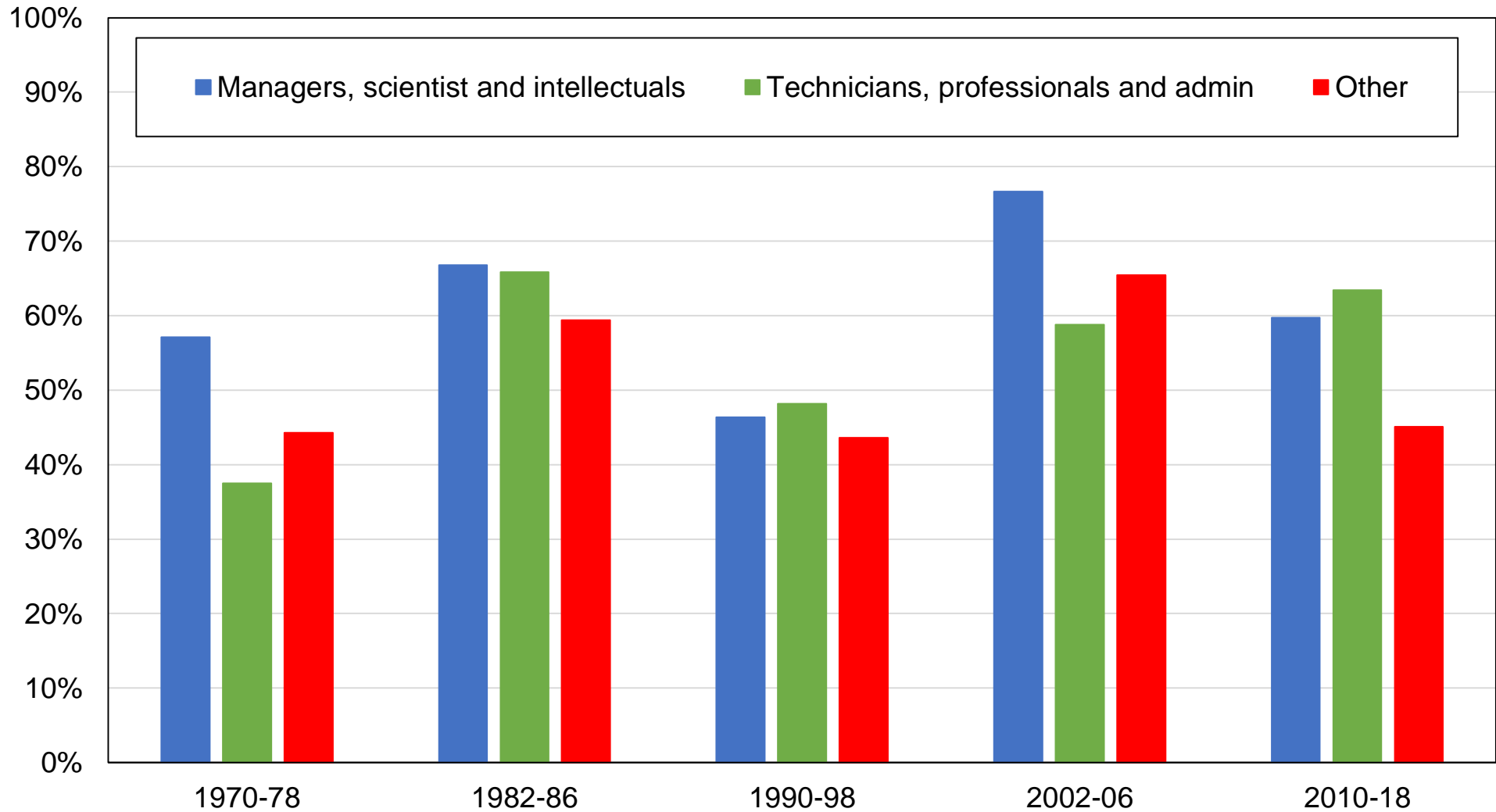
Figure CB7 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by ethnicity



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by ethnicity.

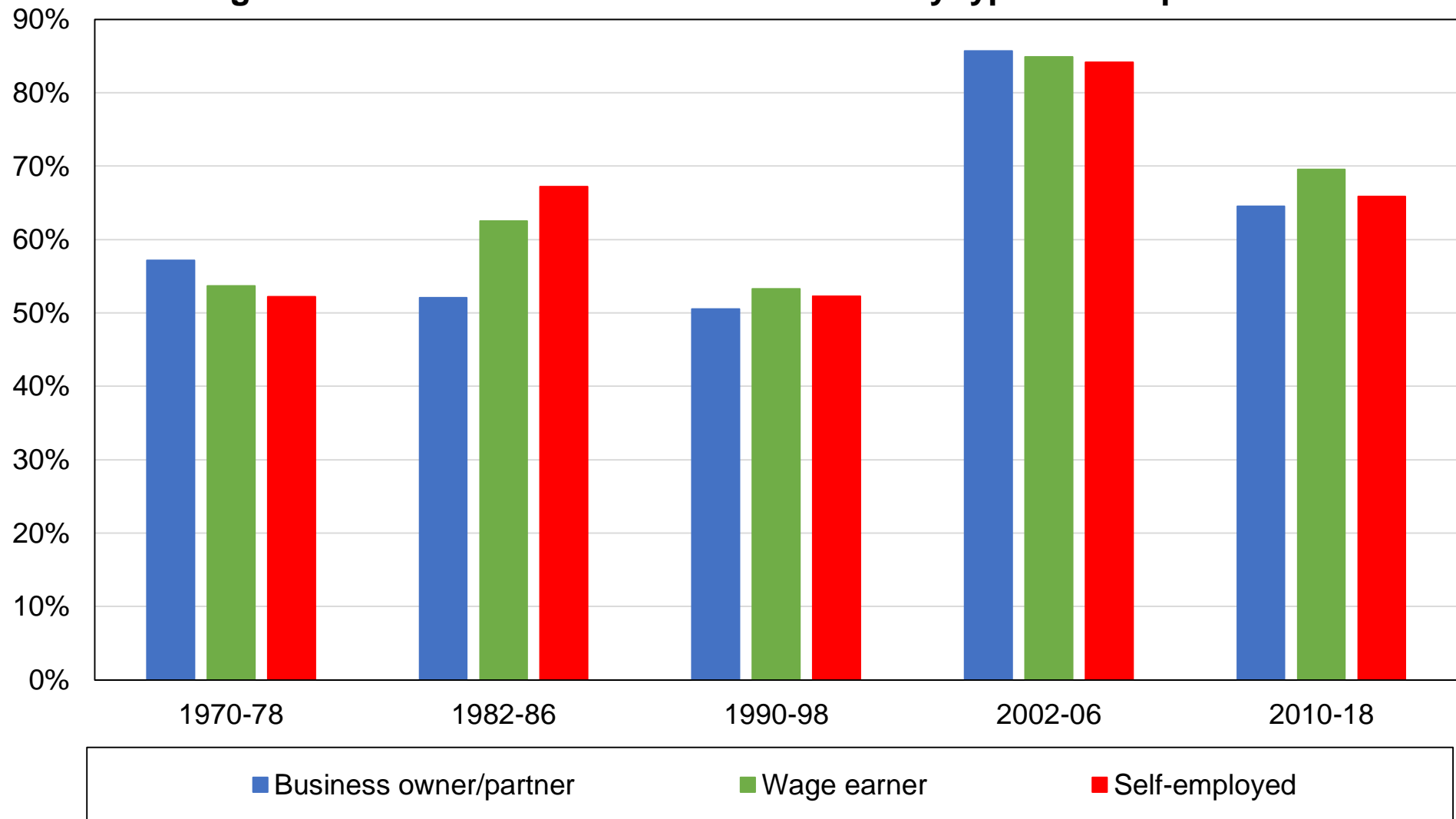
Figure CB8 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by occupation.

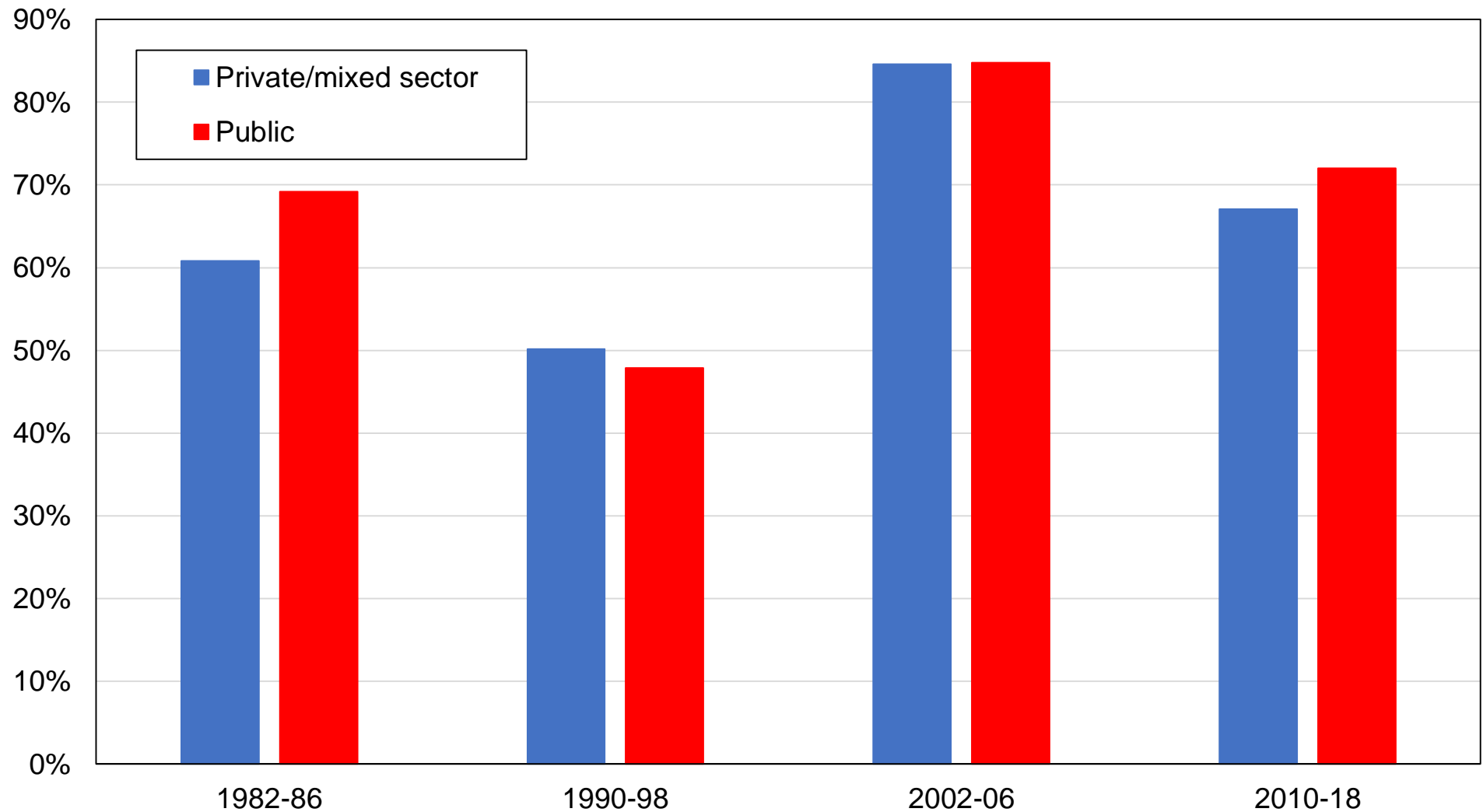
Figure CB9 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by type of occupation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by type of occupation.

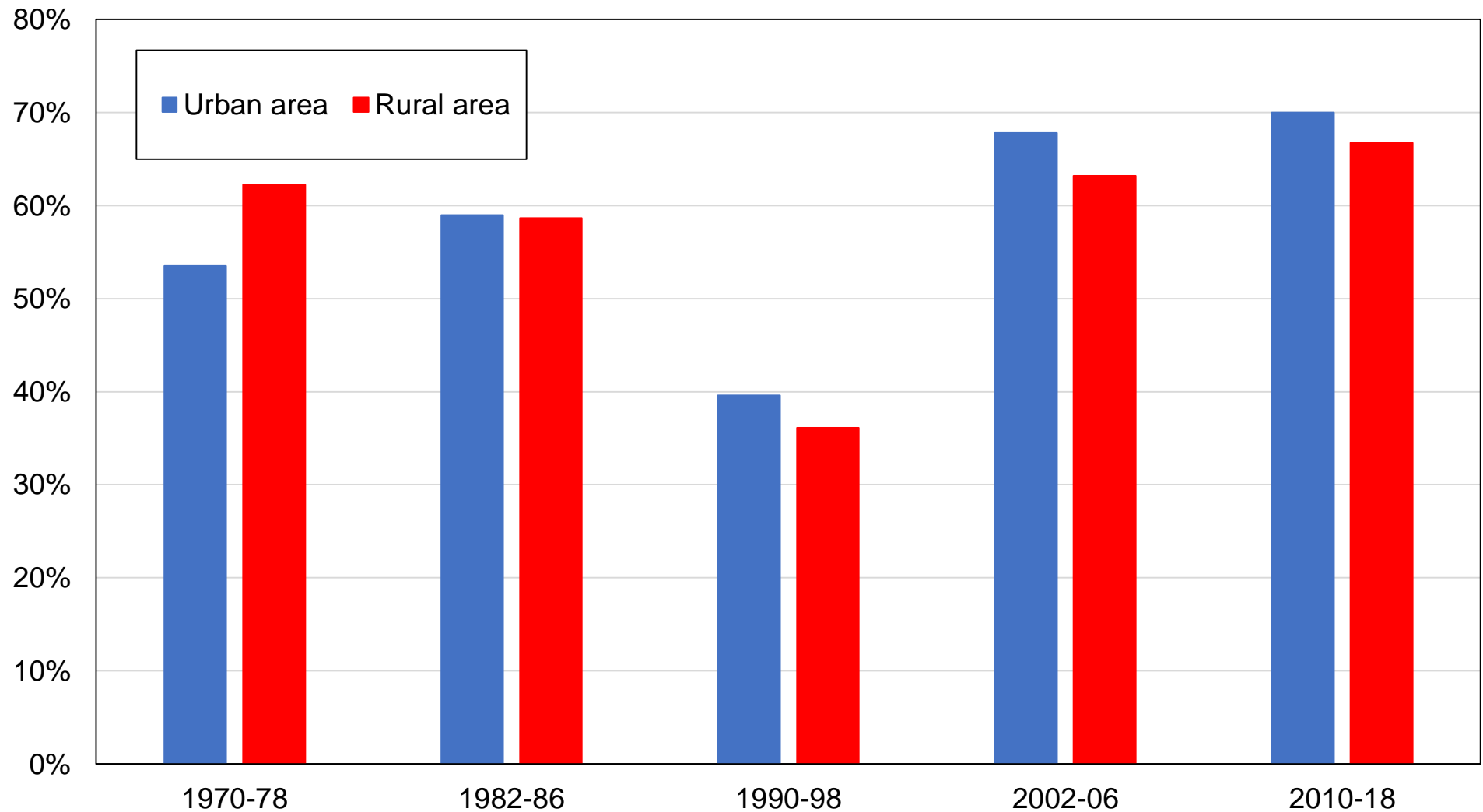
Figure CB10 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by sector of employment



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

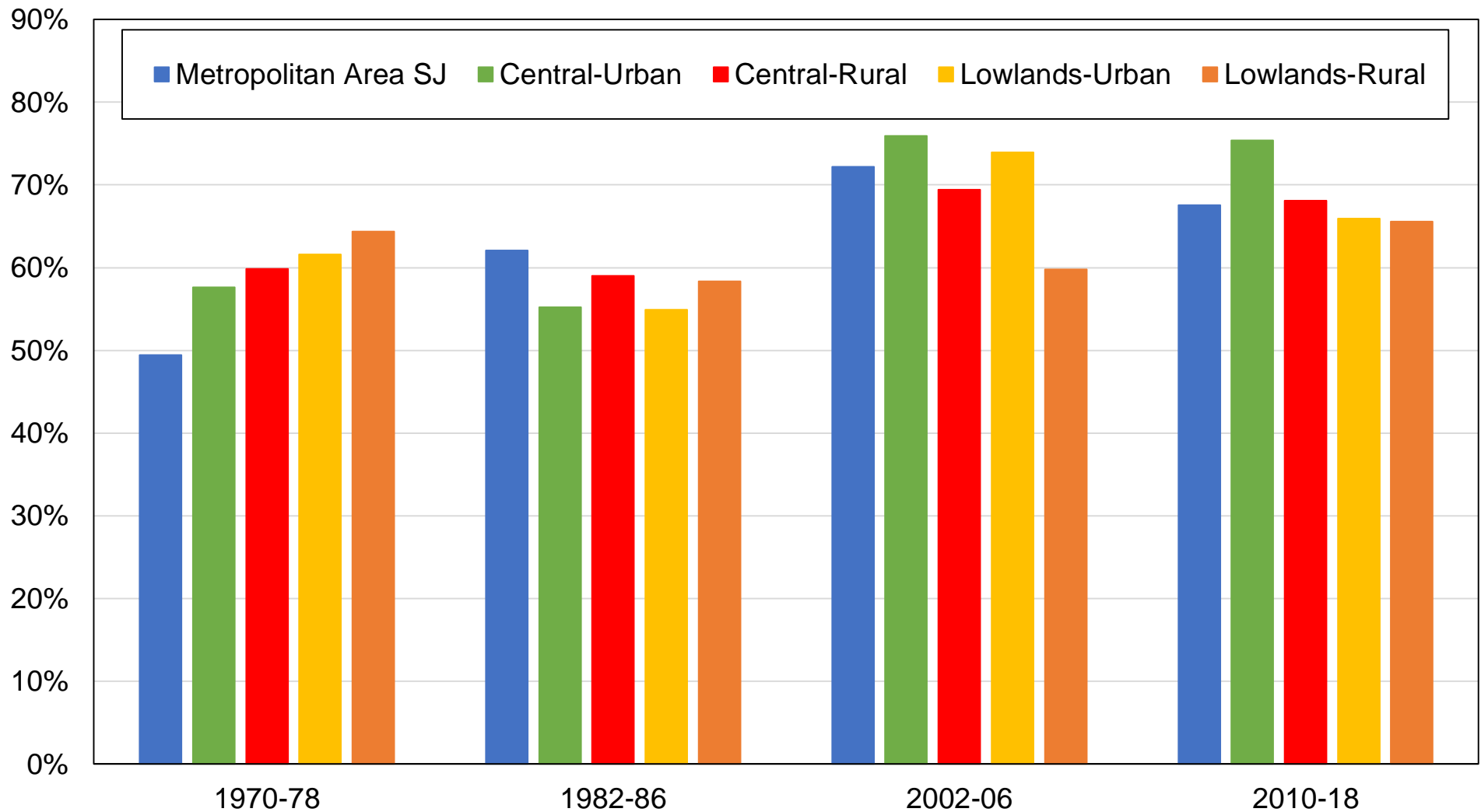
Figure CB11 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by location, 1970-2018



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by rural-urban location.

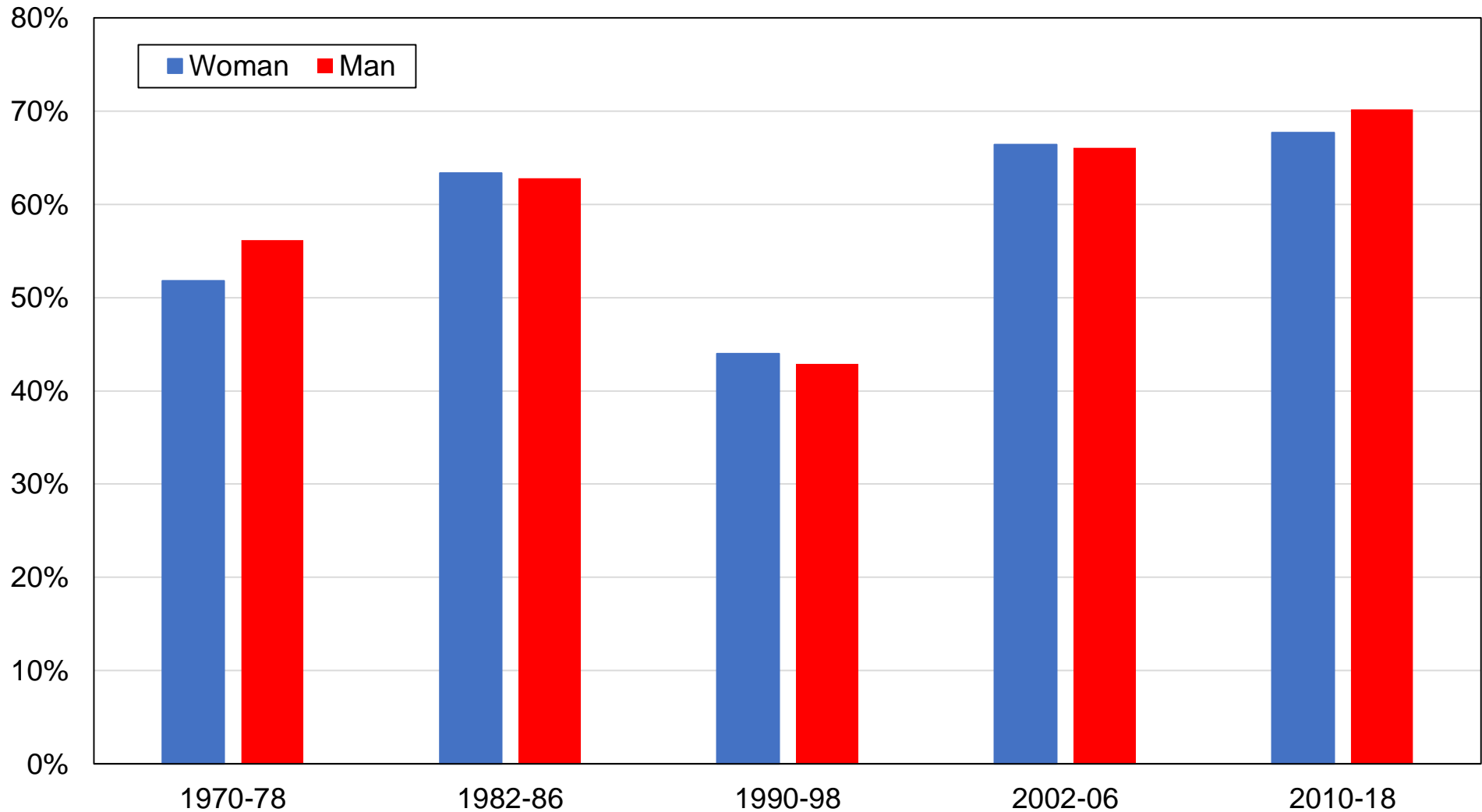
Figure CB12 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by region



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by region of residence.

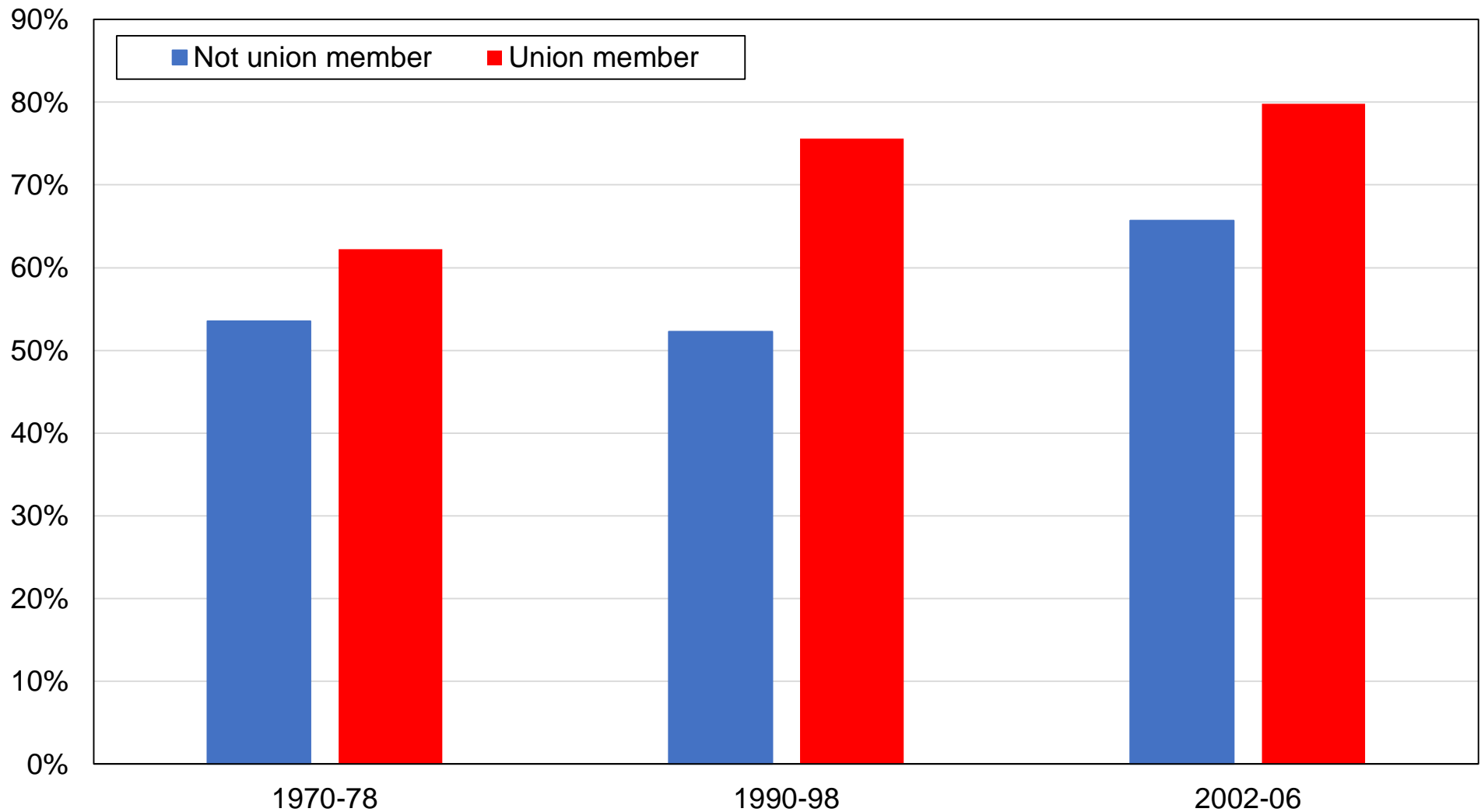
Figure CB13 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by gender



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by gender.

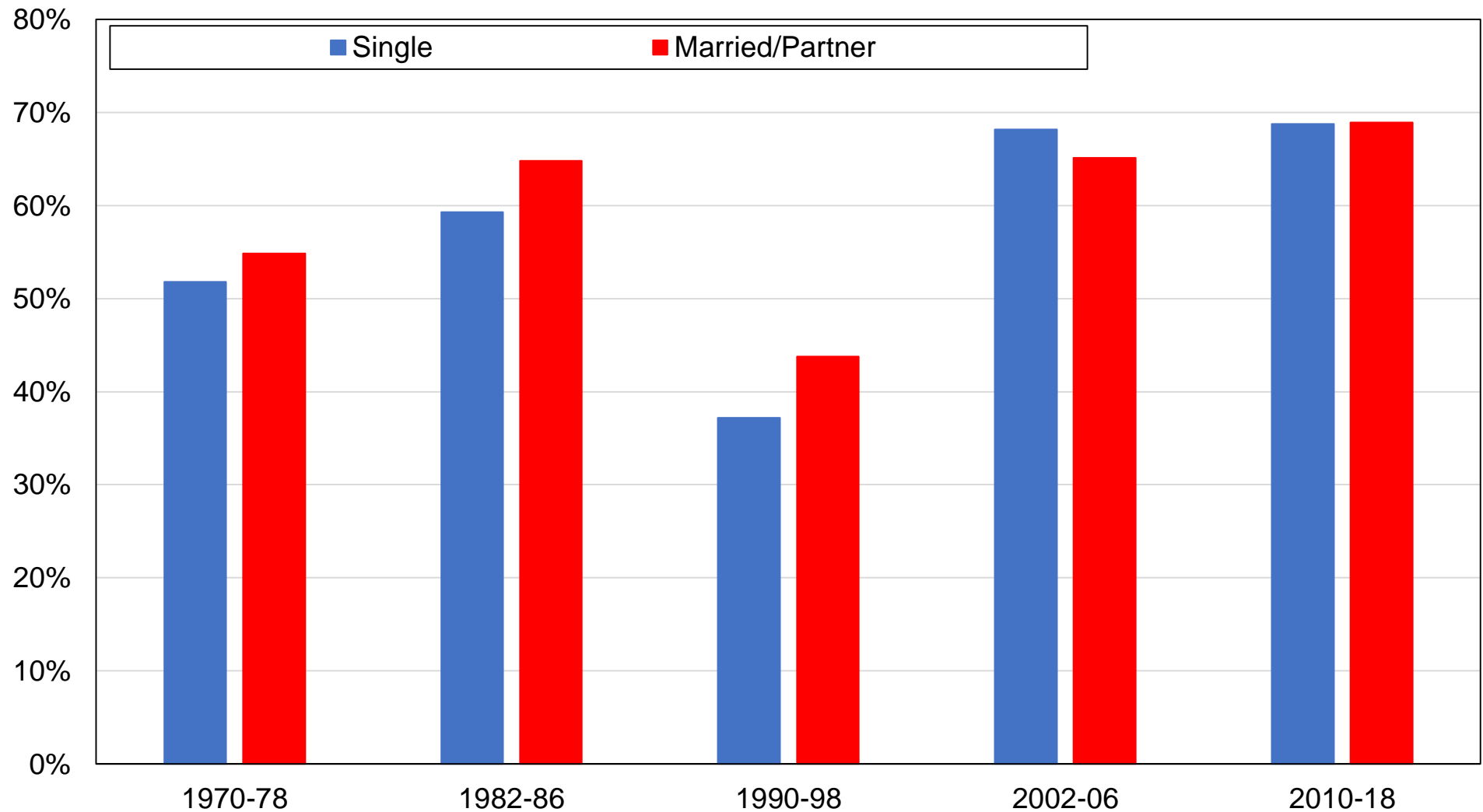
Figure CB14 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

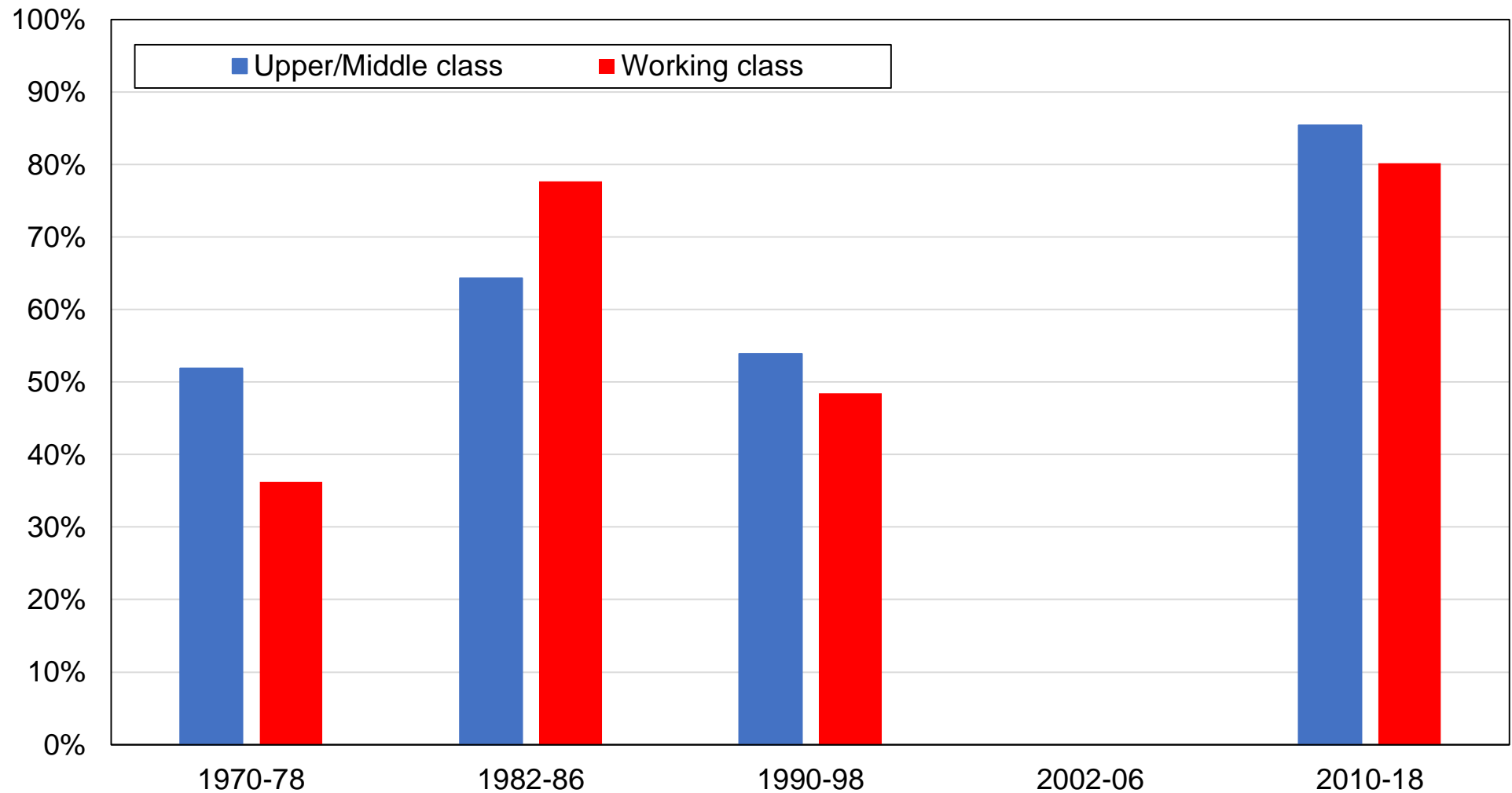
Figure CB15 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

Figure CB16 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by perceived social class

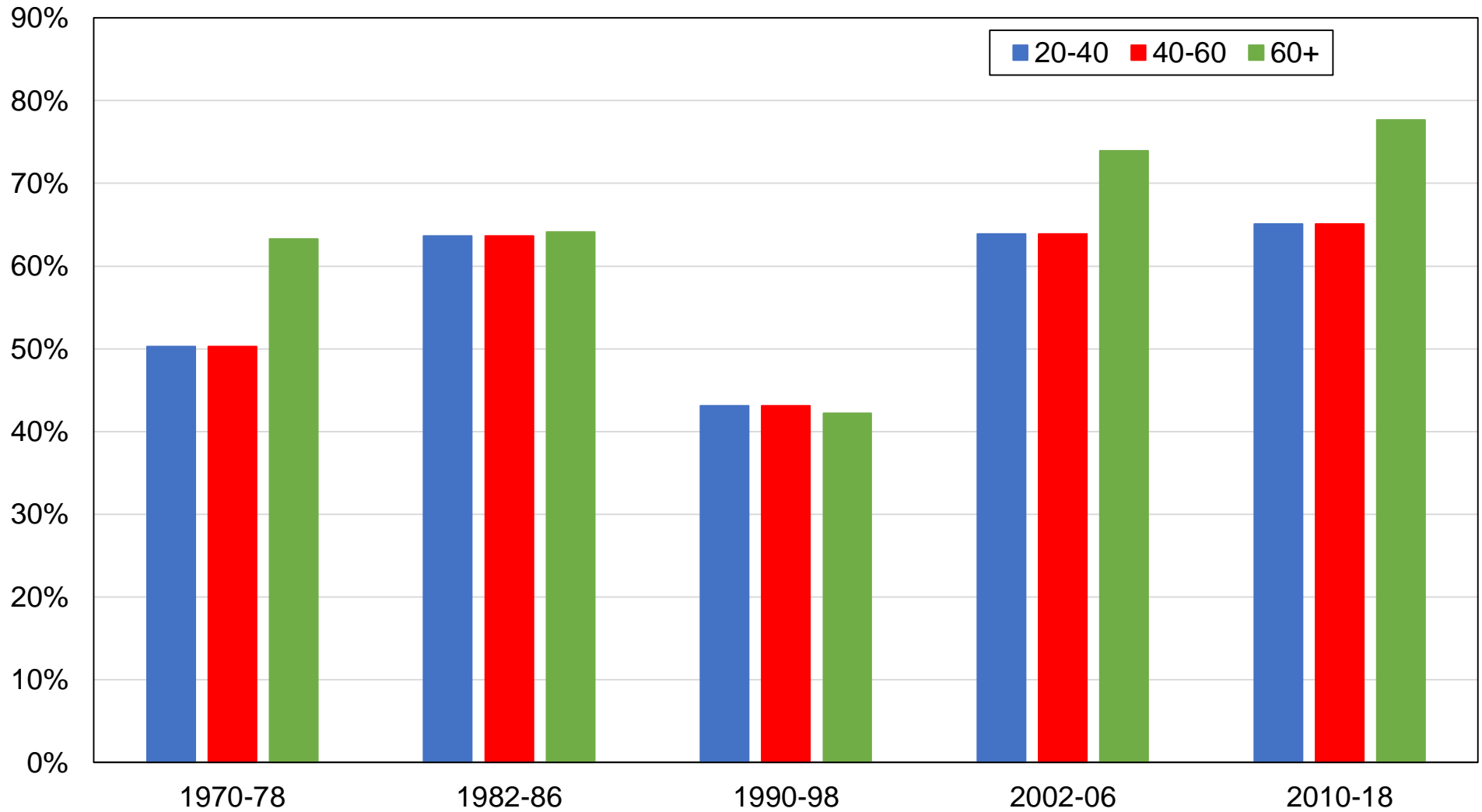


Source: authors' computations using Costan Rica political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by self-perceived social class.

Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class".

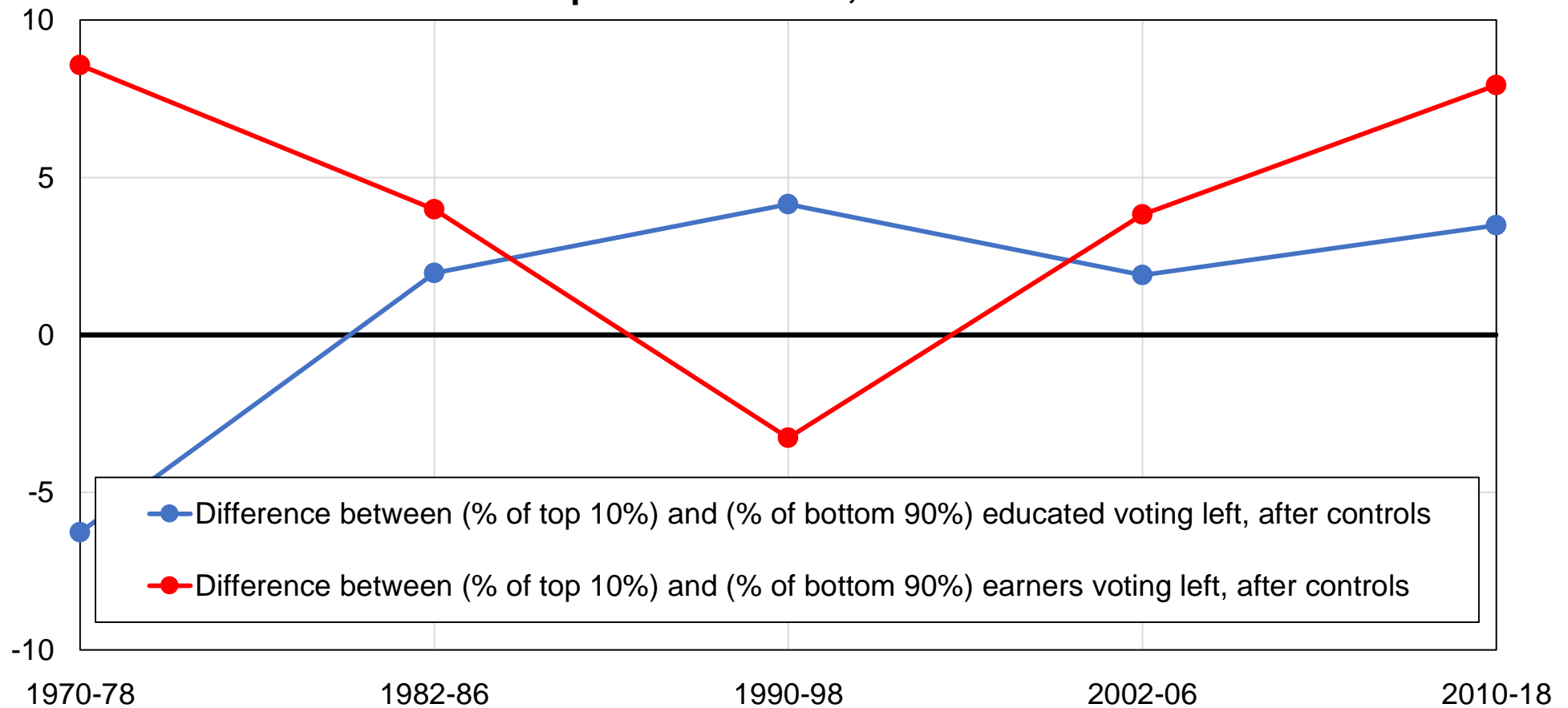
Figure CB17 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left by age group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by left-wing parties by age group.

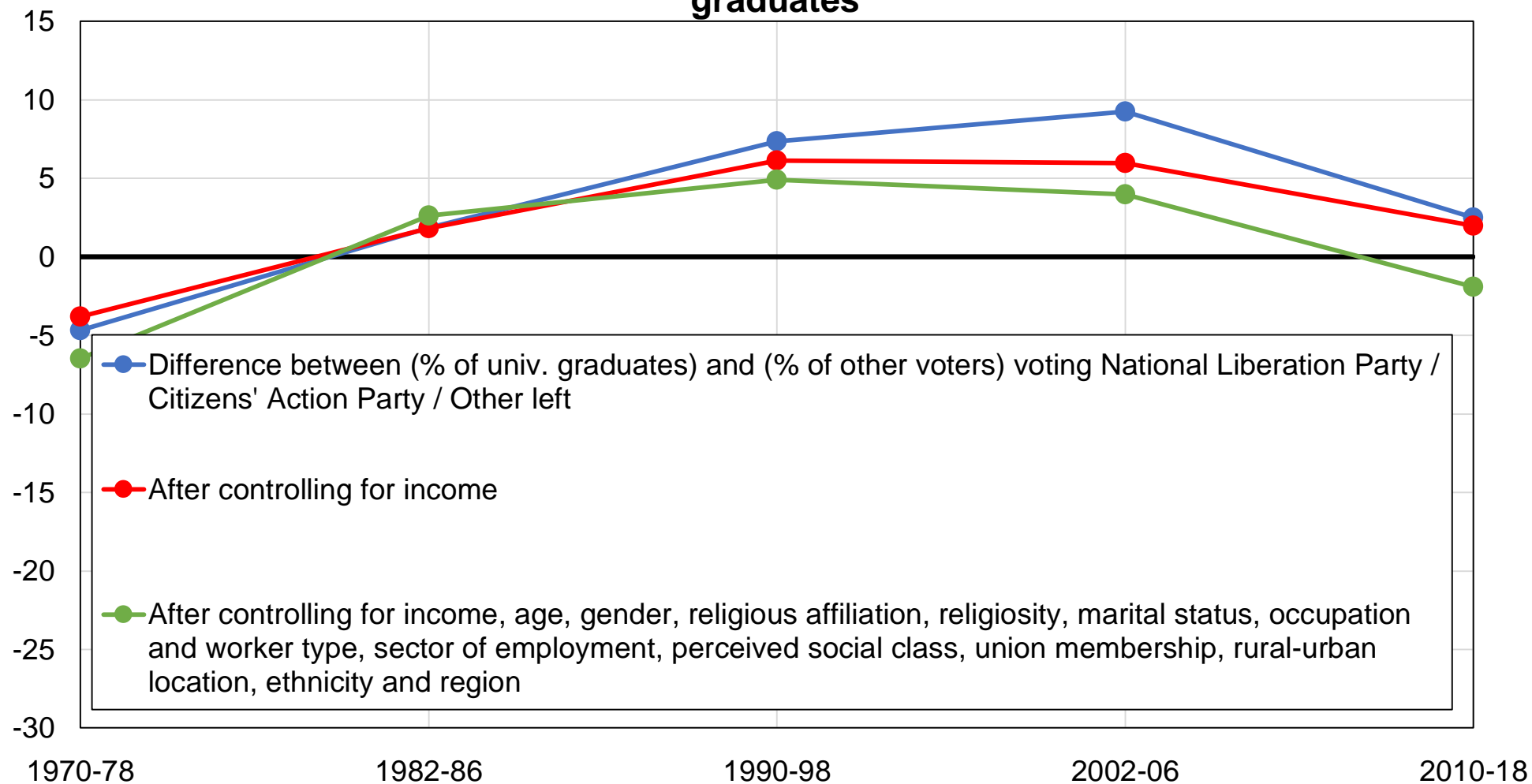
Figure CB18 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controls



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of university graduates and top-income voters for PLN / PAC / Other left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religious affiliation, religiosity, marital status, occupation, sector of employment, perceived social class, union membership, rural-urban location, ethnicity and region.

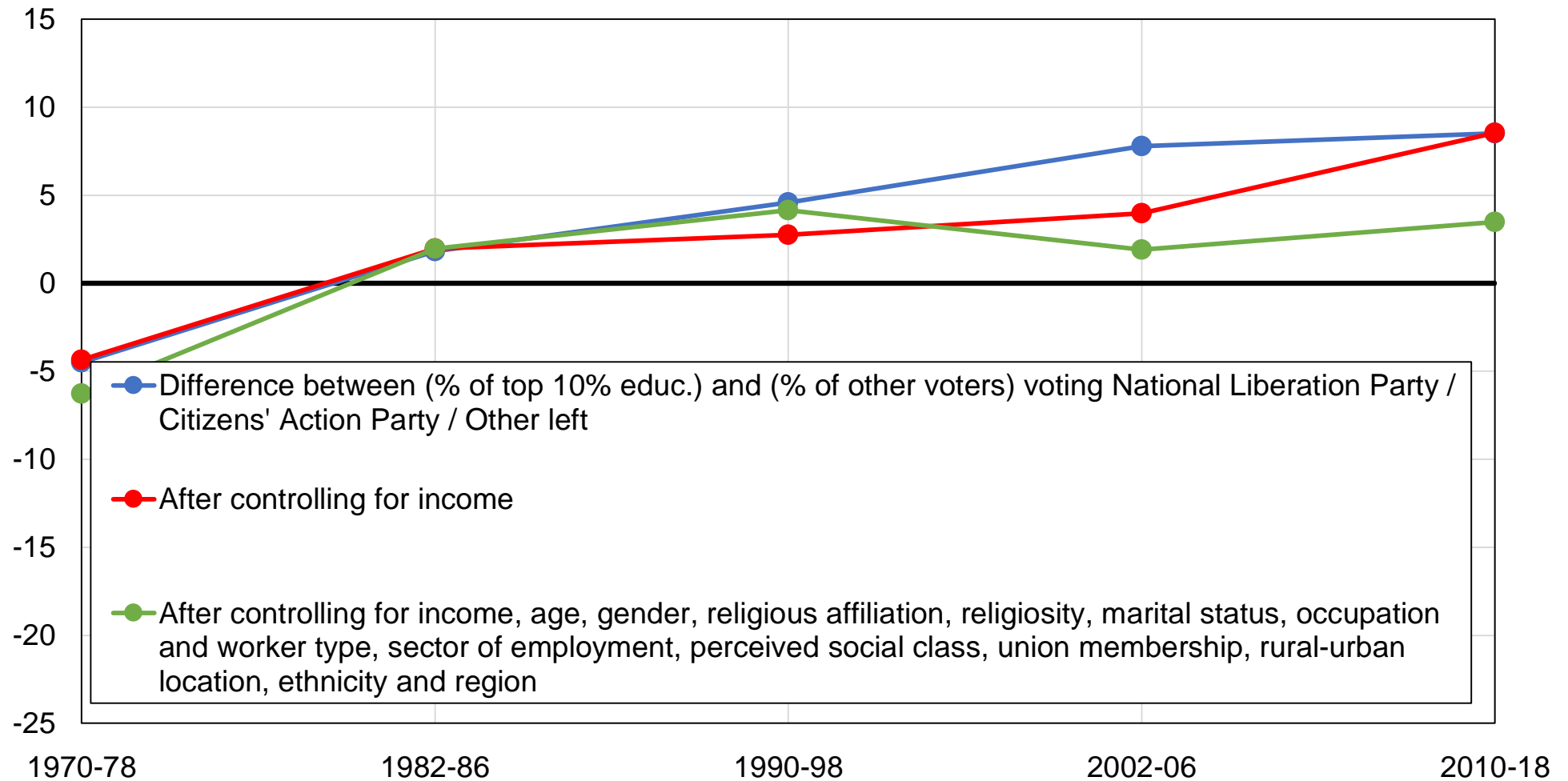
Figure CB19 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among university graduates



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

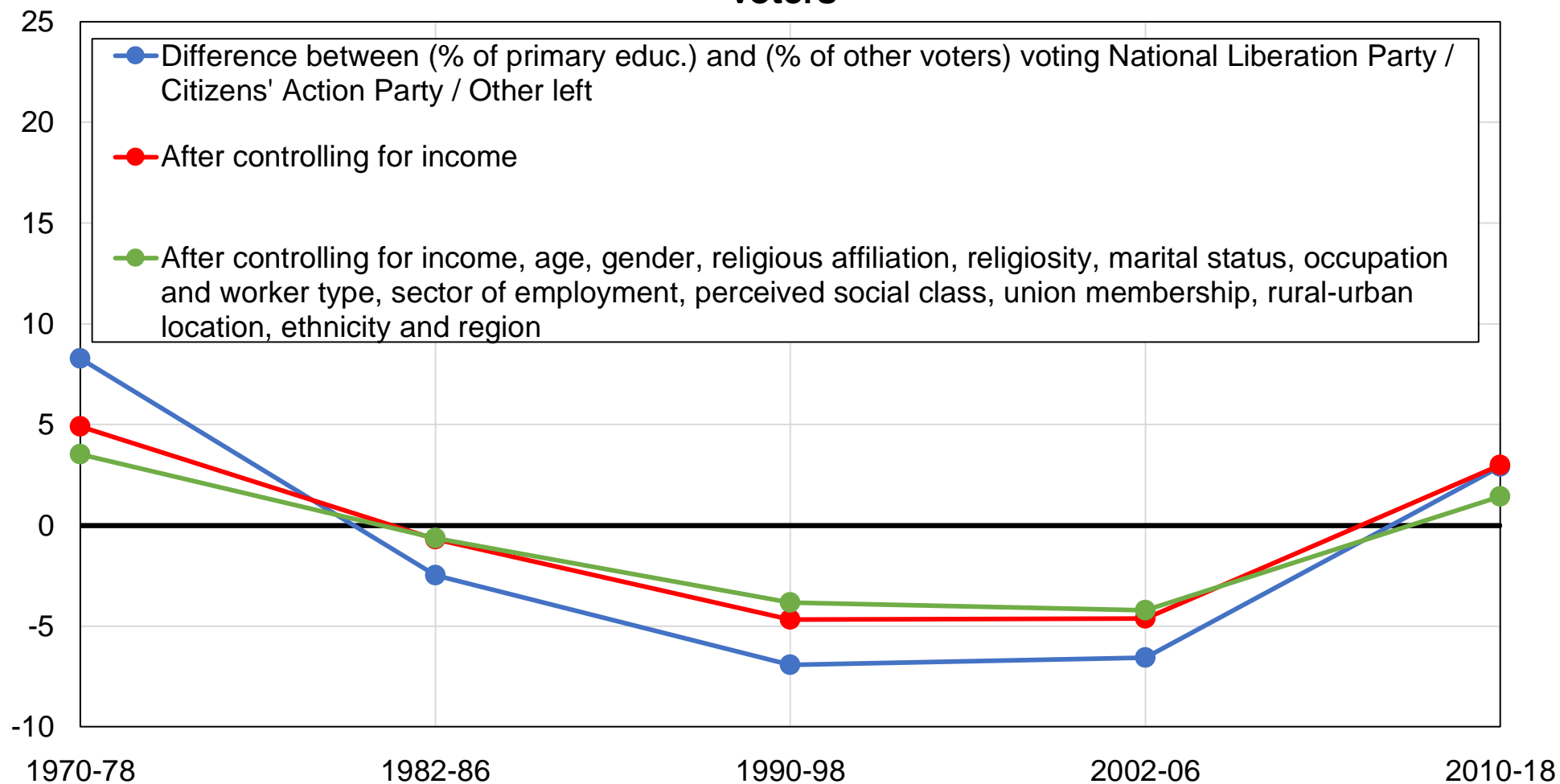
Figure CB20 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican 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 PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

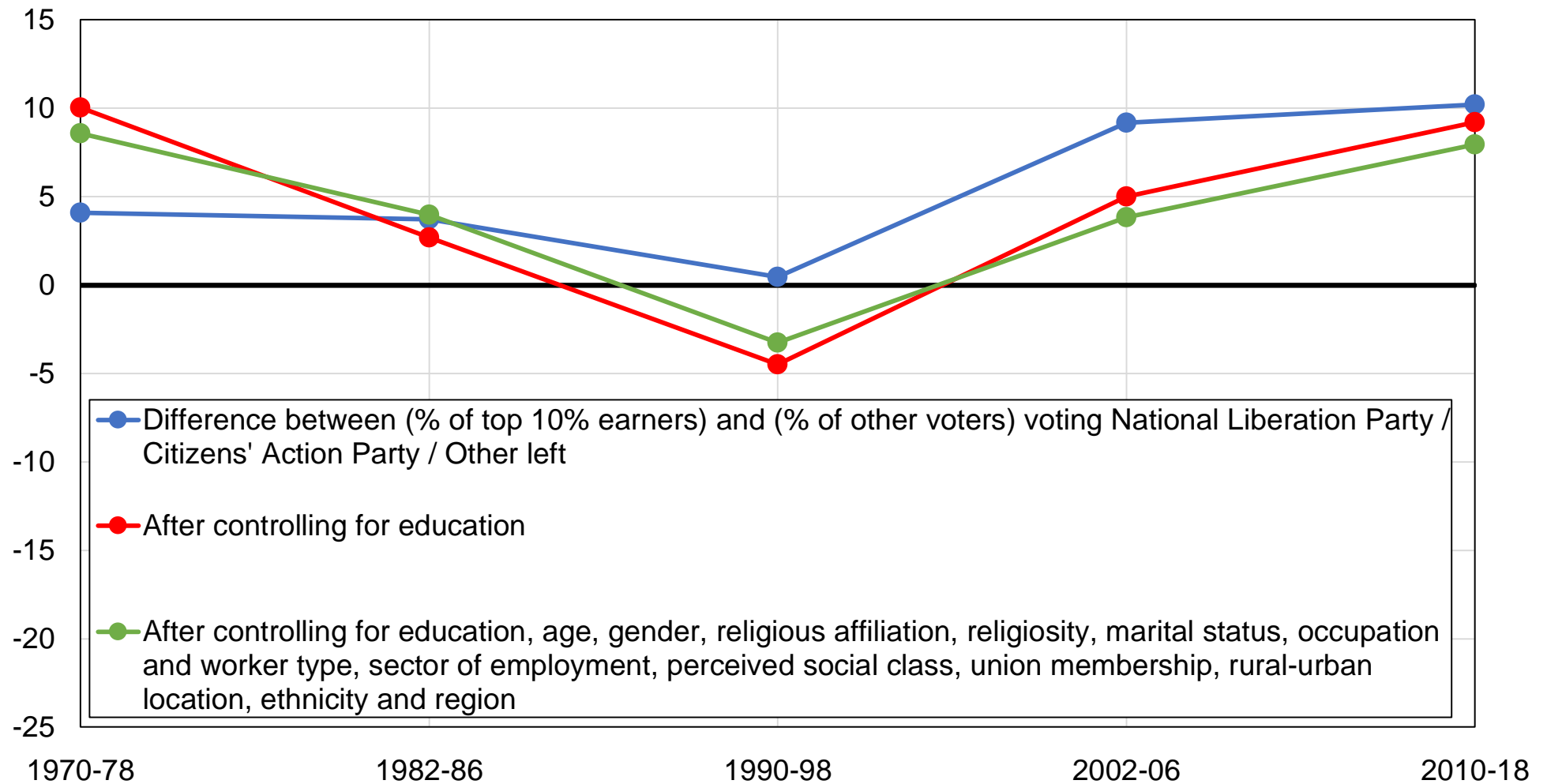
Figure CB21 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among primary-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of primary-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

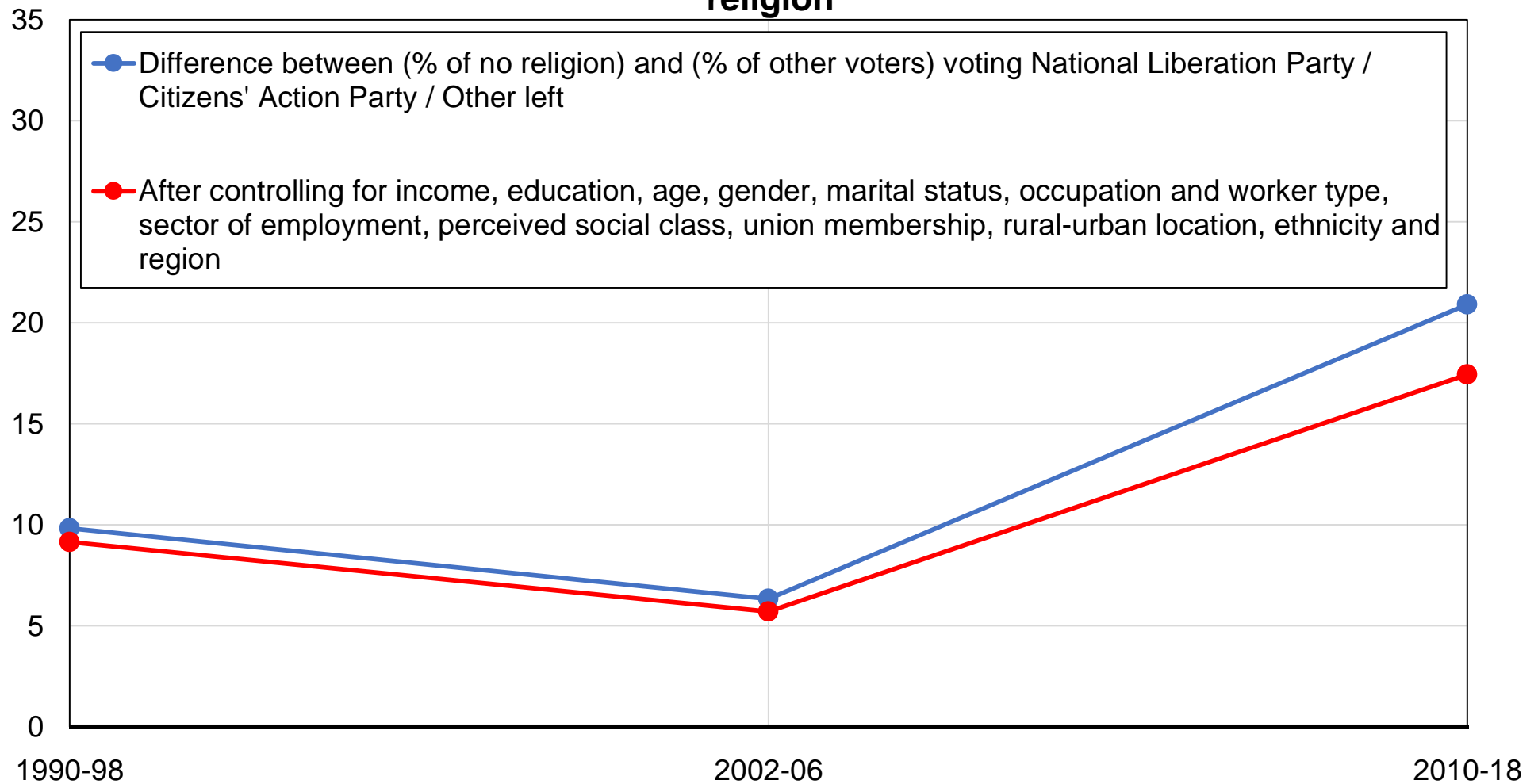
Figure CB22 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

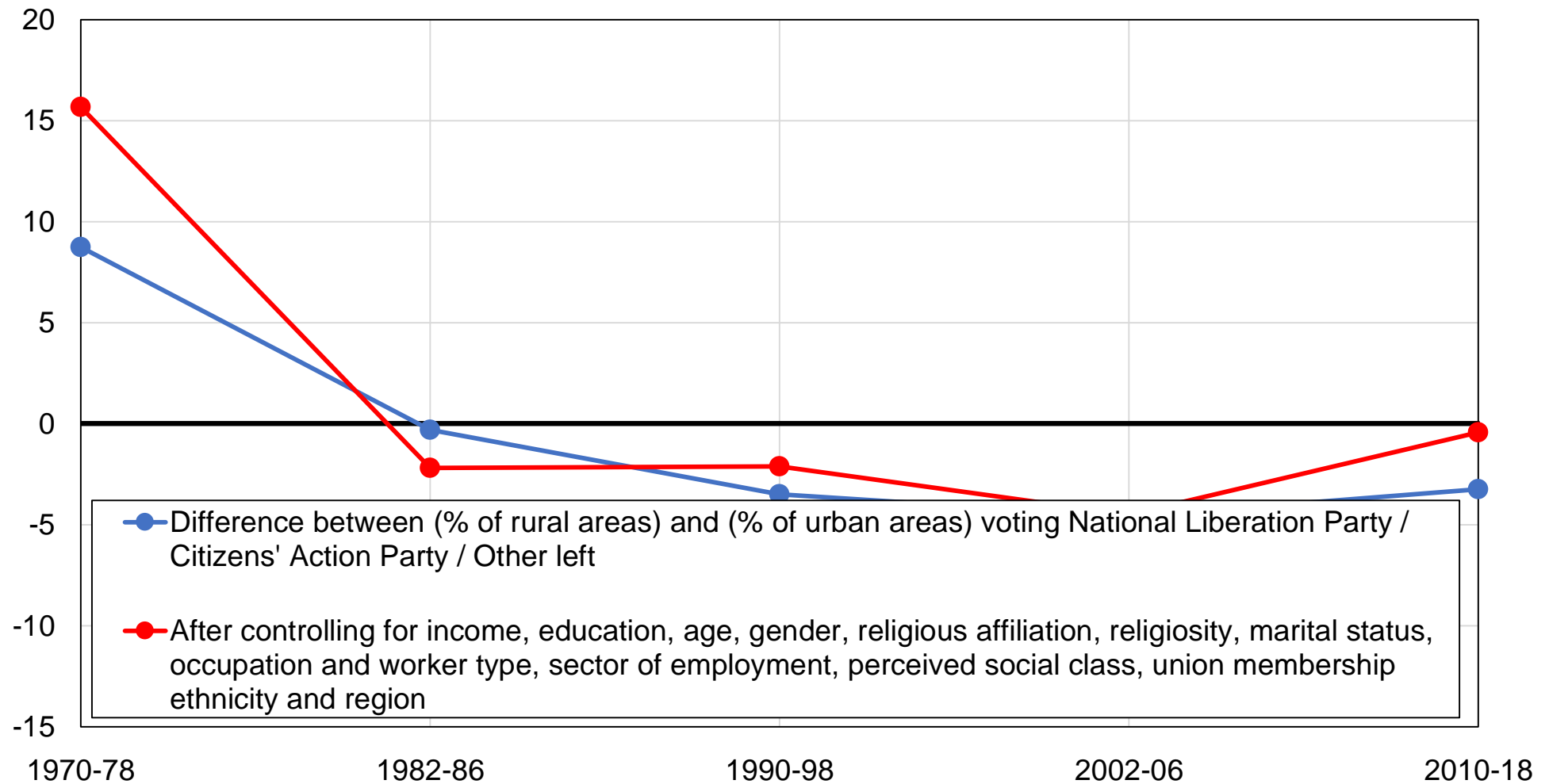
Figure CB23 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among voters with no religion



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican 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 PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

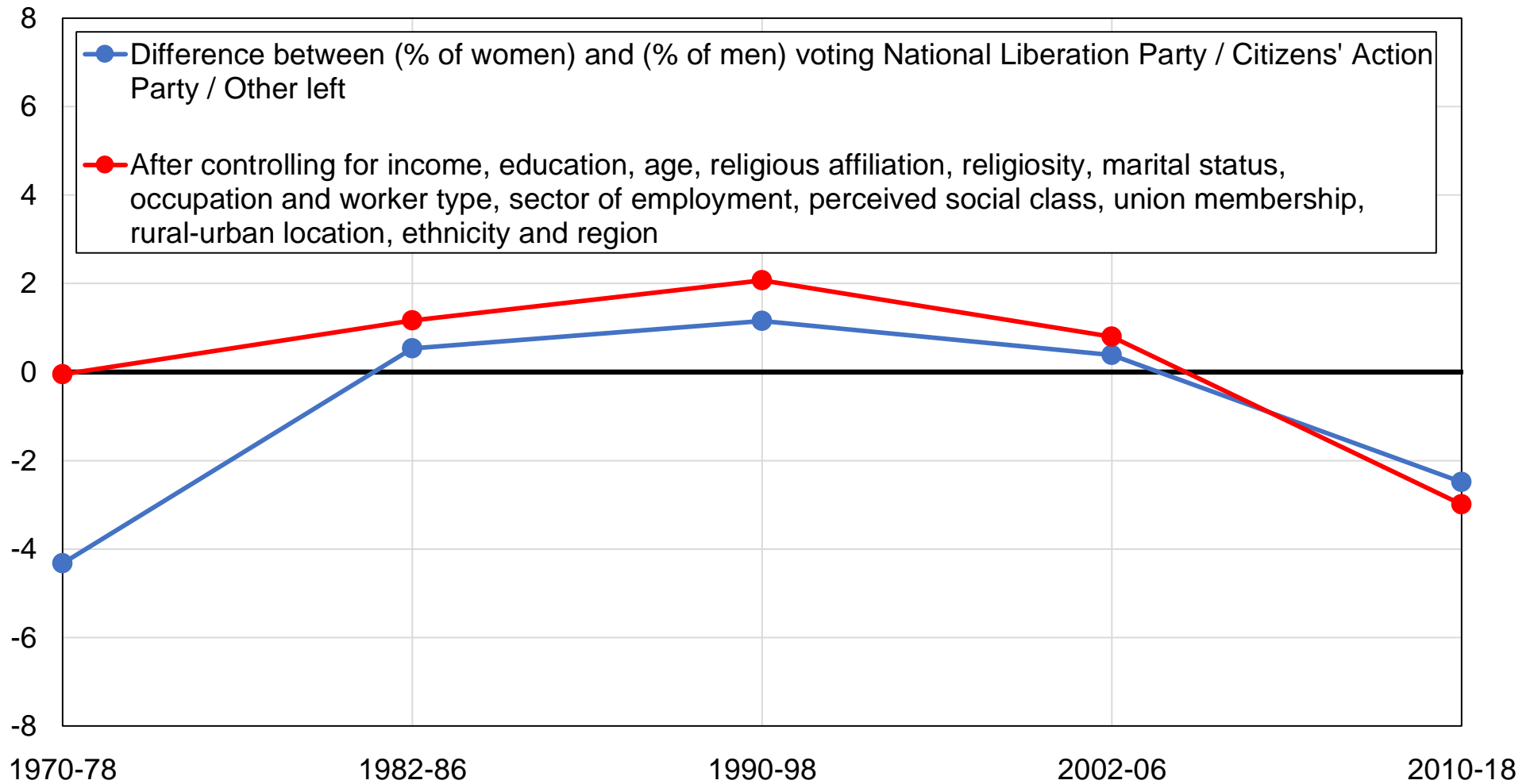
Figure CB24 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among rural areas



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of rural areas and the share of urban areas voting for PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

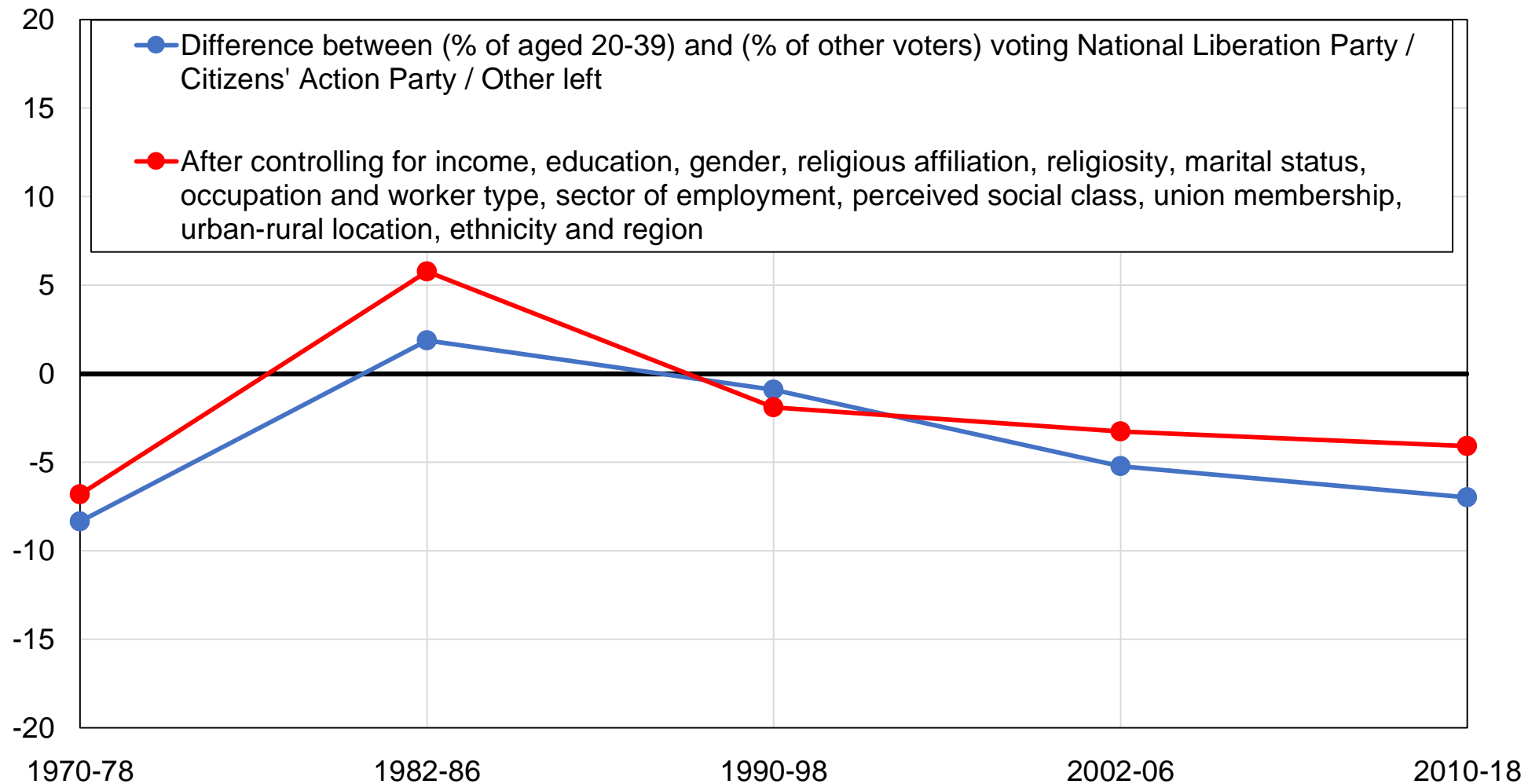
Figure CB25 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among women



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

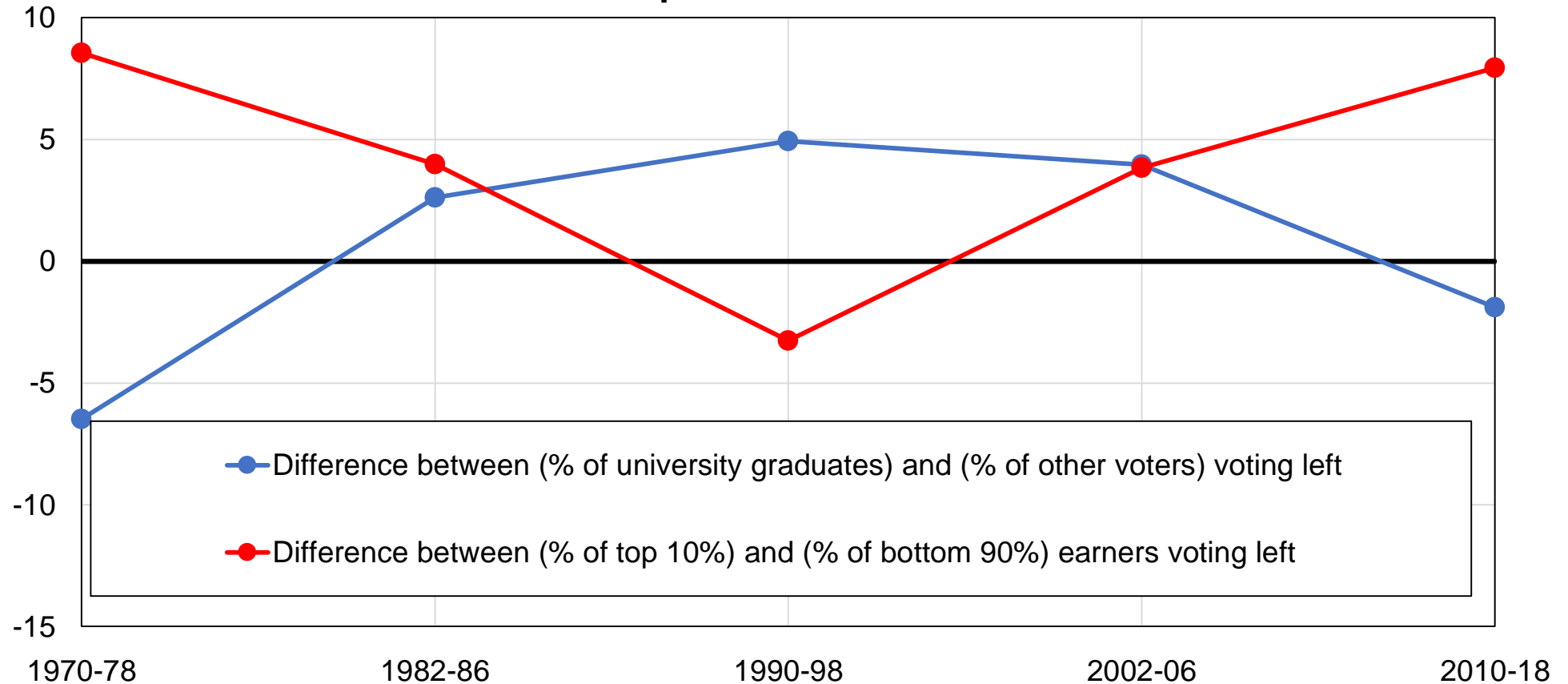
Figure CB26 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican 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 PLN / PAC / Other left parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

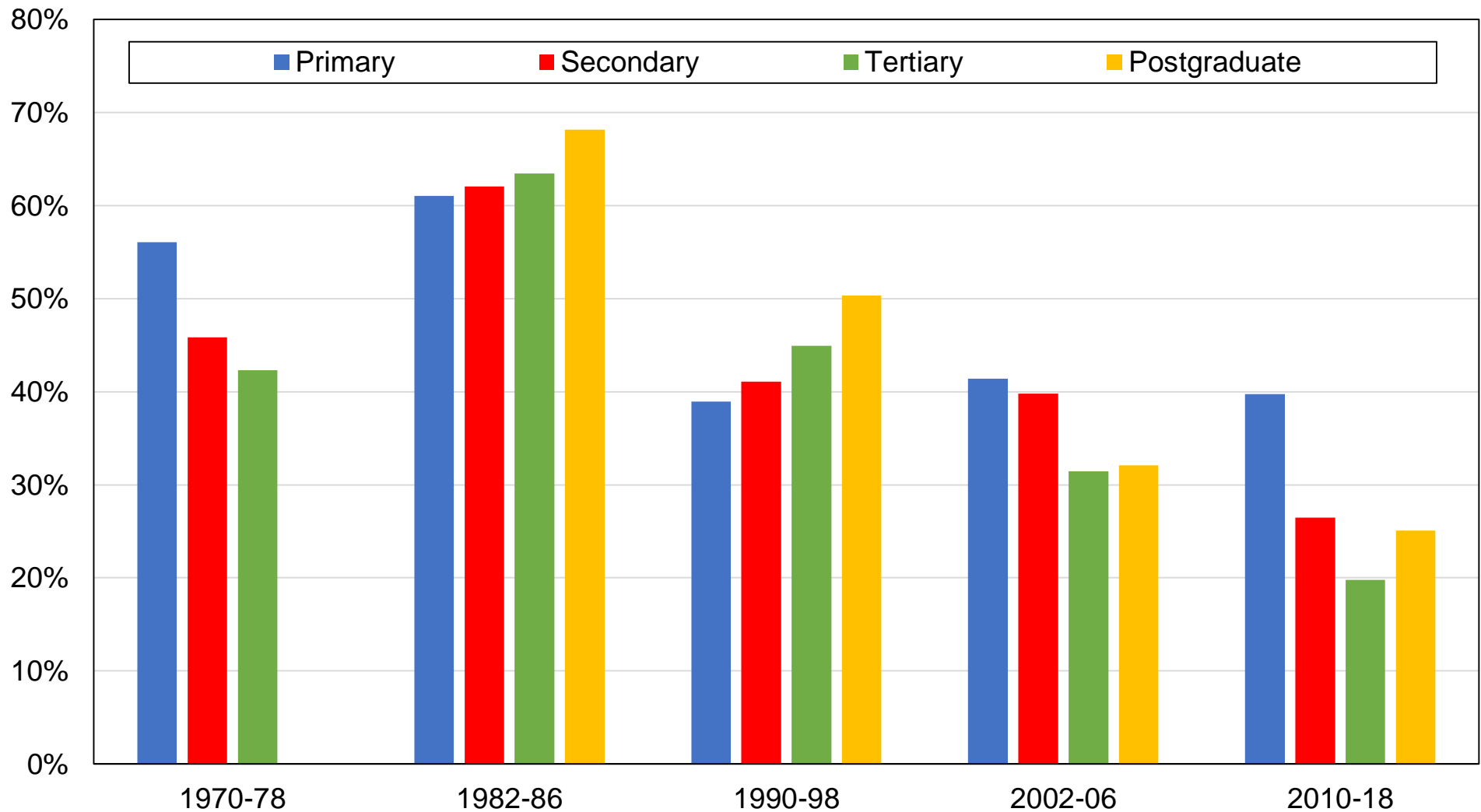
Figure C27 - Vote for PLN / PAC / Other left among highest-educated and top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of university graduates and top-income voters for PLN / PAC / Other left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religious affiliation, religiosity, marital status, occupation, sector of employment, perceived social class, union membership, rural-urban location, ethnicity and region.

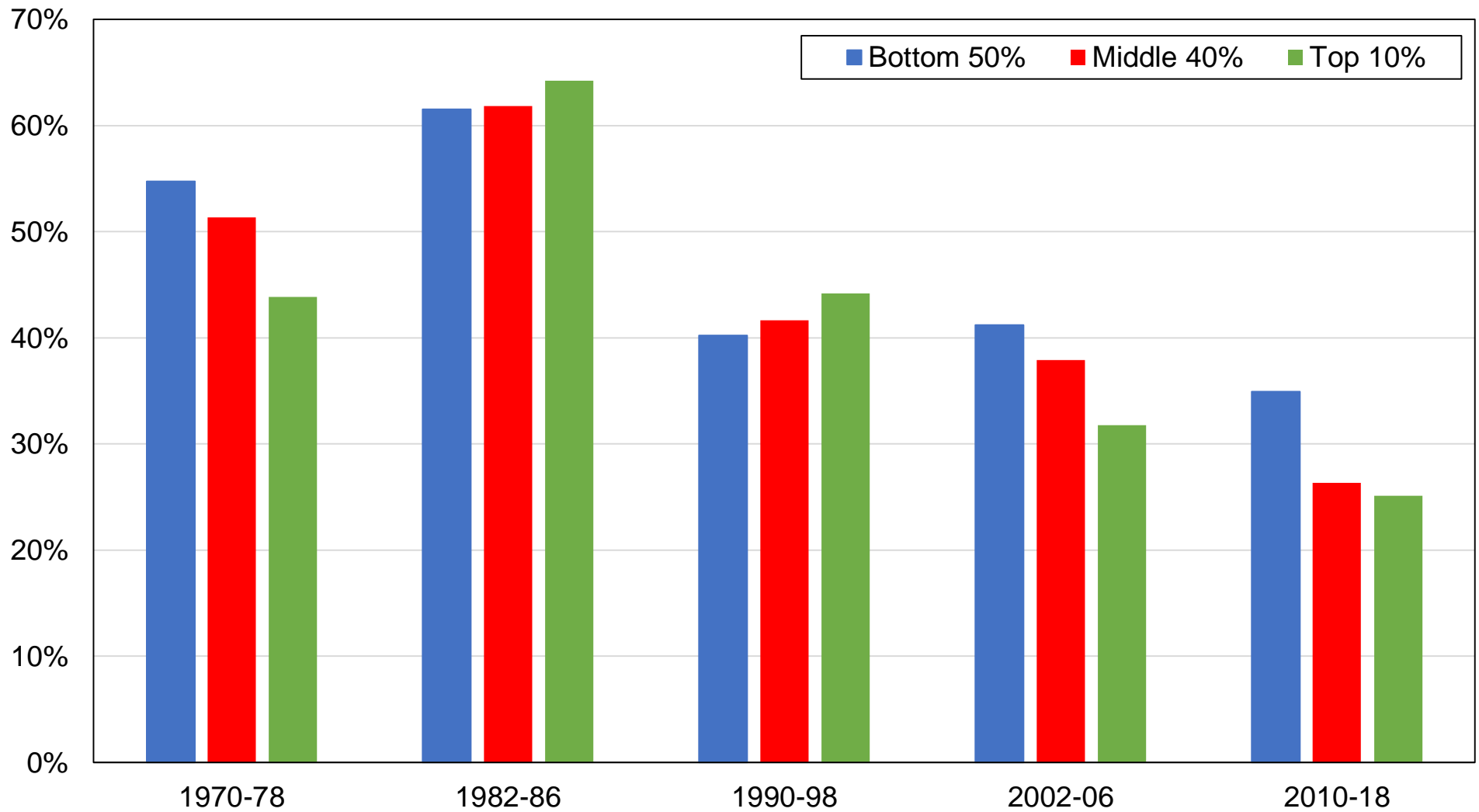
Figure CC1 - Vote for PLN by education level



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

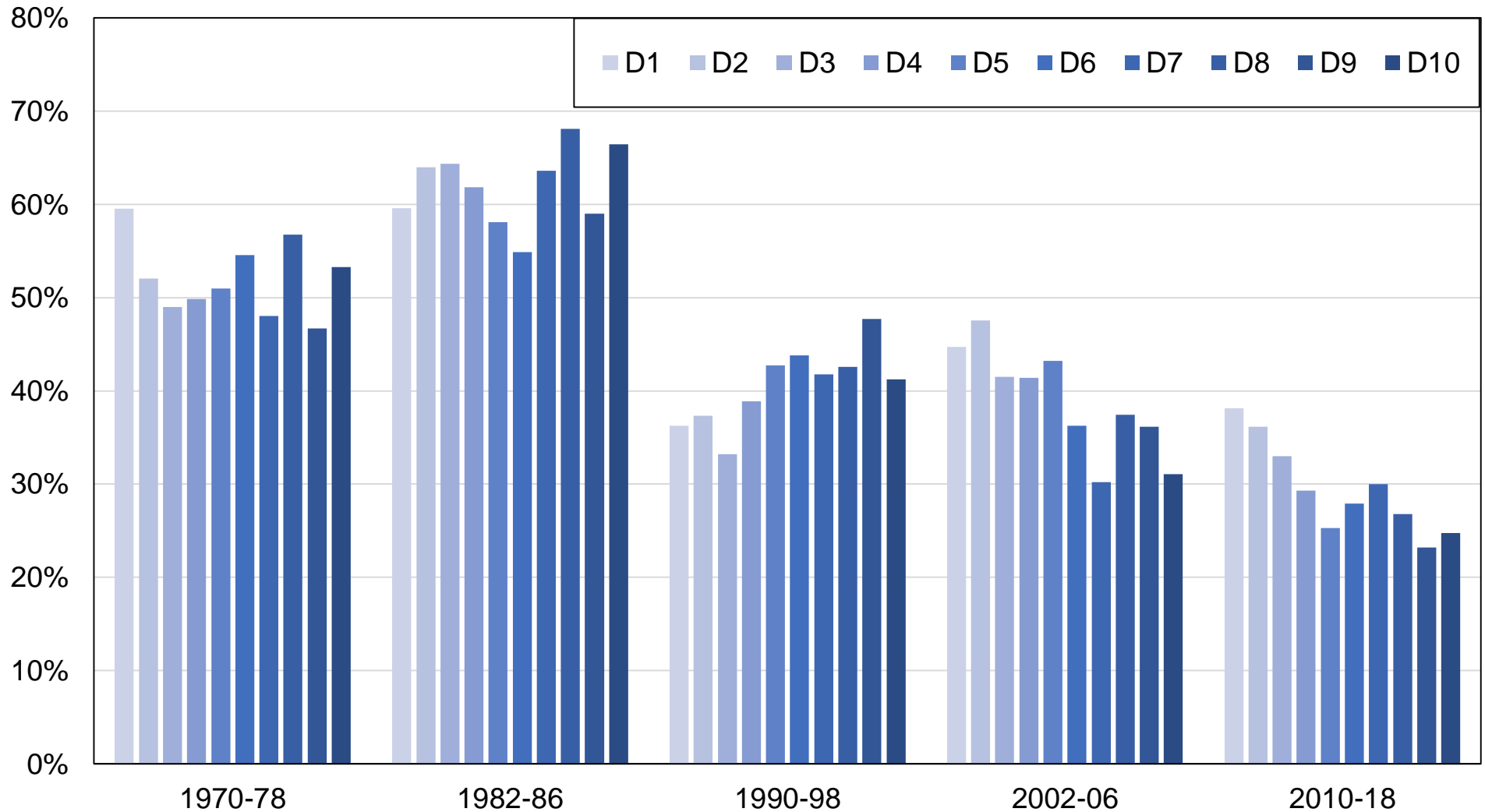
Figure CC2 - Vote for PLN by education group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

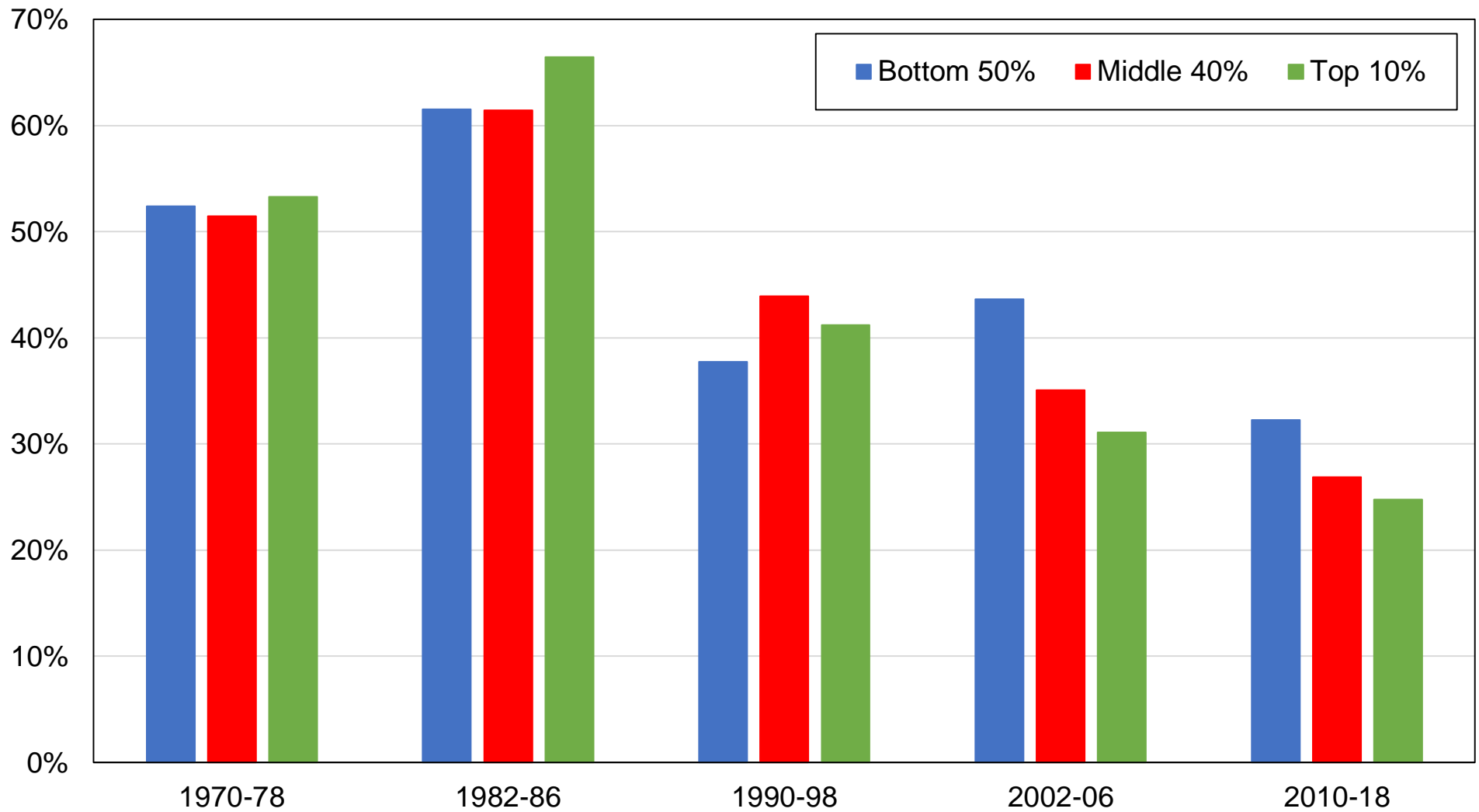
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by education group.

Figure CC3 - Vote for PLN by income decile



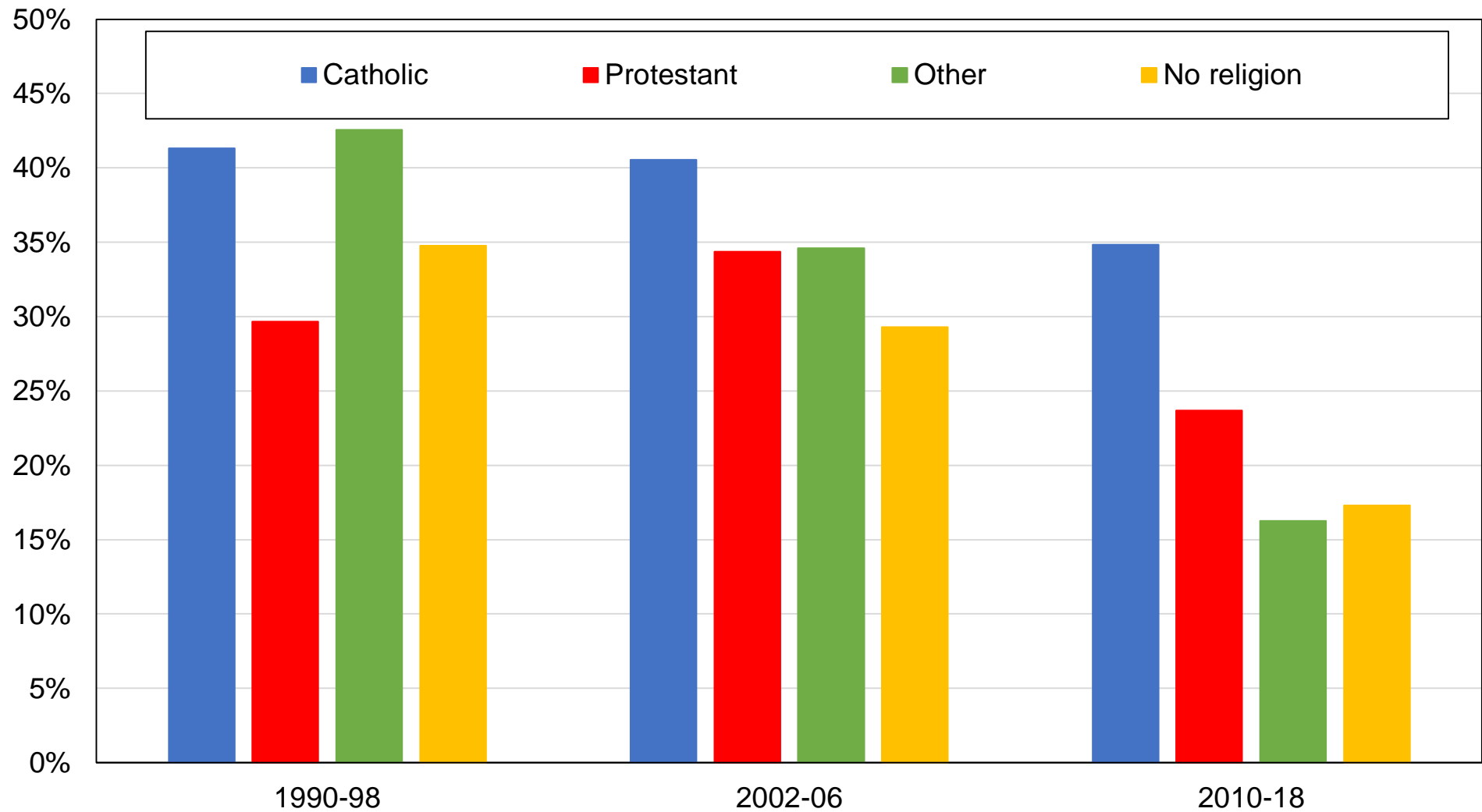
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by income decile.

Figure CC4 - Vote for PLN by income group



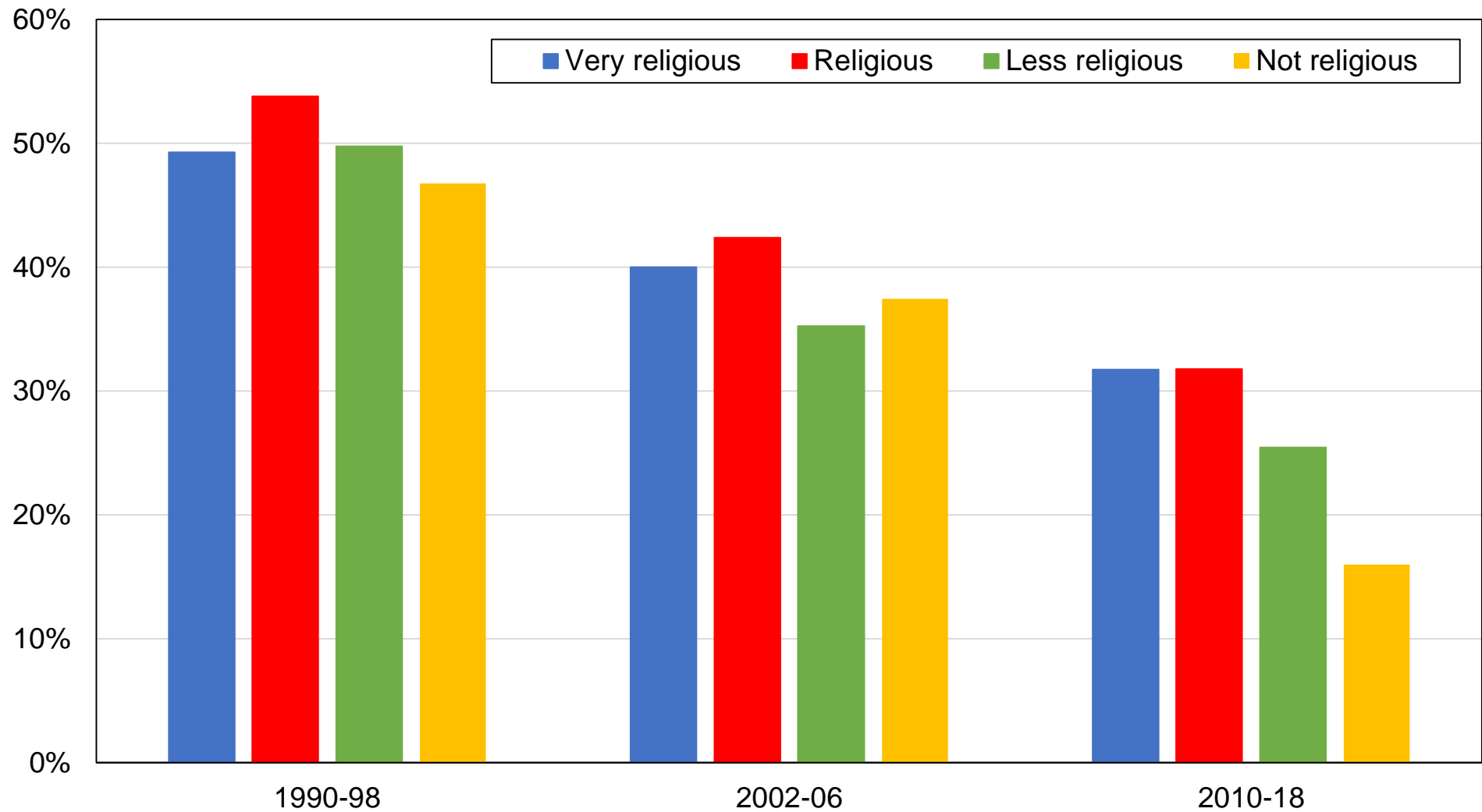
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by income group.

Figure CC5 - Vote for PLN by religious affiliation



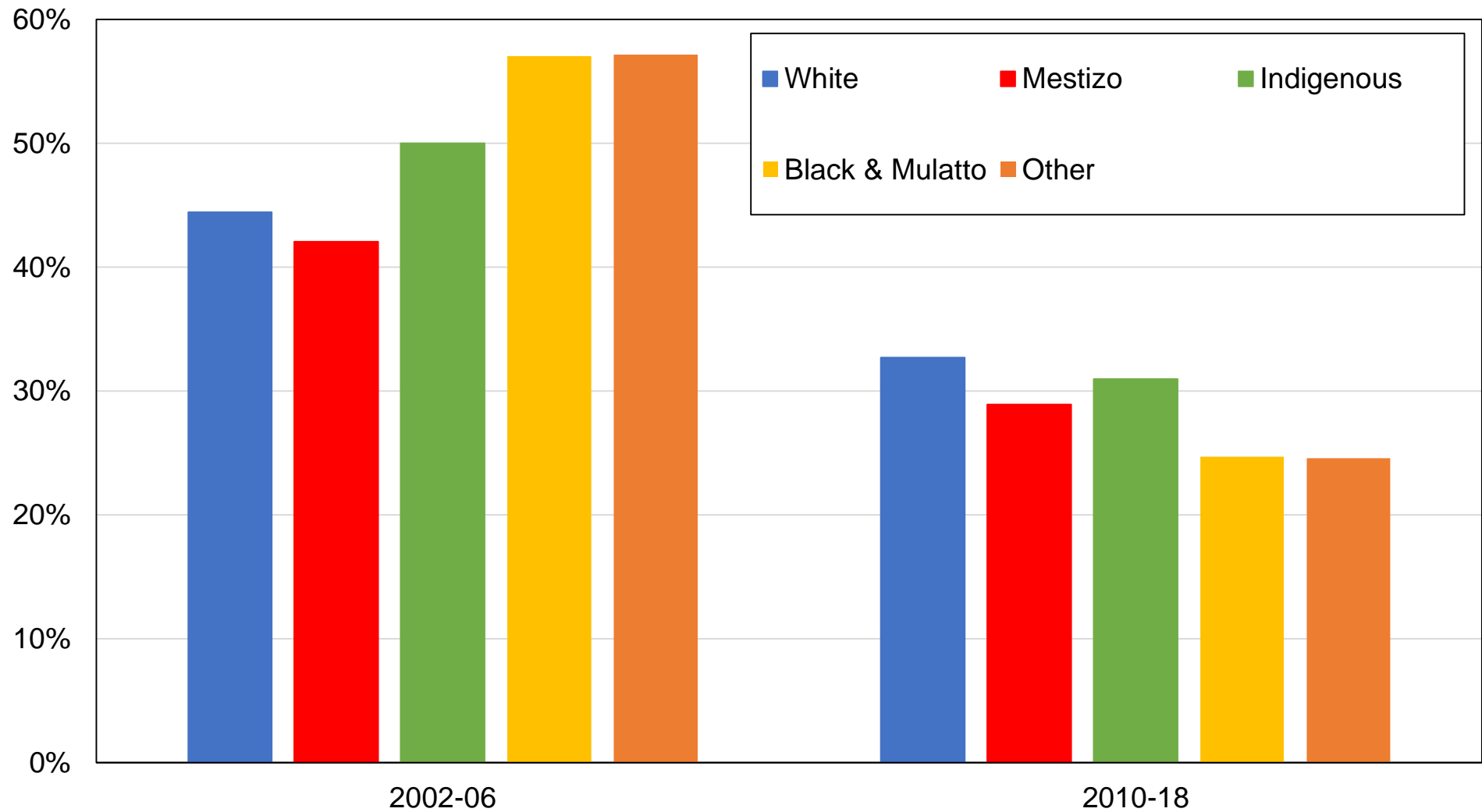
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by religious affiliation.

Figure CC6 - Vote for PLN by religiosity



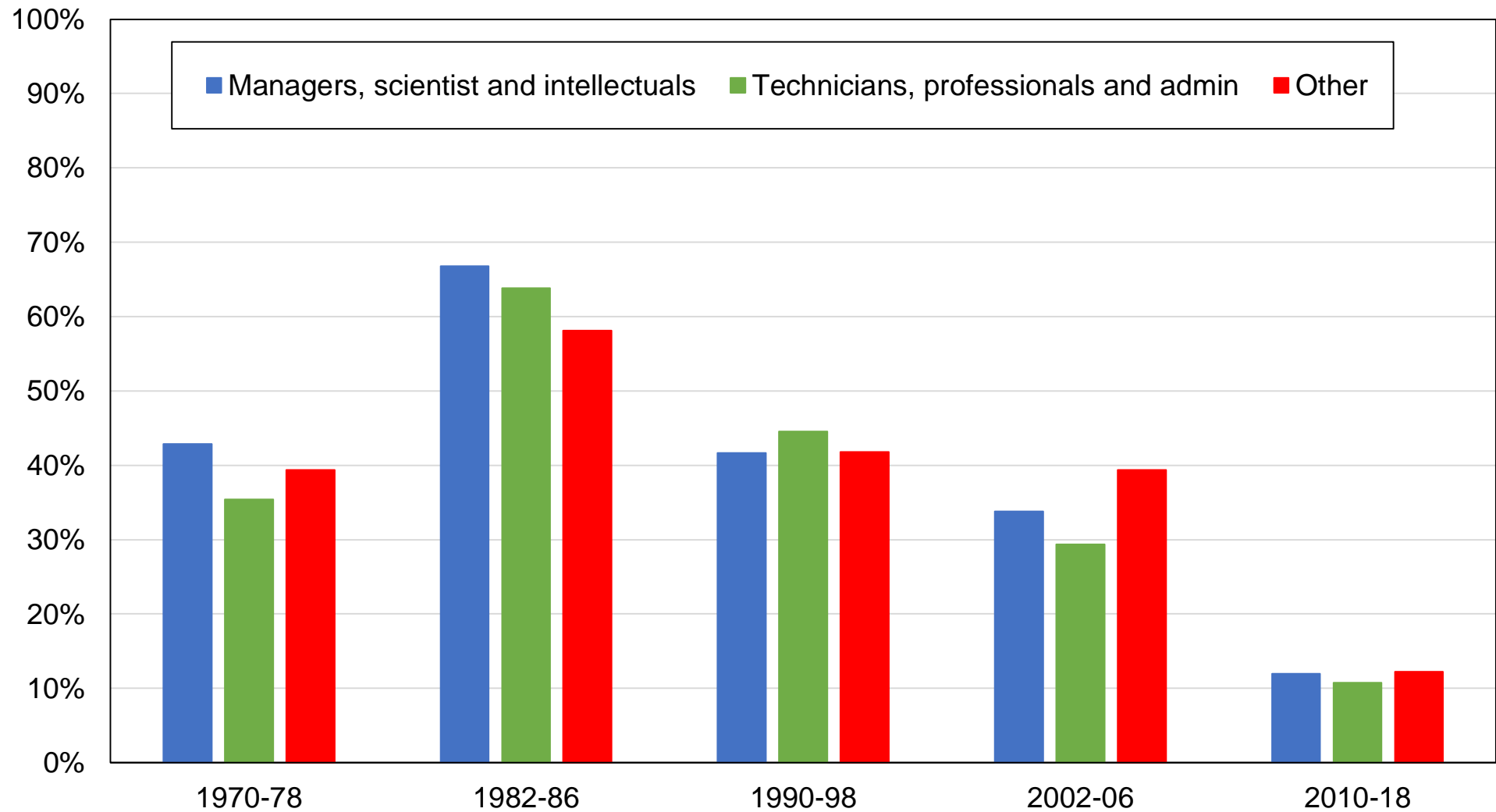
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rica political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by religiosity.

Figure CC7 - Vote for PLN by ethnicity



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by ethnicity.

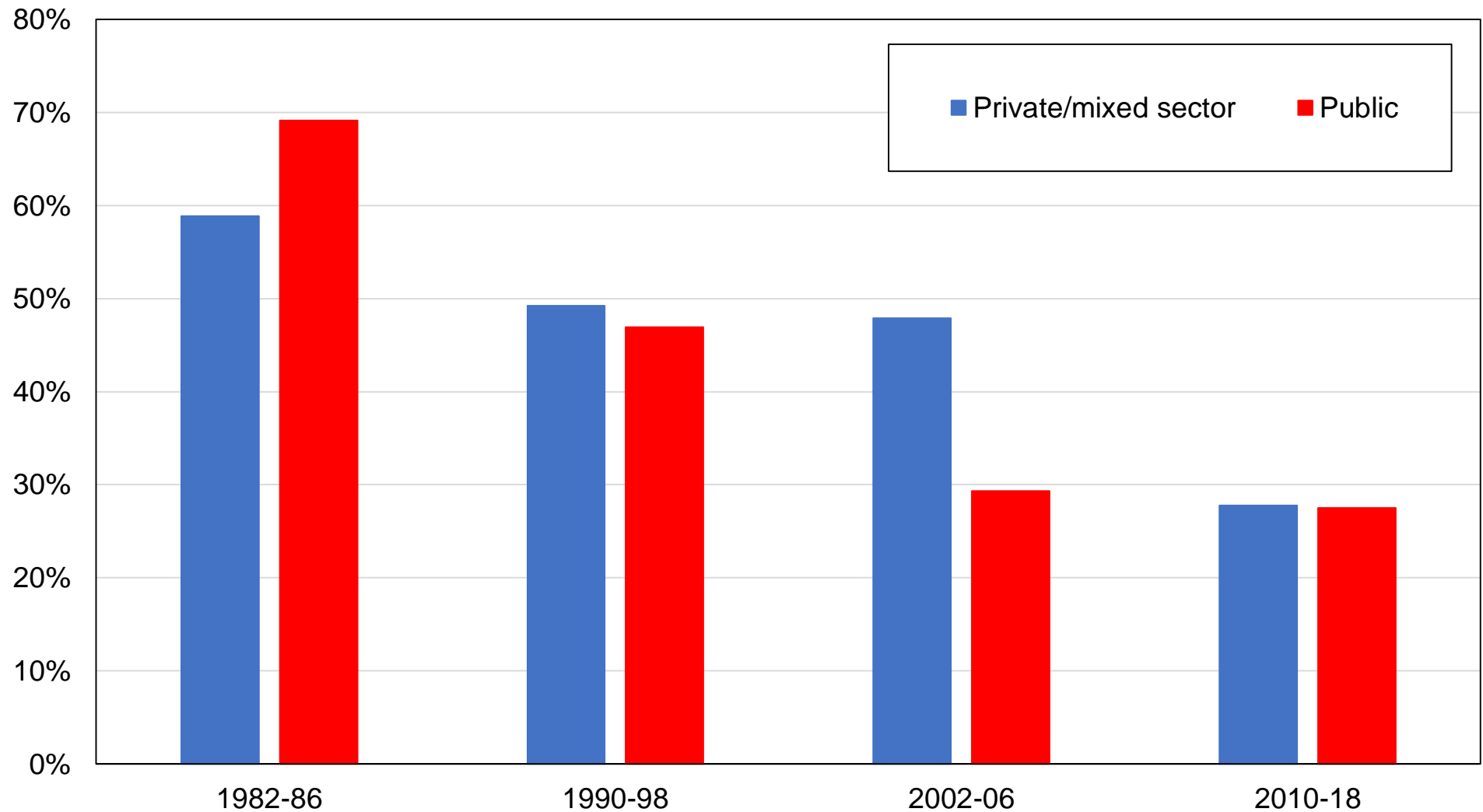
Figure CC8 - Vote for PLN by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by occupation.

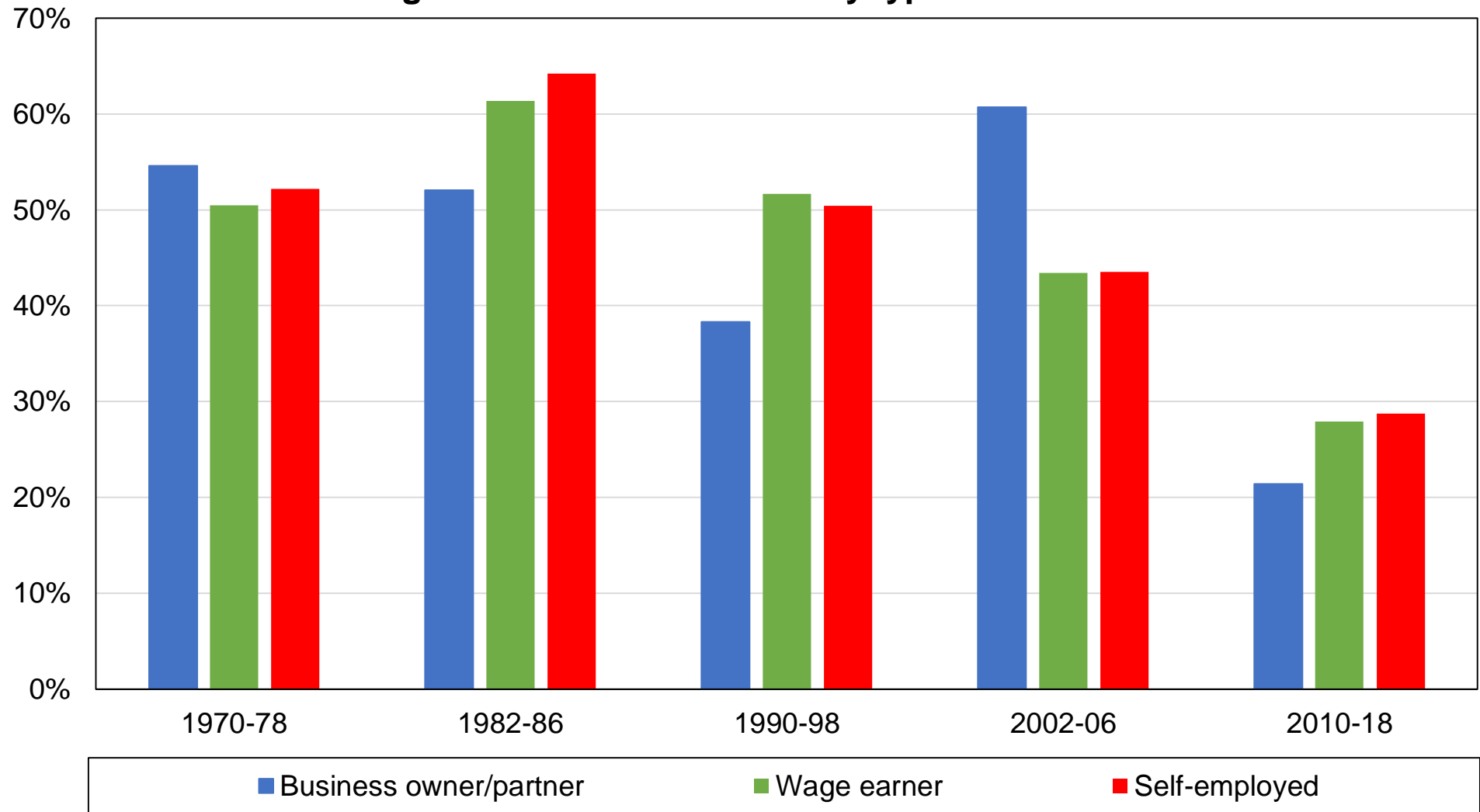
Figure CC9 - Vote for PLN by sector of employment



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

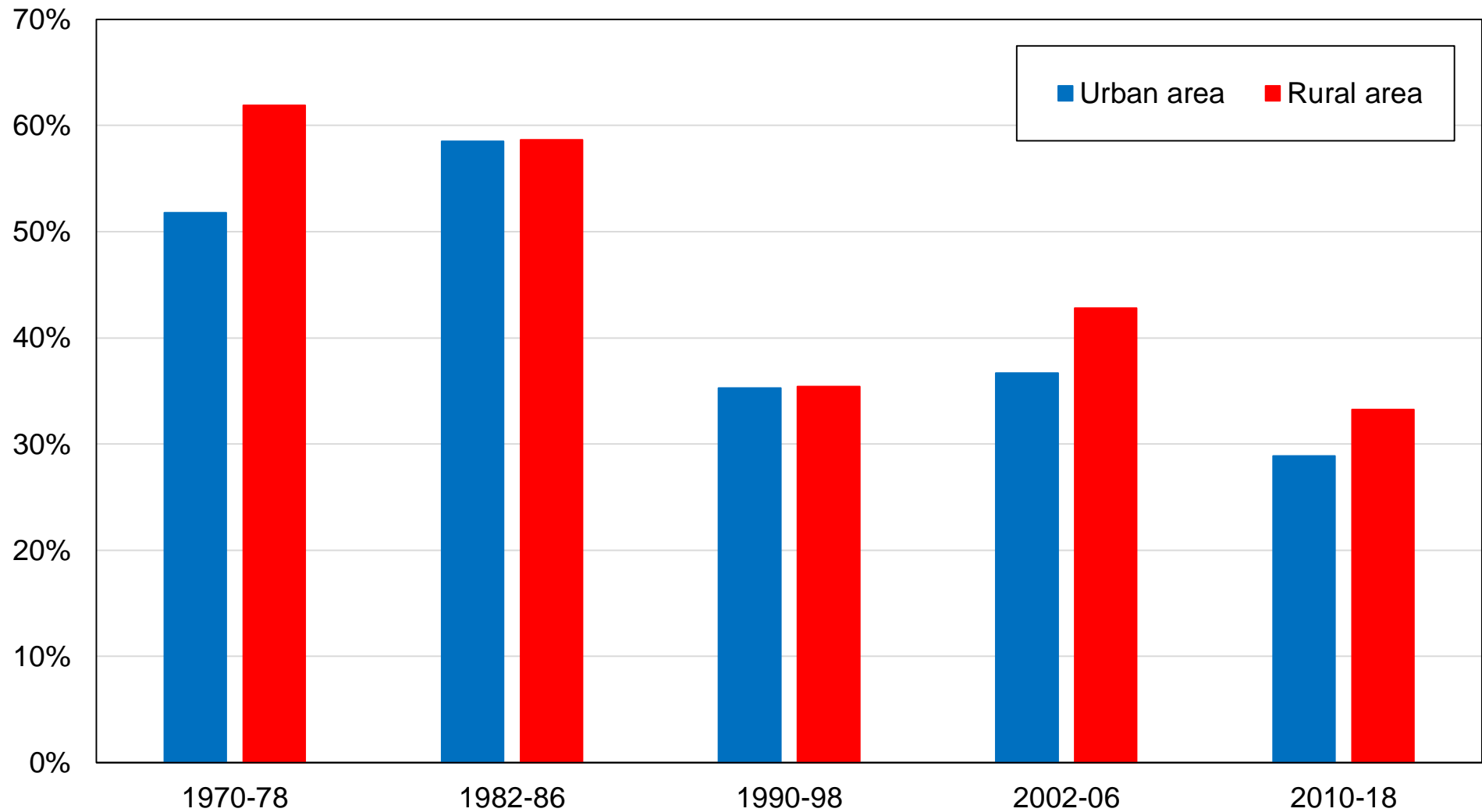
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by sector of employment.

Figure CC10 - Vote for PLN by type of worker



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by type of worker.

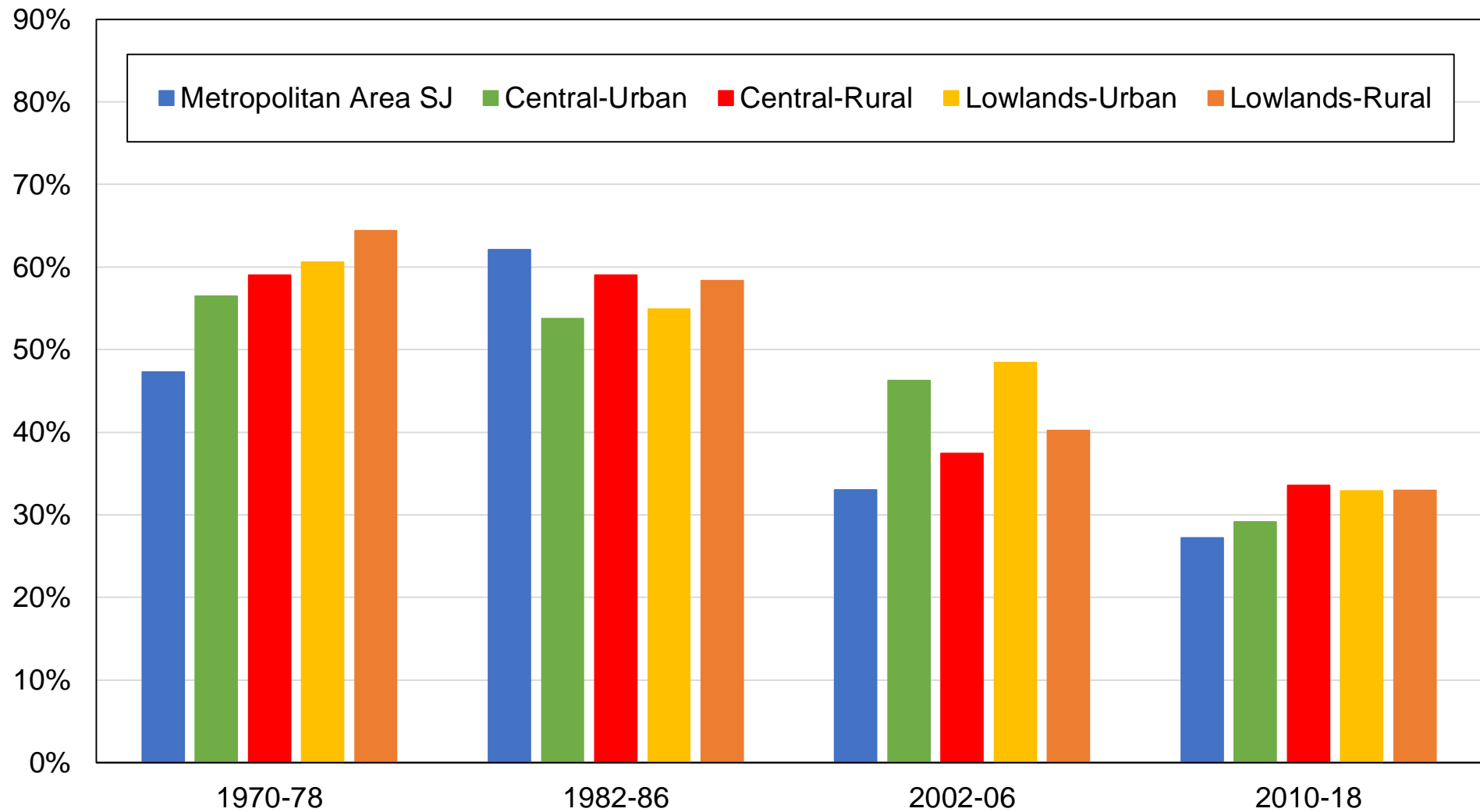
Figure CC11 - Vote for PLN by location



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by rural-urban location.

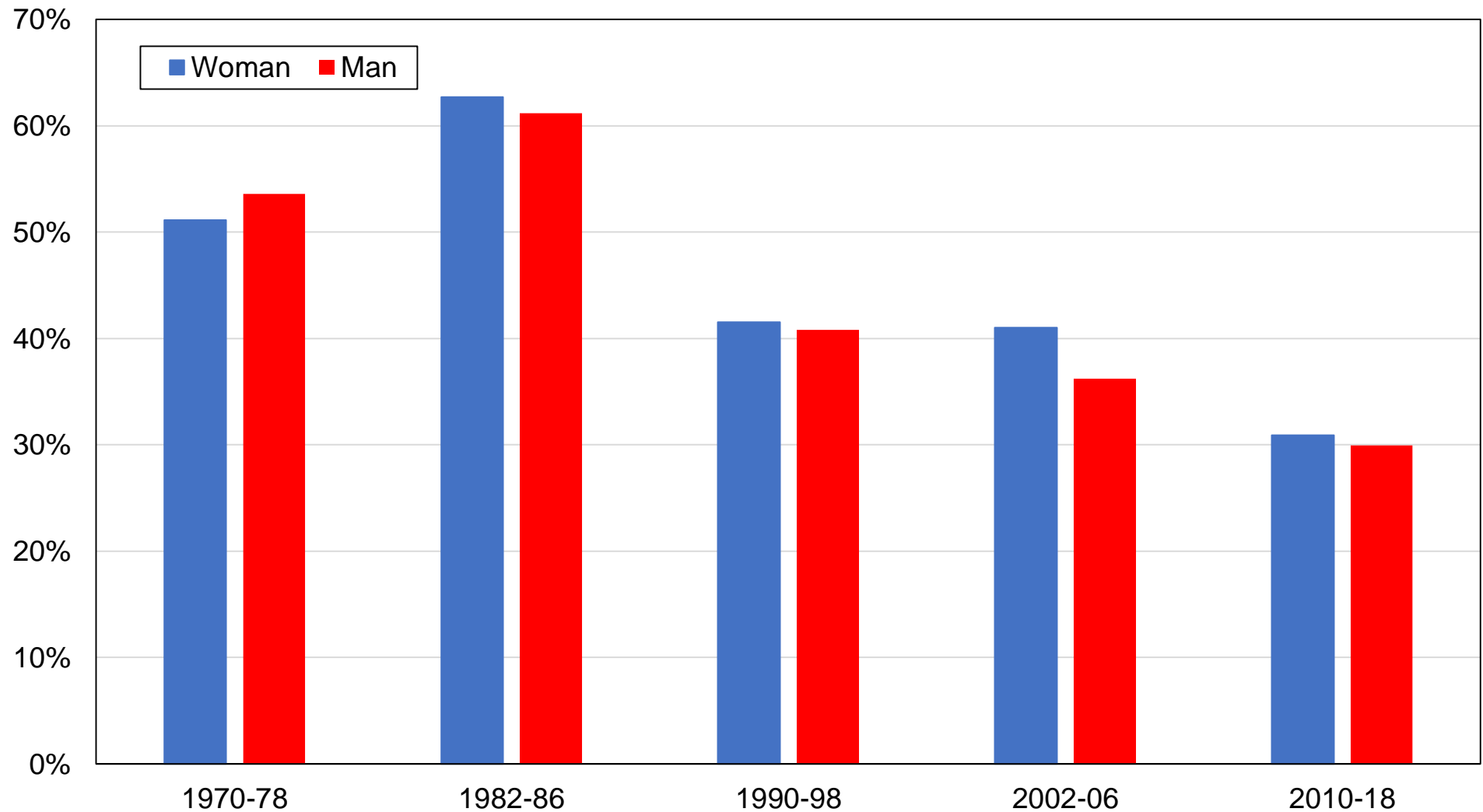
Figure CC12 - Vote for PLN by region



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by region of residence.

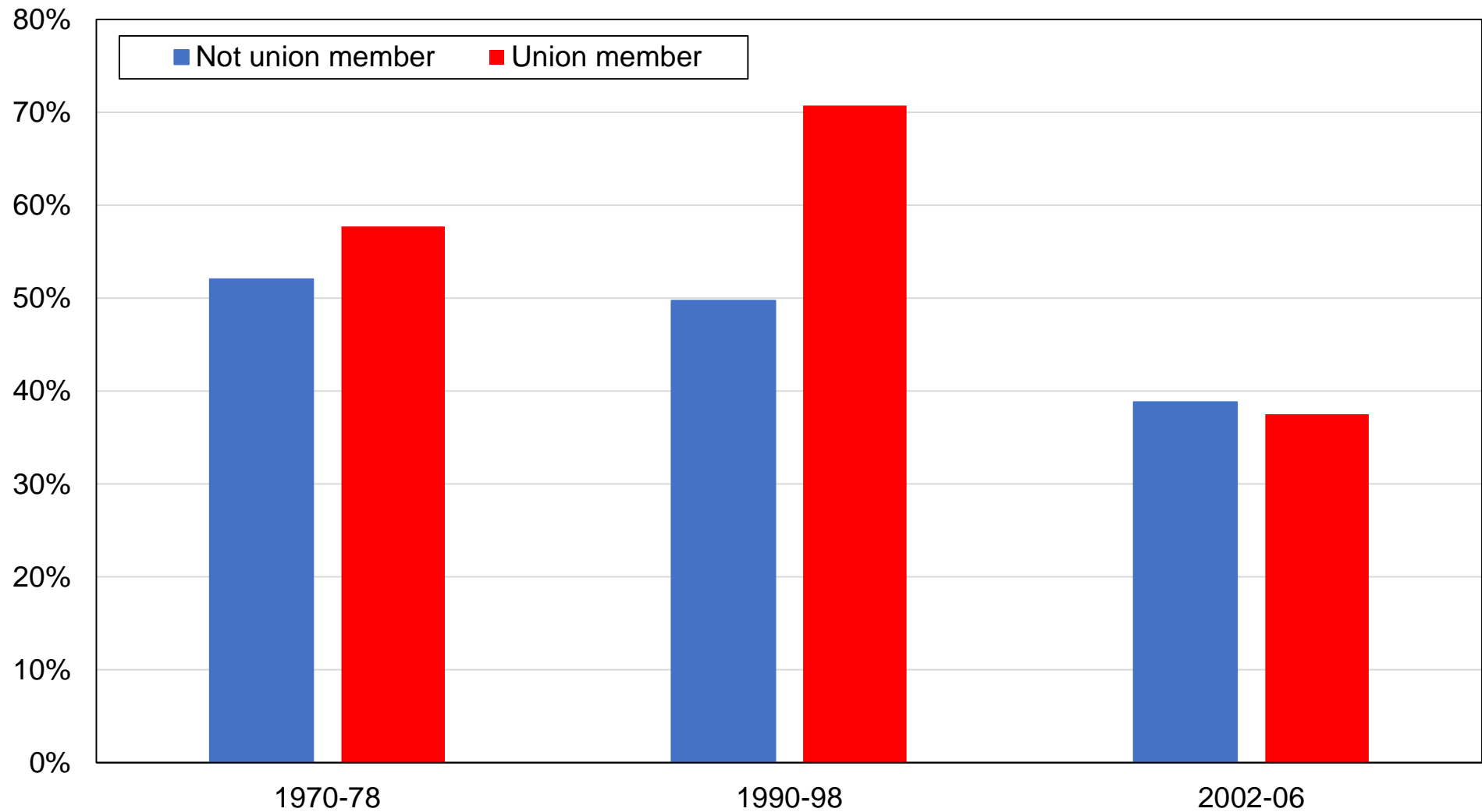
Figure CC13 - Vote for PLN by gender



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

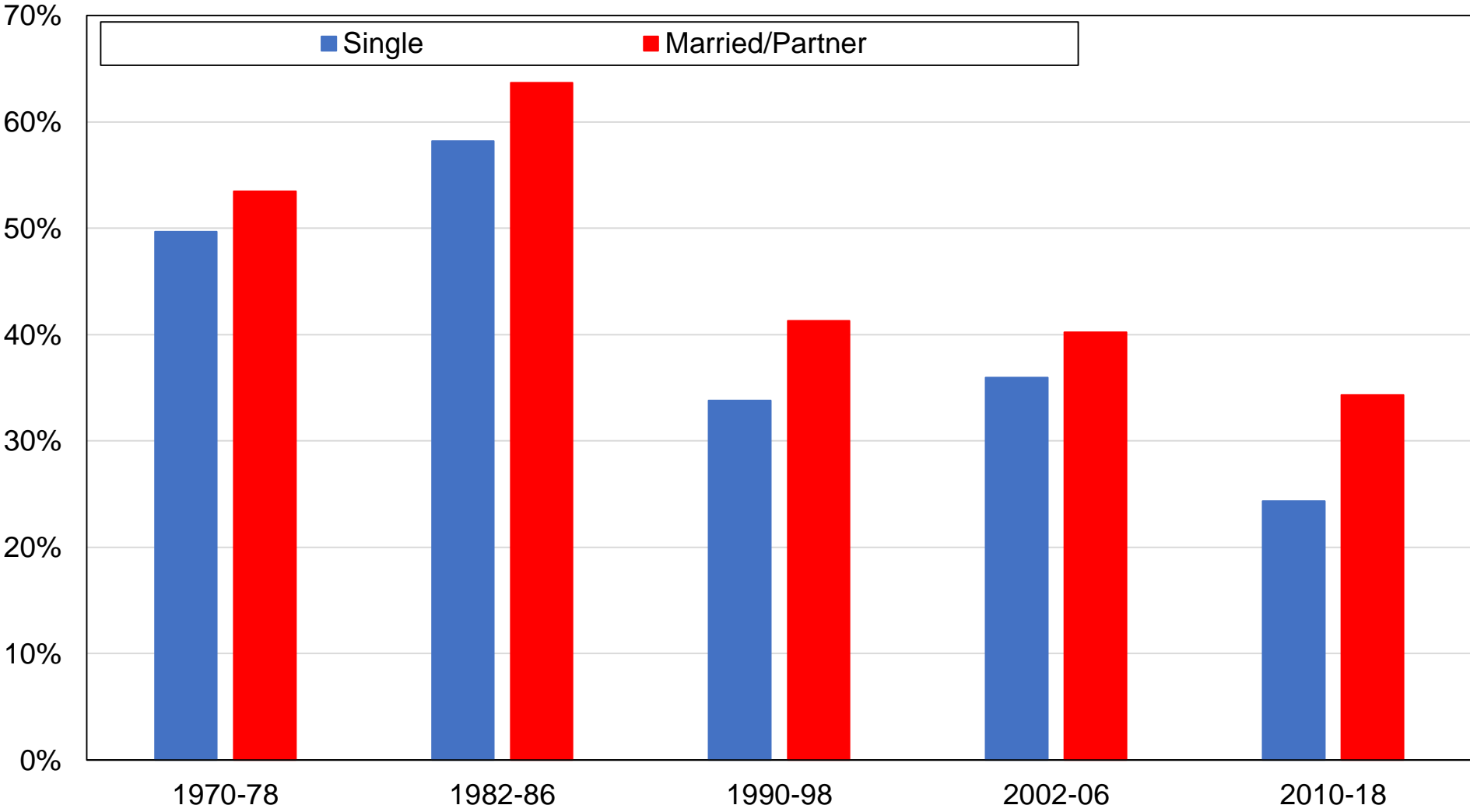
Figure CC14 - Vote for PLN by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by union membership status.

Figure CC15 - Vote for PLN by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by marital status.

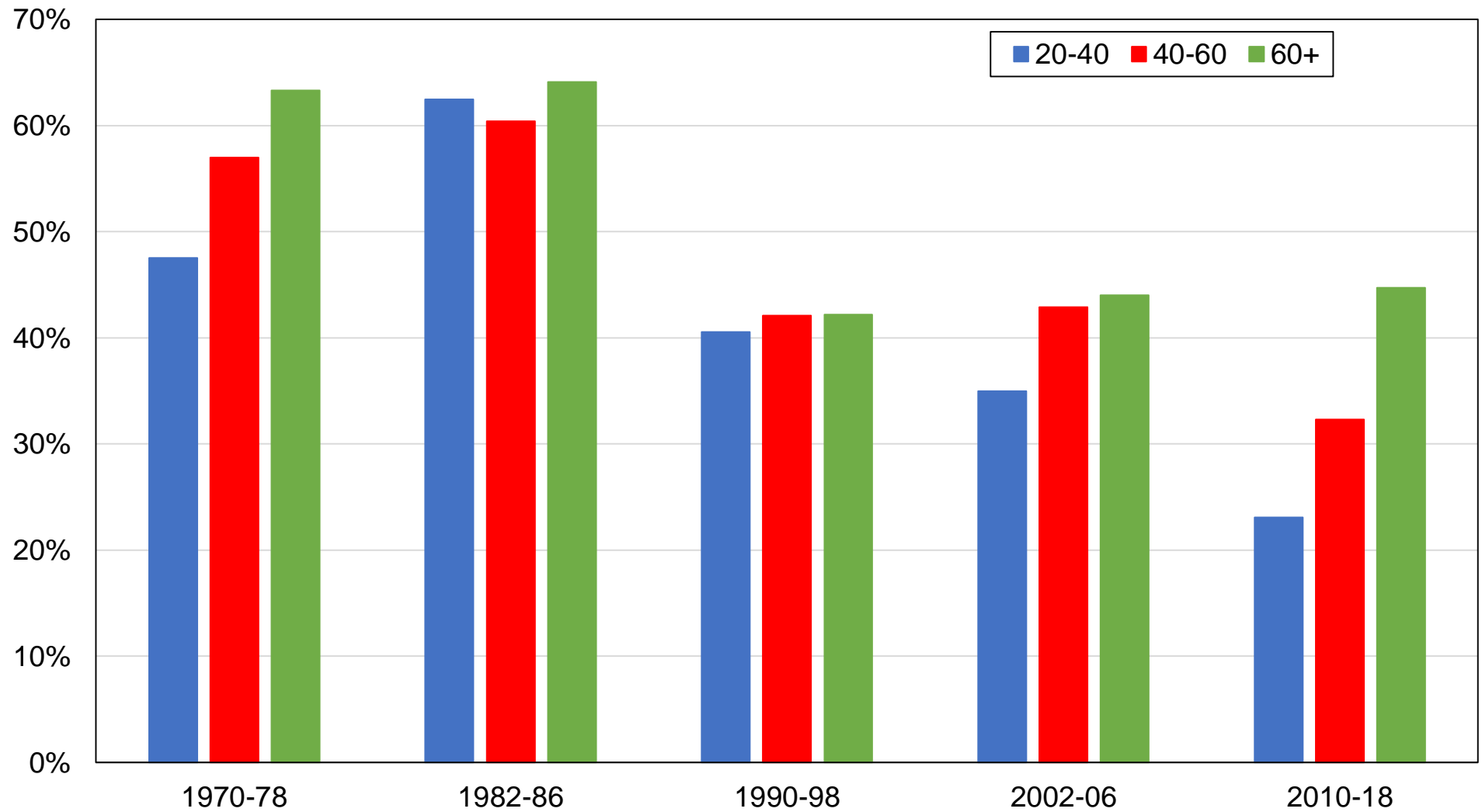
Figure CC16 - Vote for PLN by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PLN by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class".

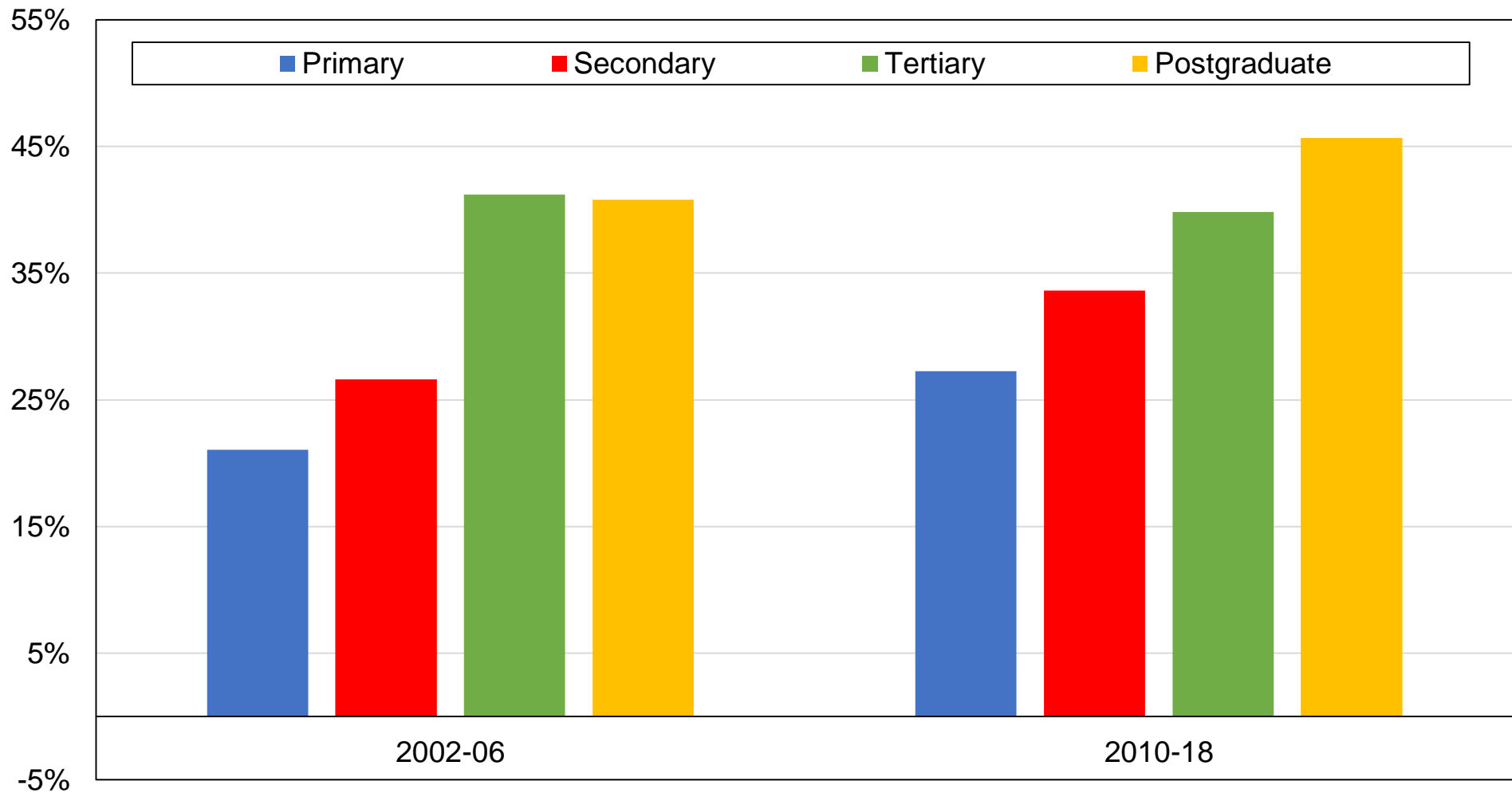
Figure CC17 - Vote for PLN by age group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

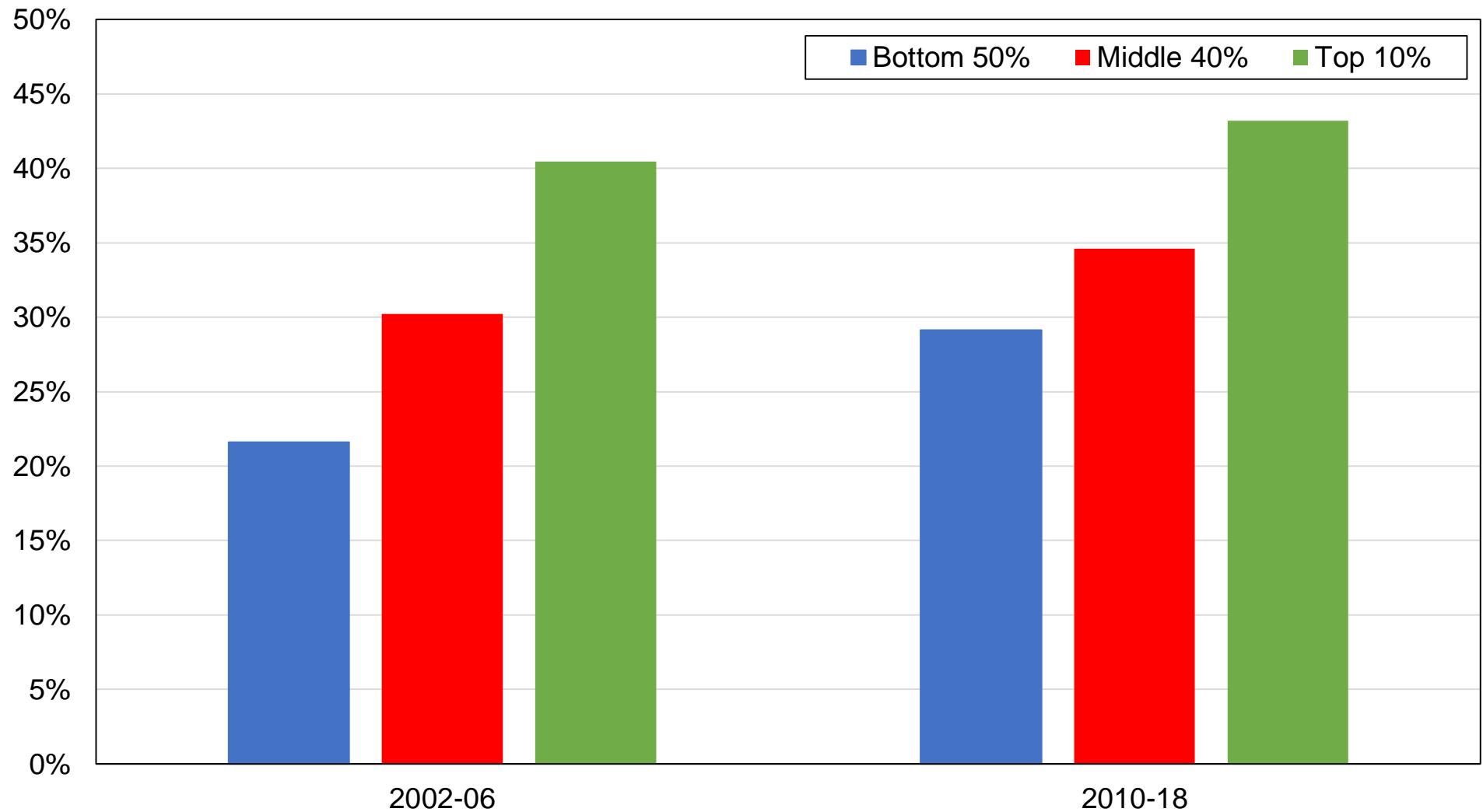
Figure CC18 - Vote for PAC by education level



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

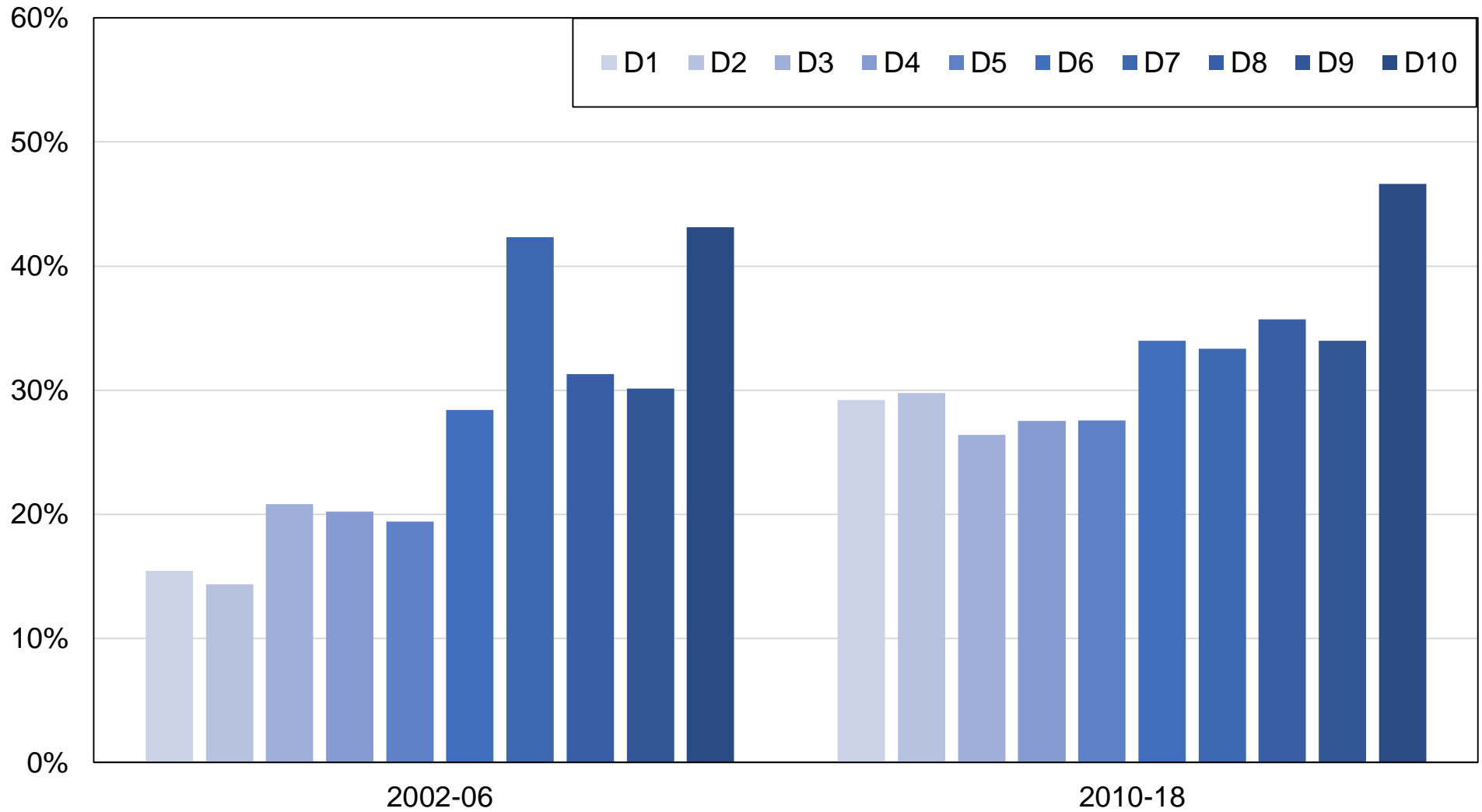
Figure CC19 - Vote for PAC by education group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

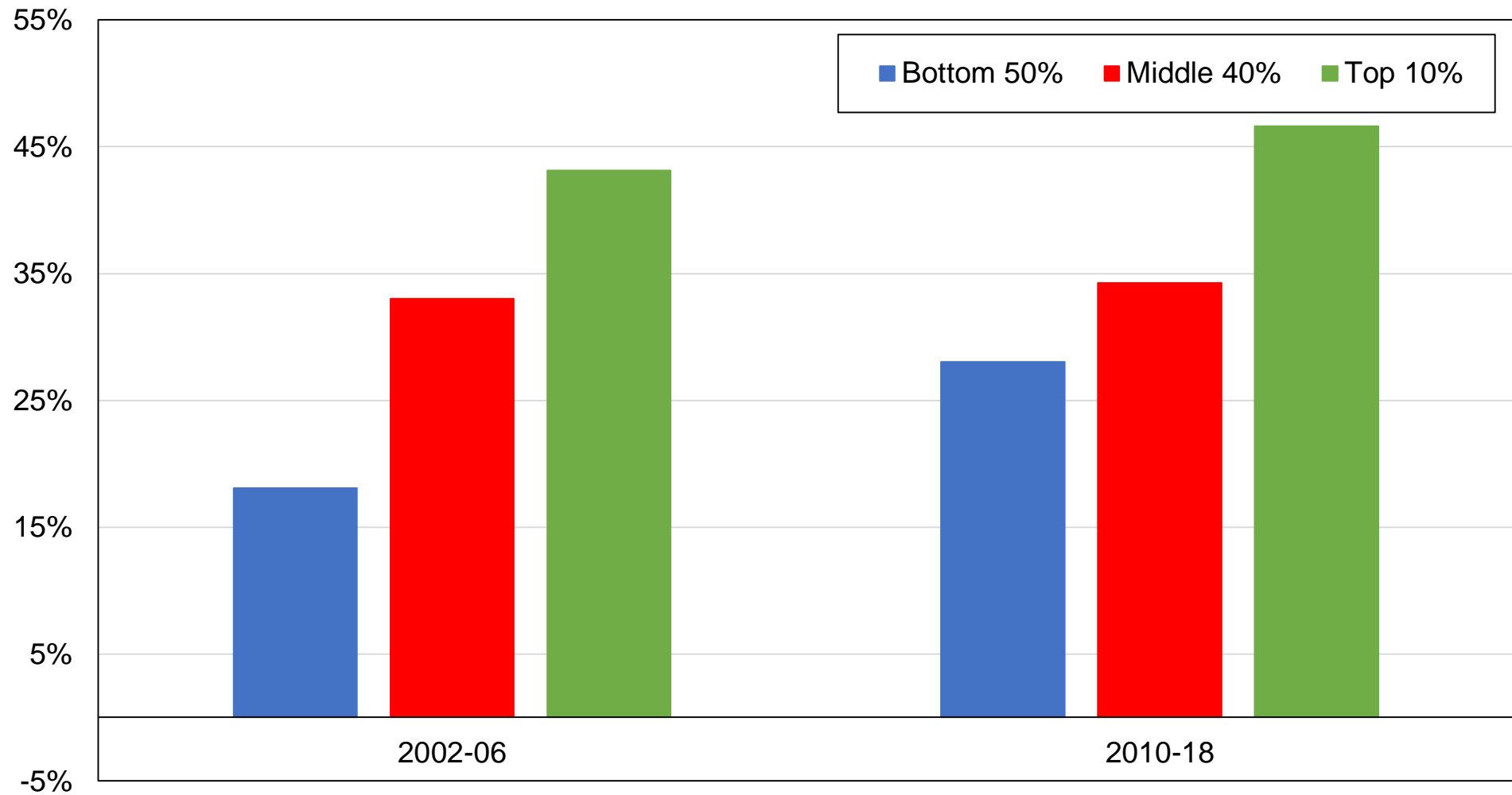
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by education group.

Figure CC20 - Vote for PAC by income decile



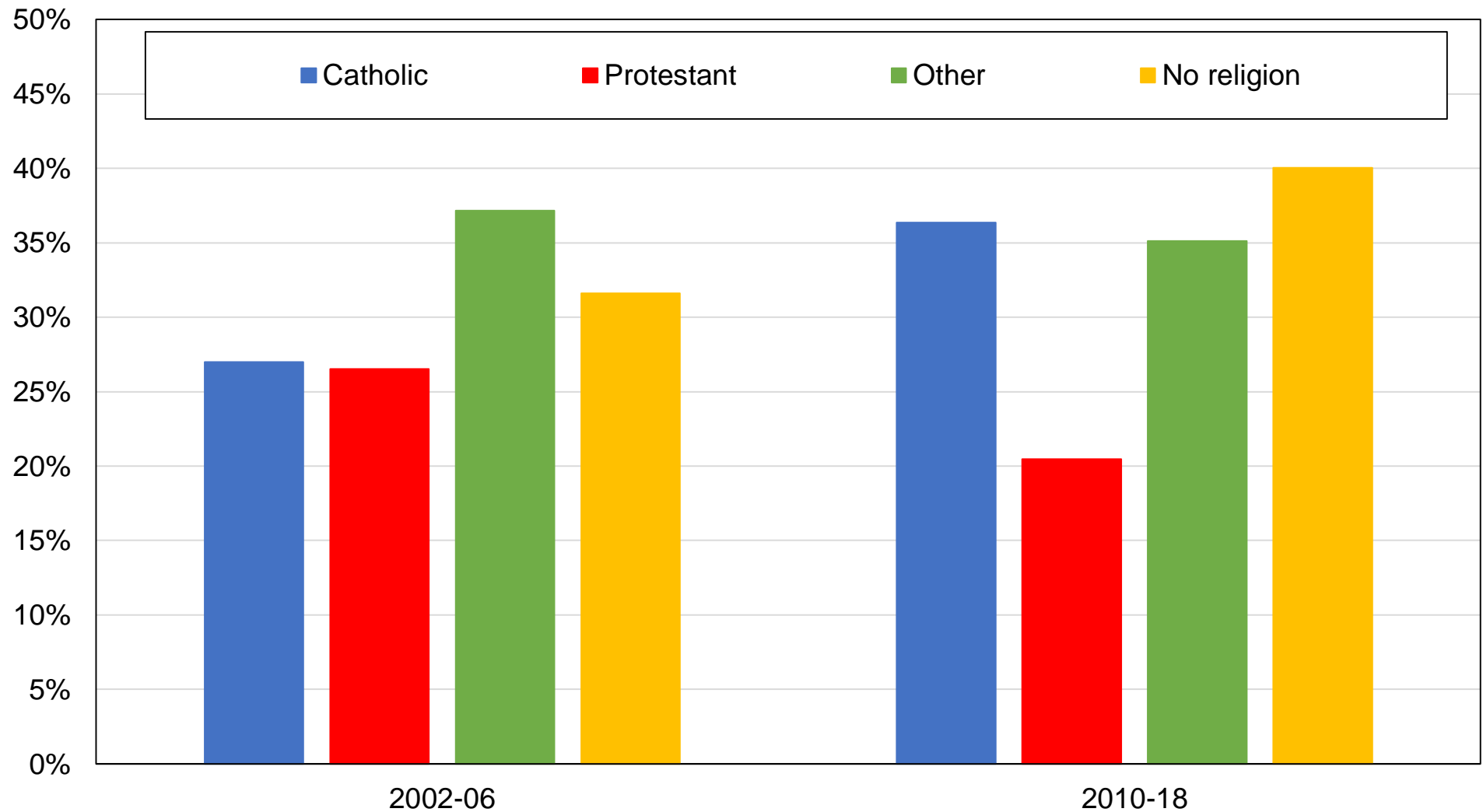
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by income decile.

Figure CC21 - Vote for PAC by income group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by income group.

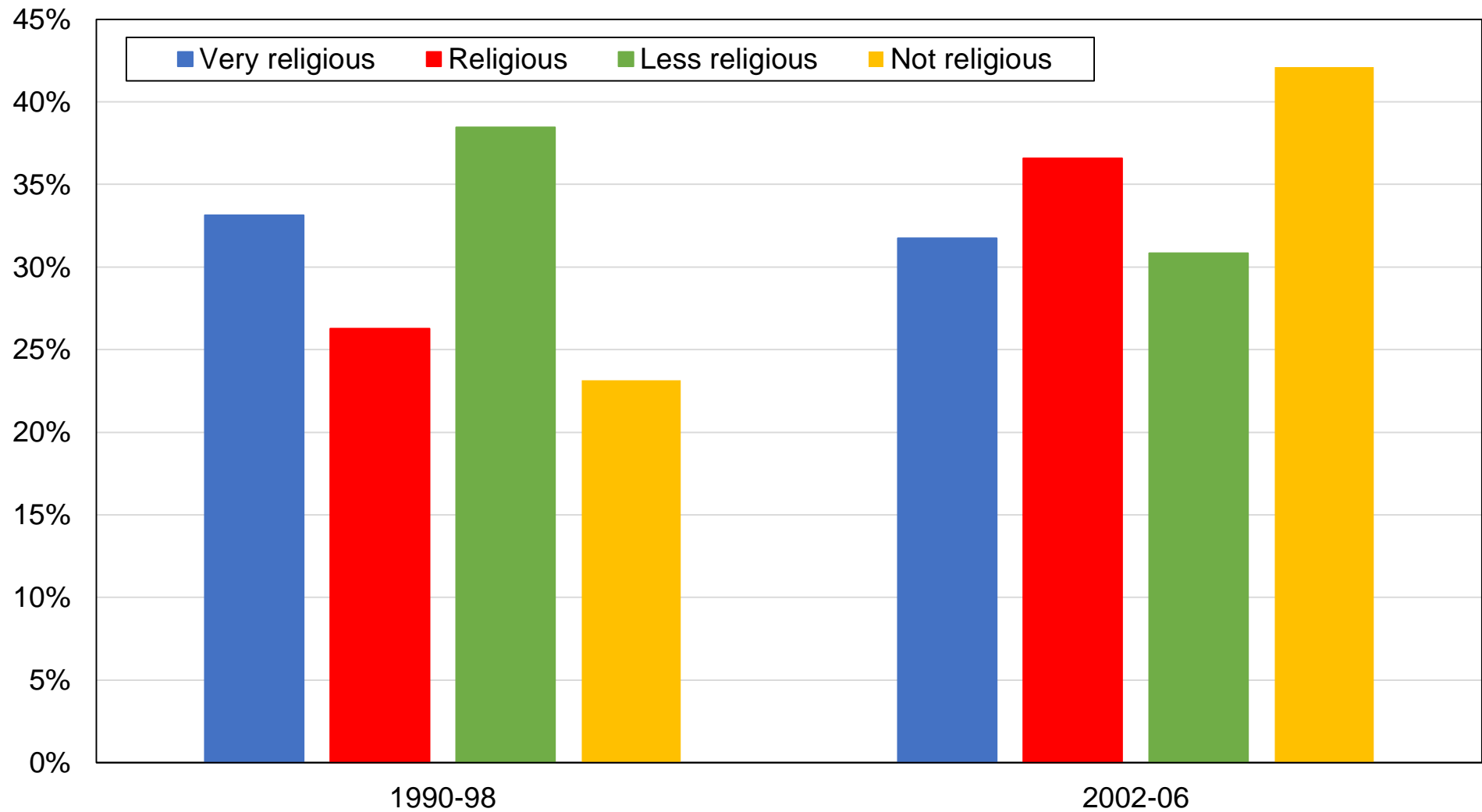
Figure CC22 - Vote for PAC by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

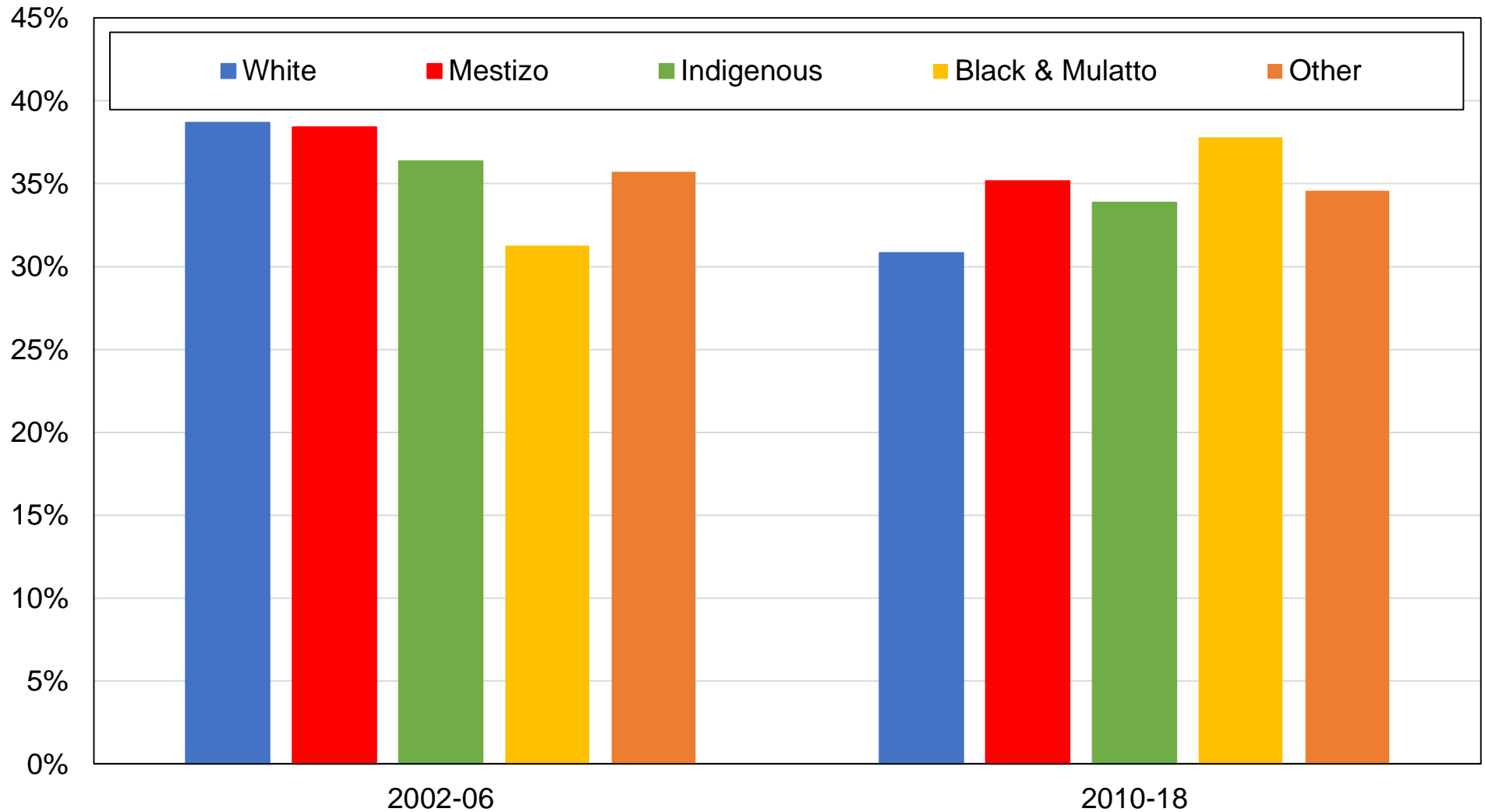
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by religious affiliation.

Figure CC23 - Vote for PAC by religiosity



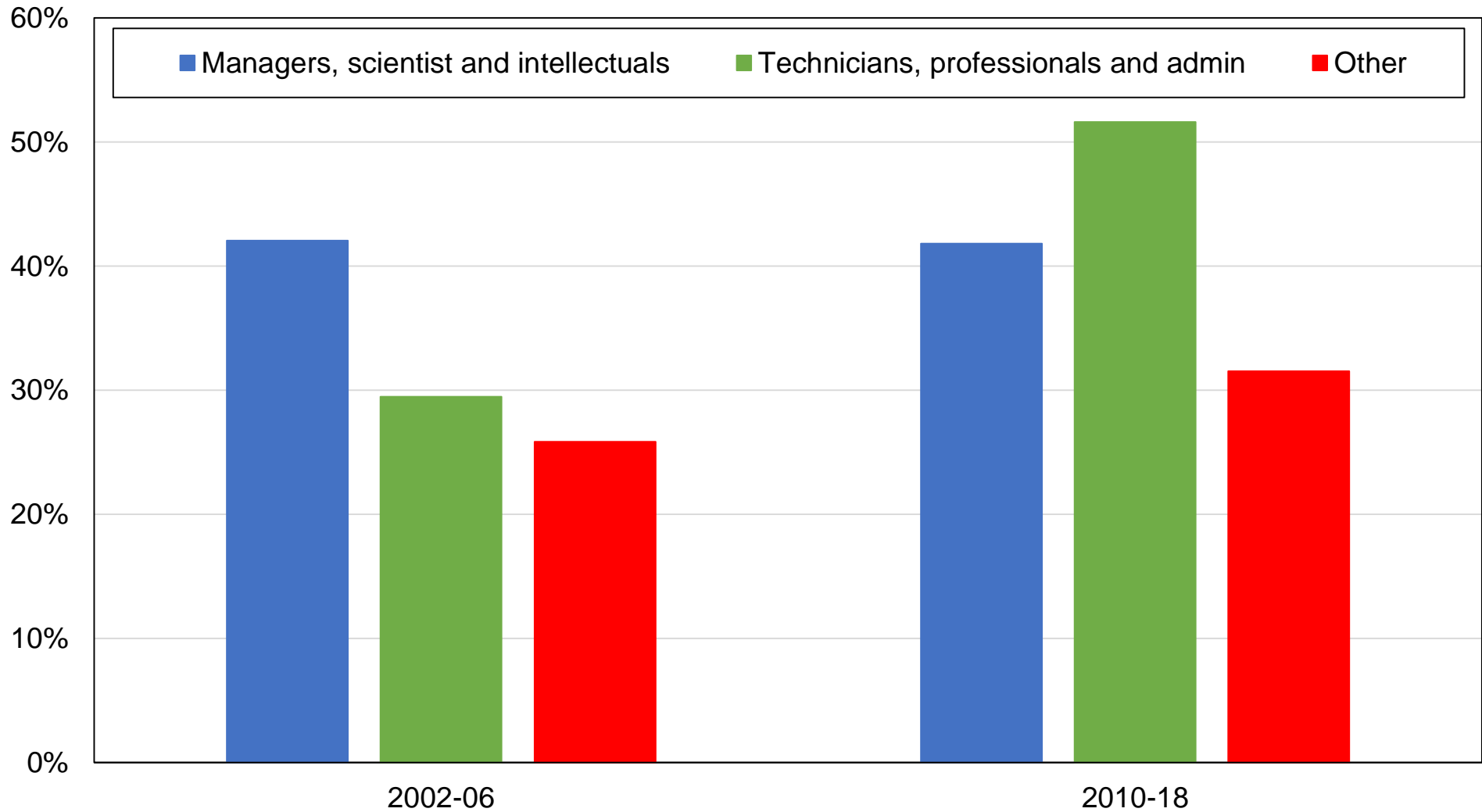
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rica political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by religiosity.

Figure CC24 - Vote for PAC by ethnicity



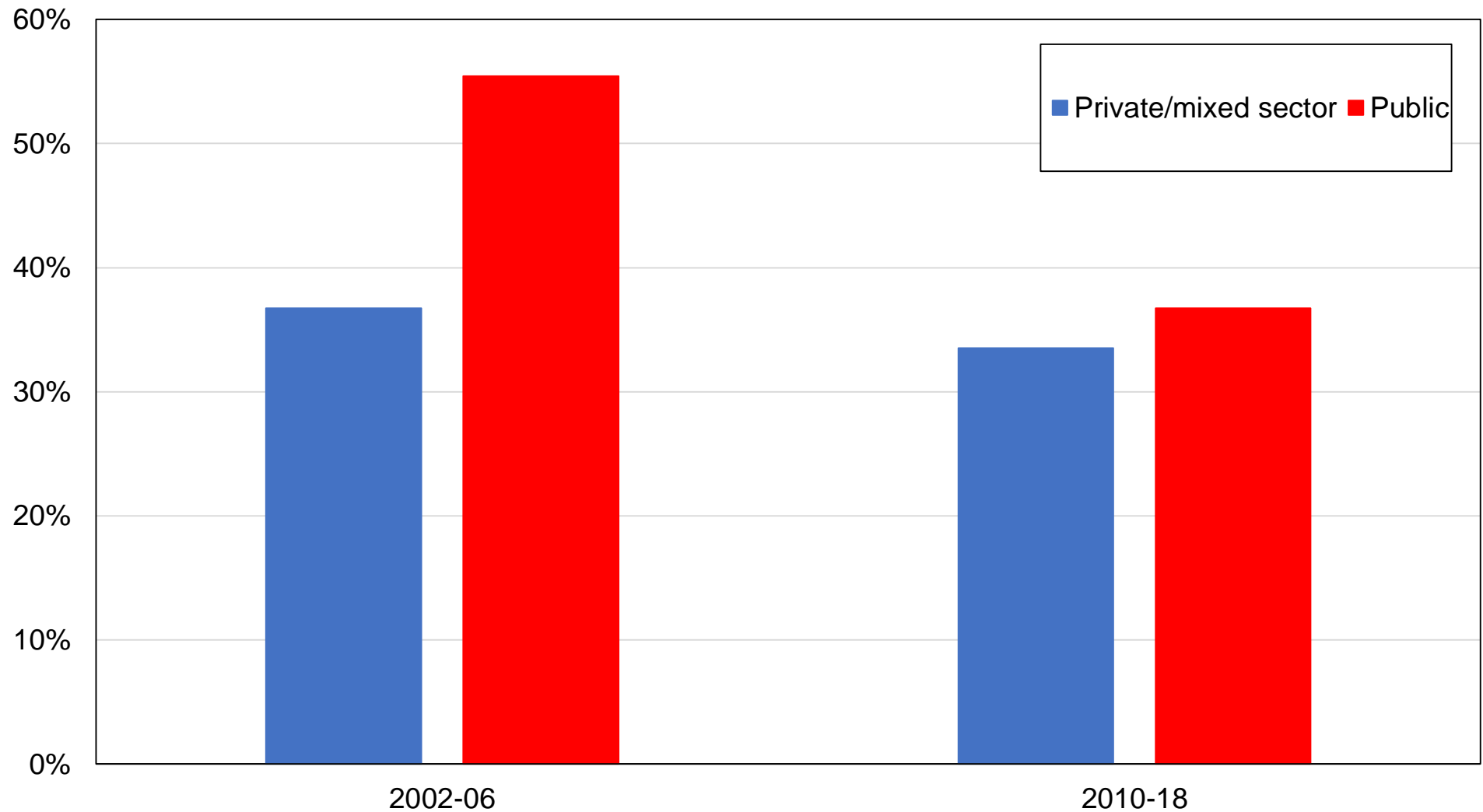
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by ethnicity.

Figure CC25 - Vote for PAC by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by occupation.

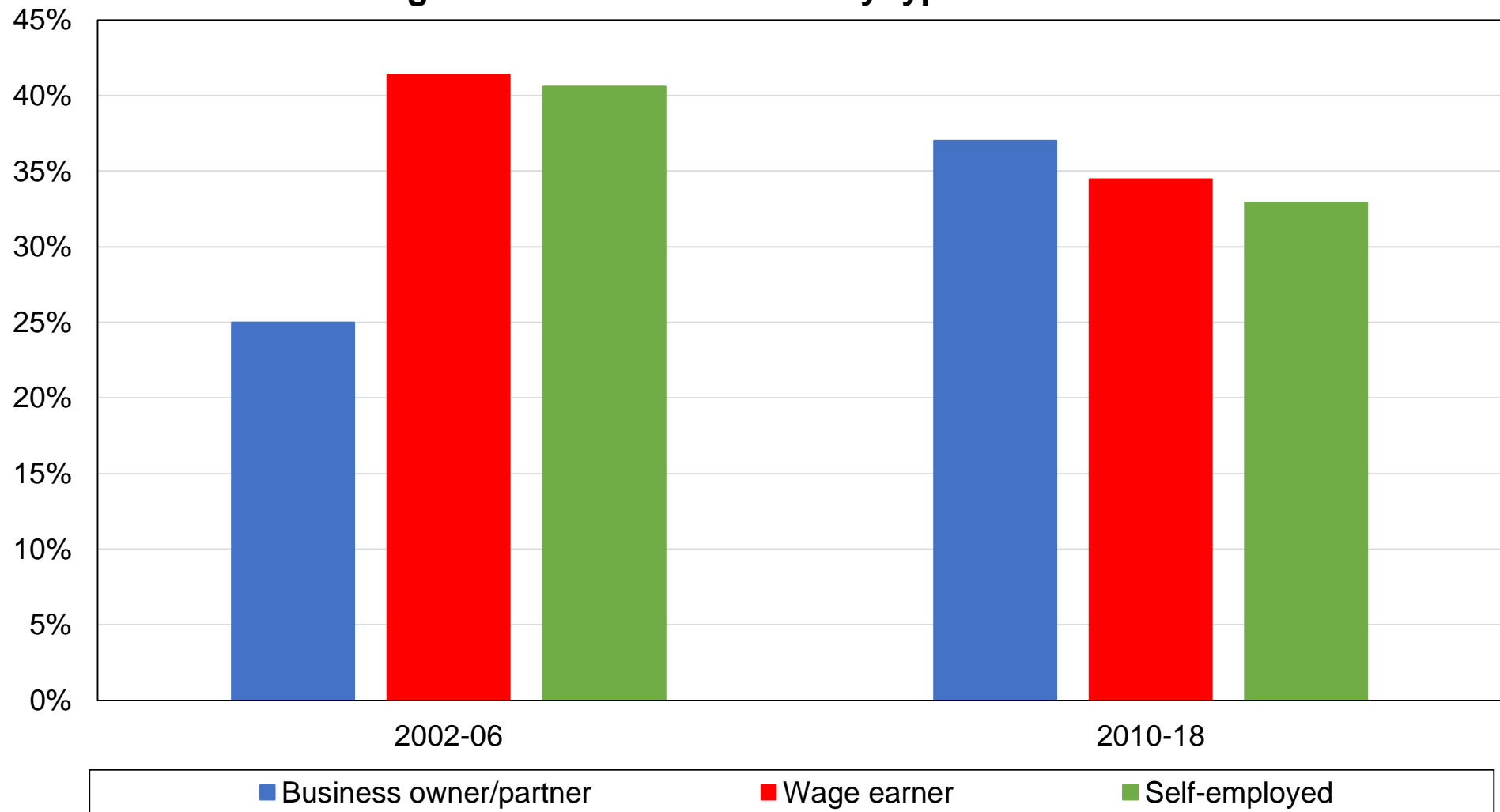
Figure CC26 - Vote for PAC by sector of employment



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

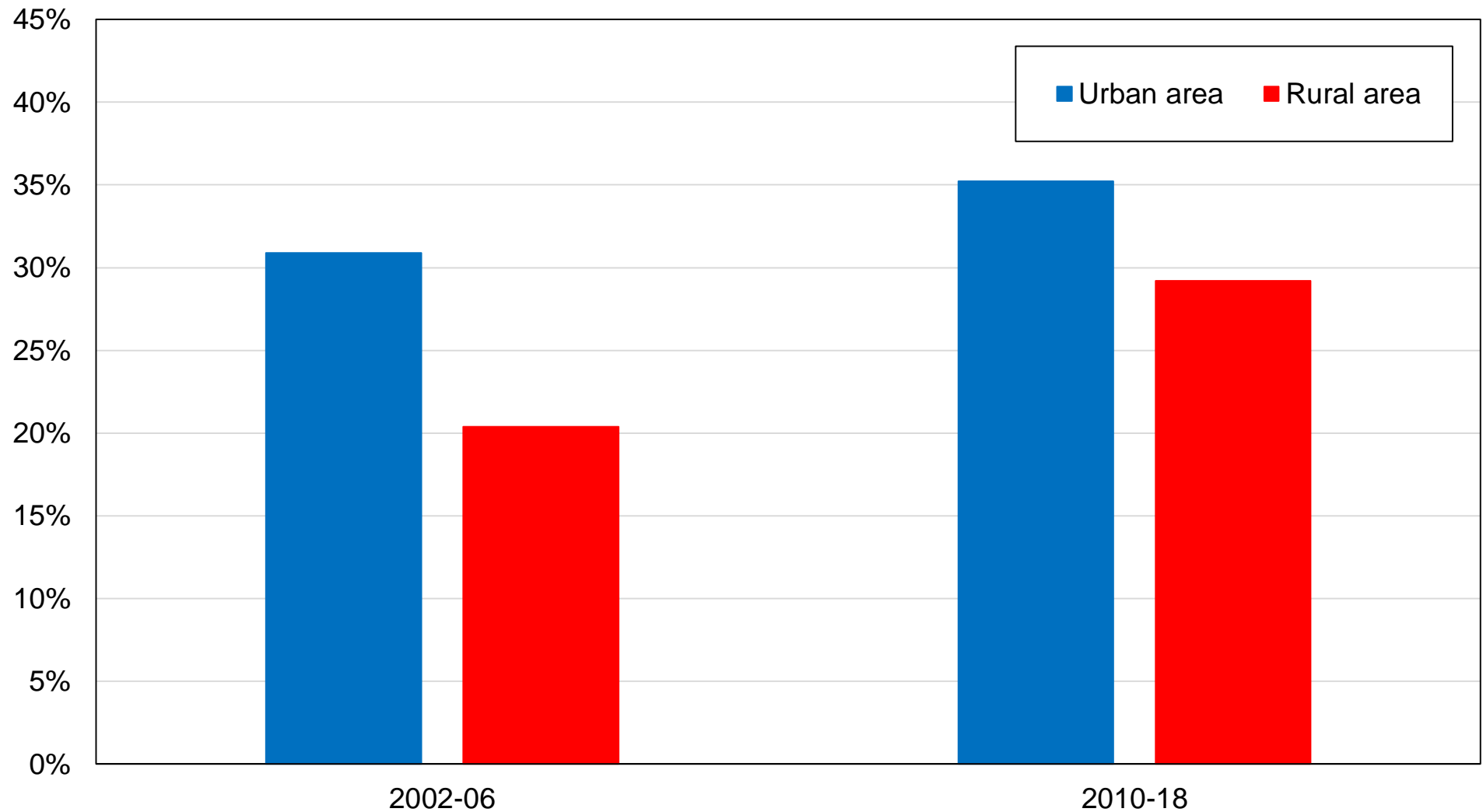
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by sector of employment.

Figure CC27 - Vote for PAC by type of worker



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by type of worker.

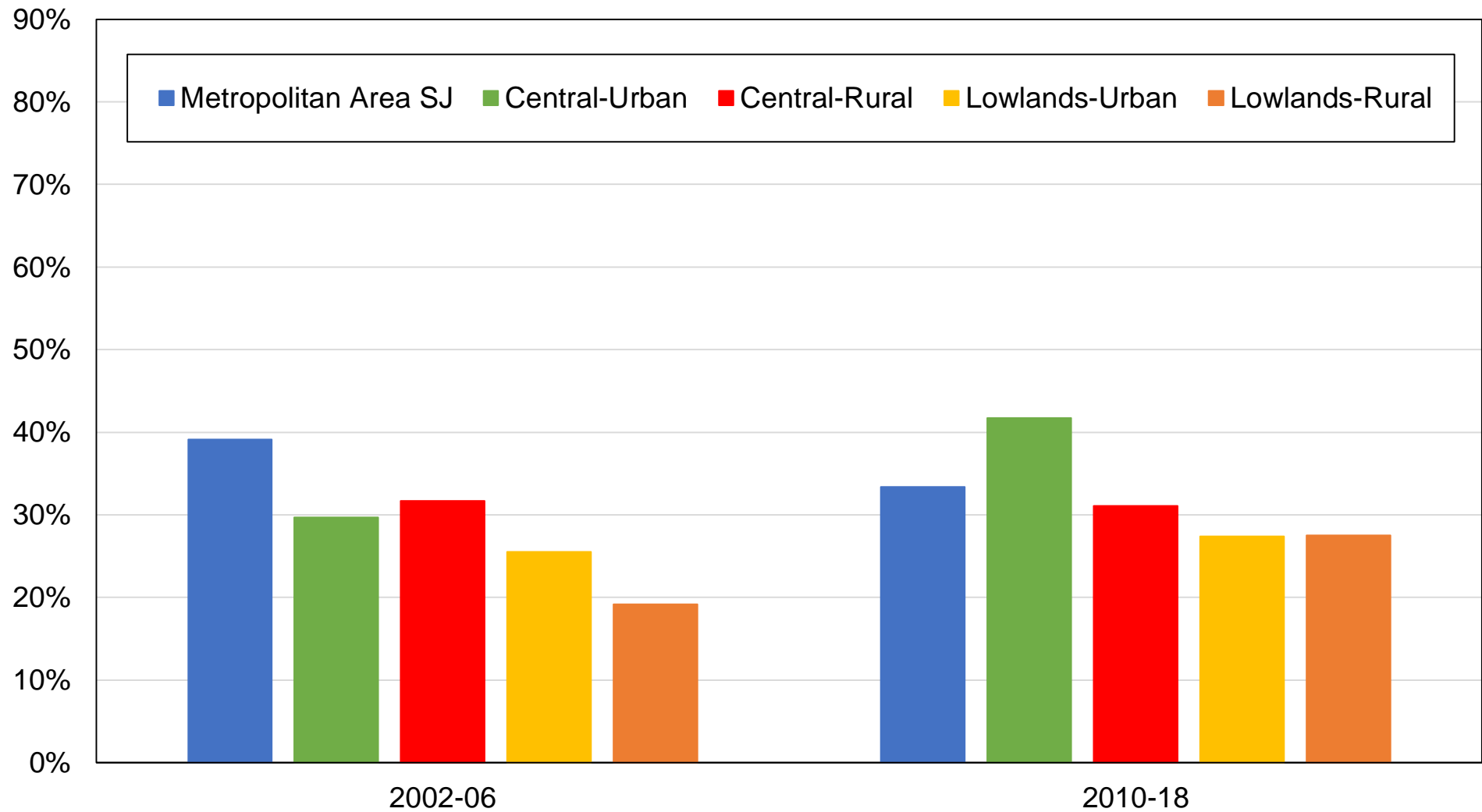
Figure CC28 - Vote for PAC by location



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by rural-urban location.

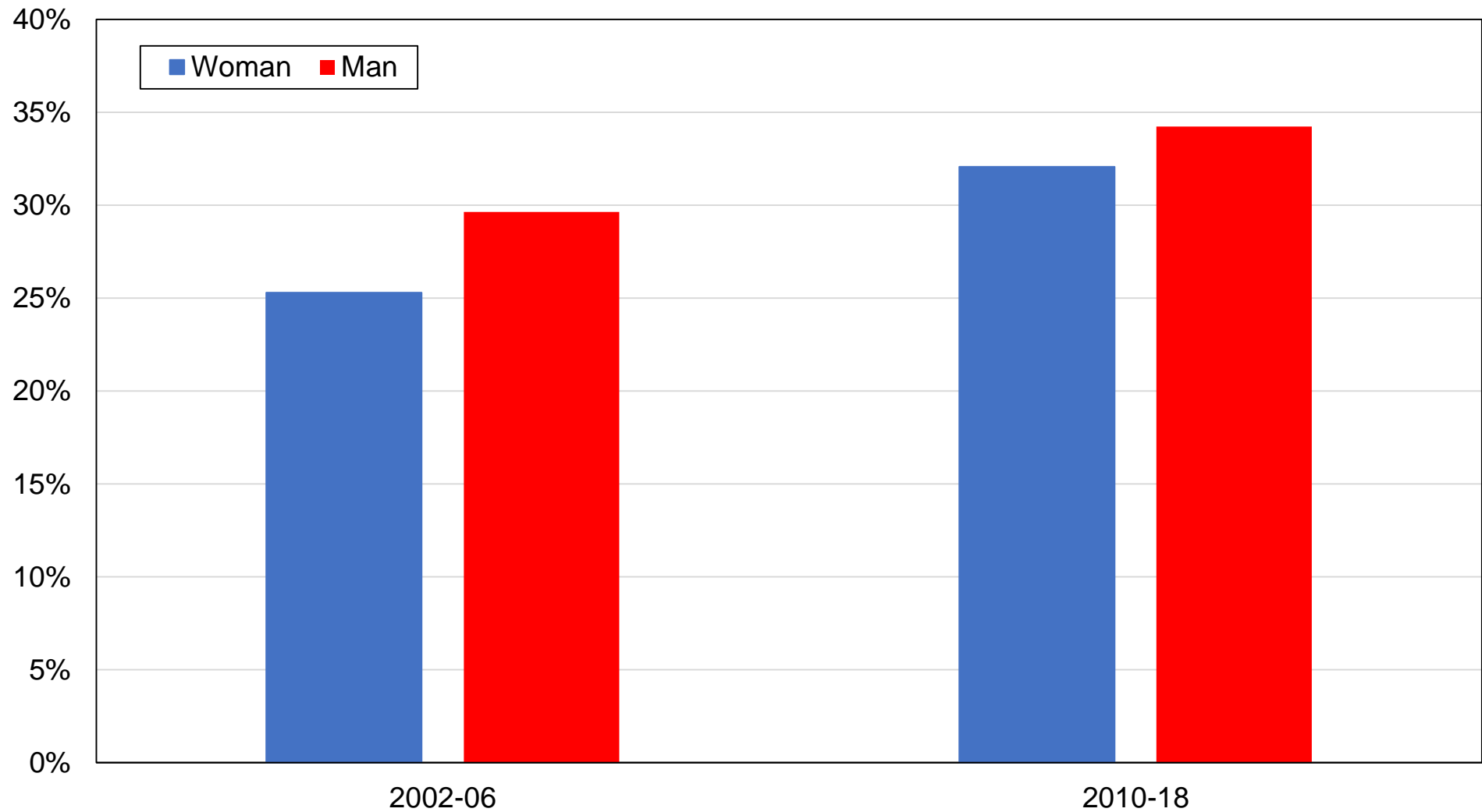
Figure CC29 - Vote for PAC by region



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

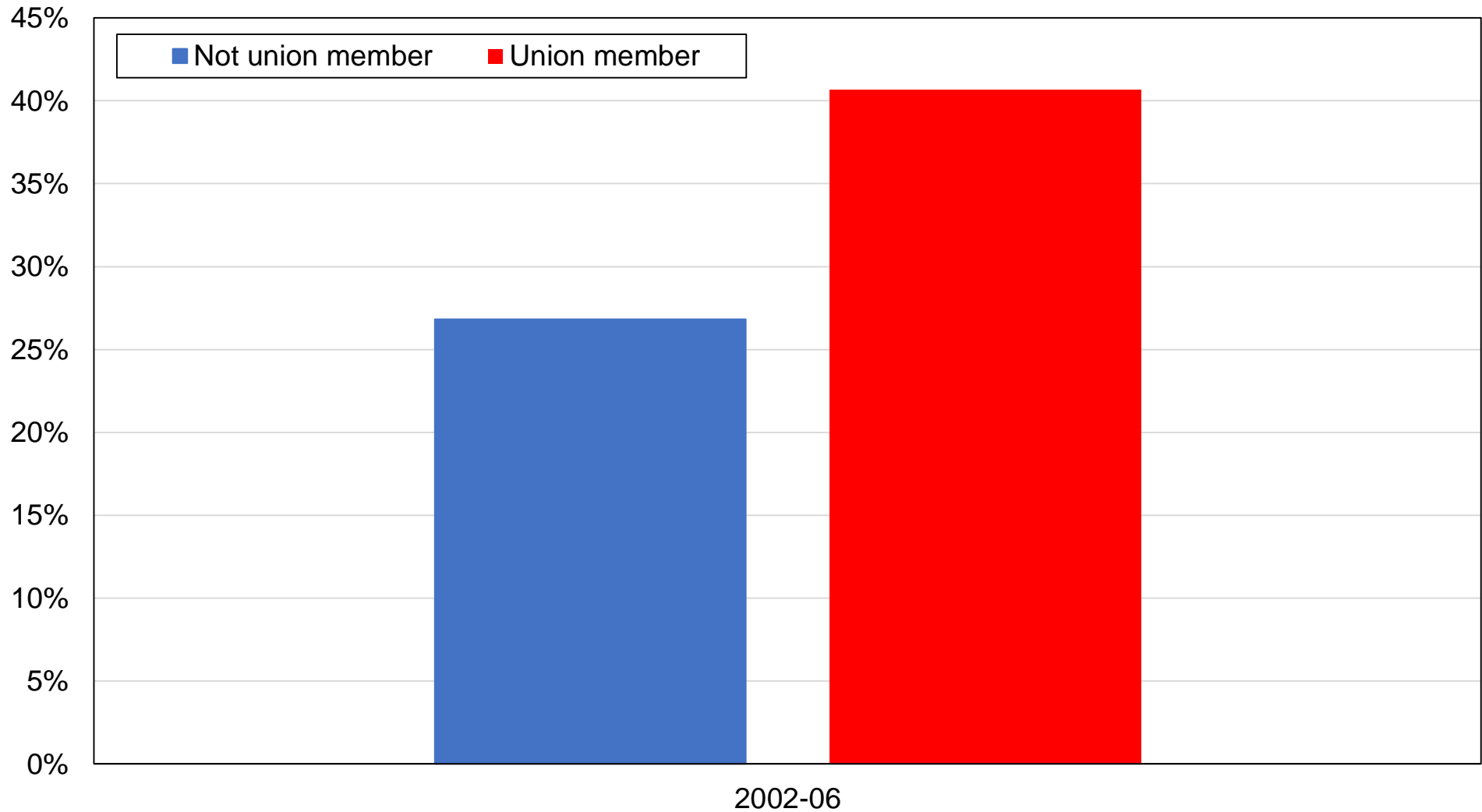
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC parties by region of residence.

Figure CC30 - Vote for PAC by gender



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by gender.

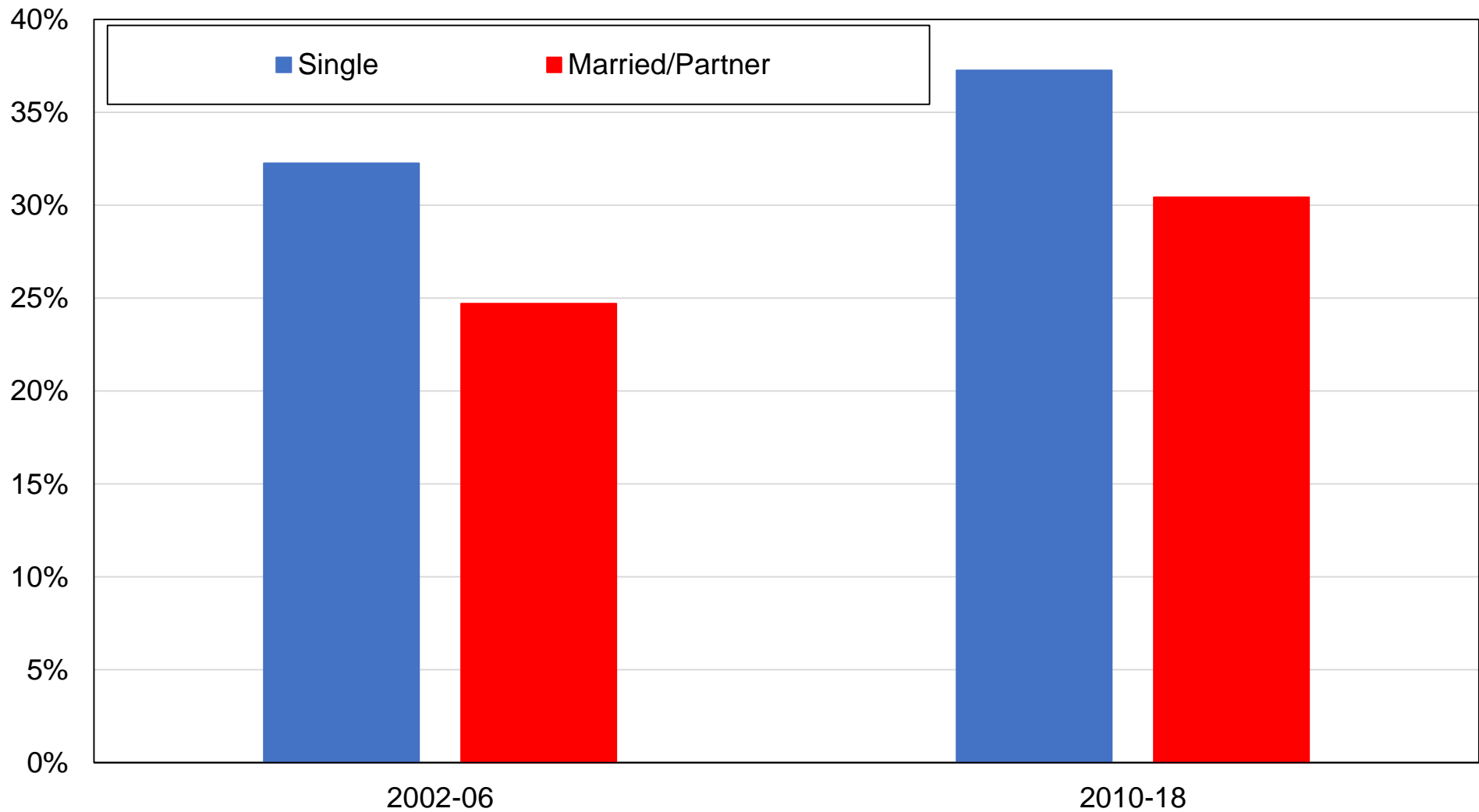
Figure CC31 - Vote for PAC by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

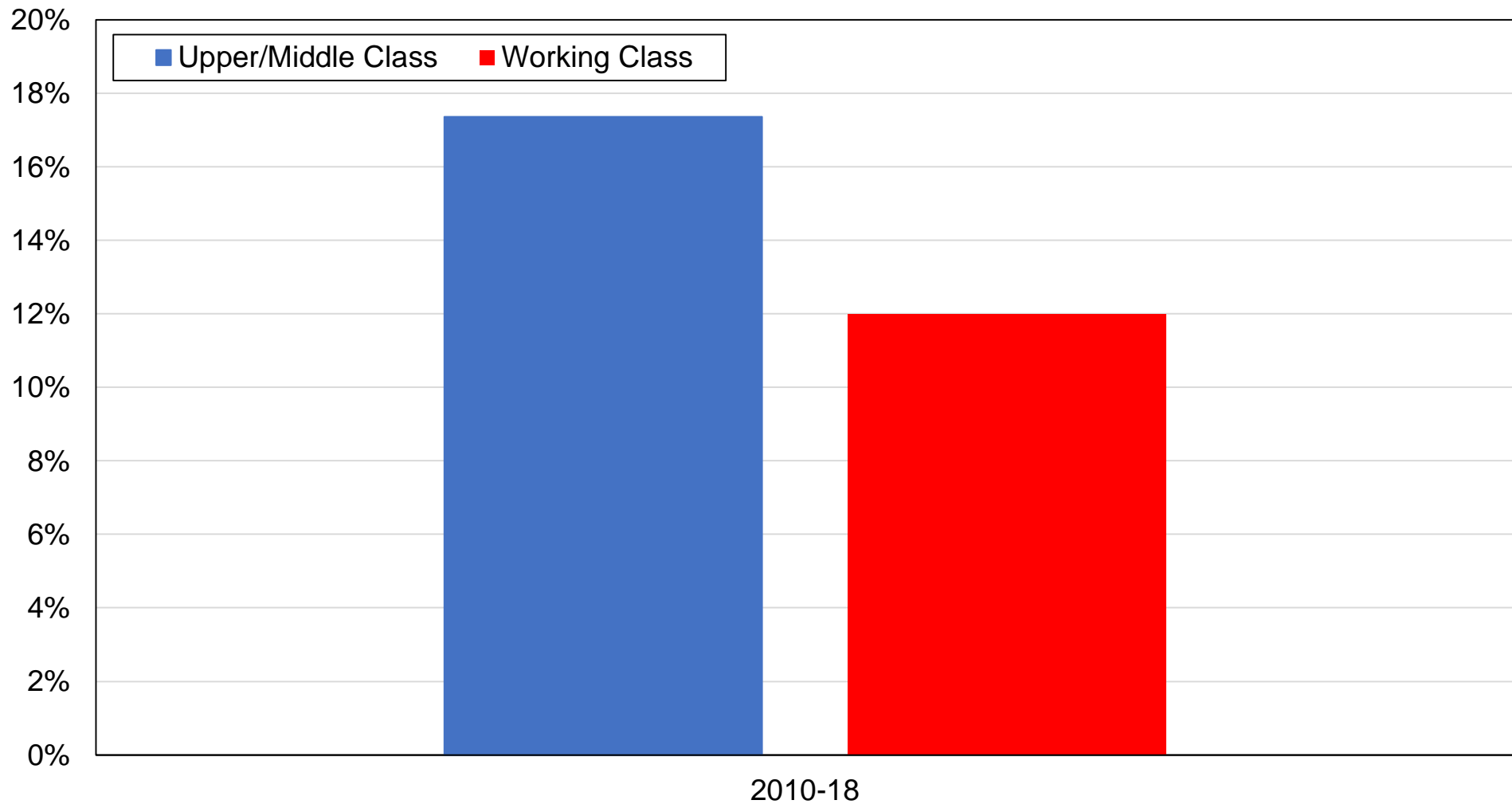
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by union membership status.

Figure CC32 - Vote for PAC by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by marital status.

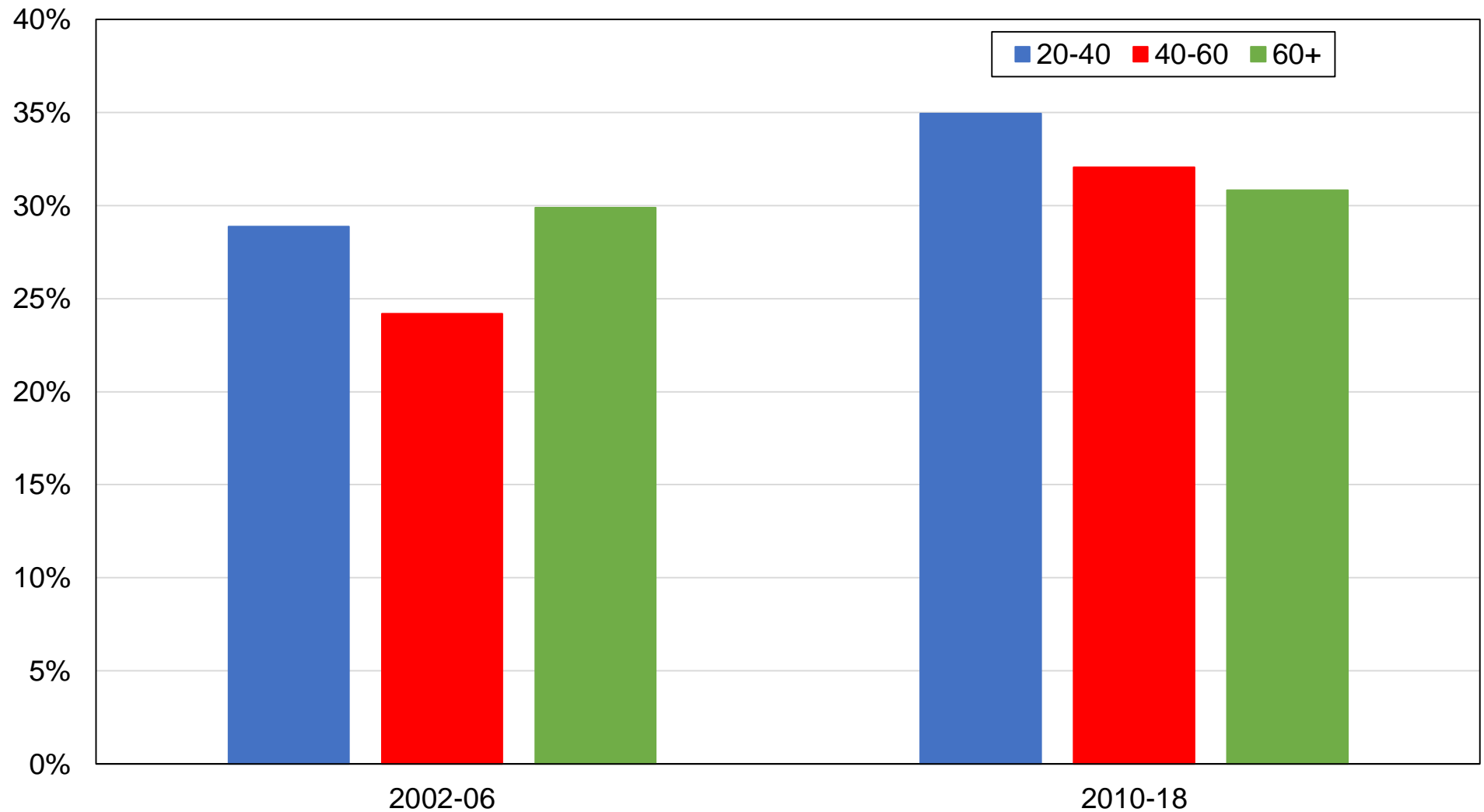
Figure CC33 - Vote for PAC by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PAC by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class".

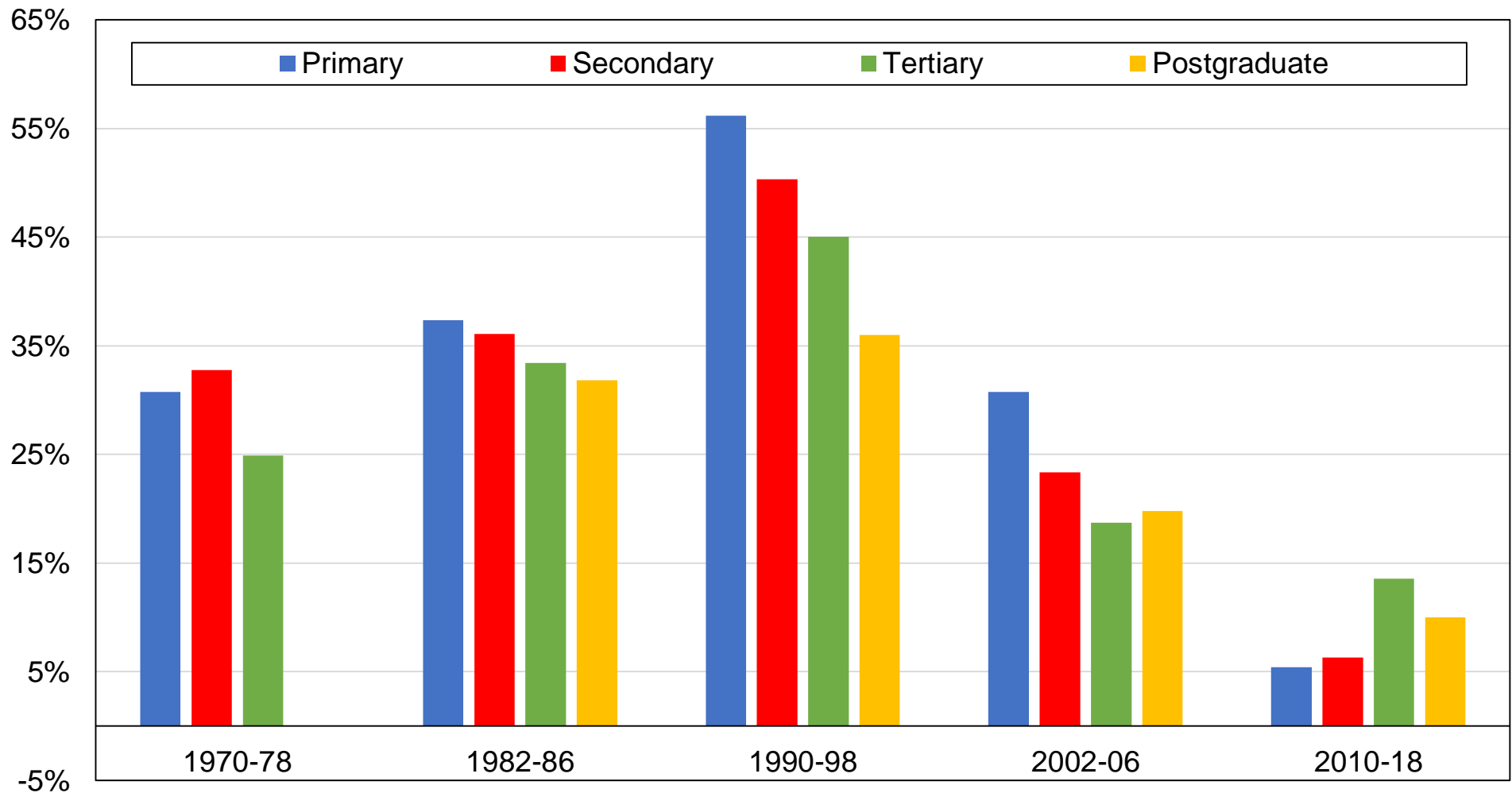
Figure CC34 - Vote for PAC by age group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

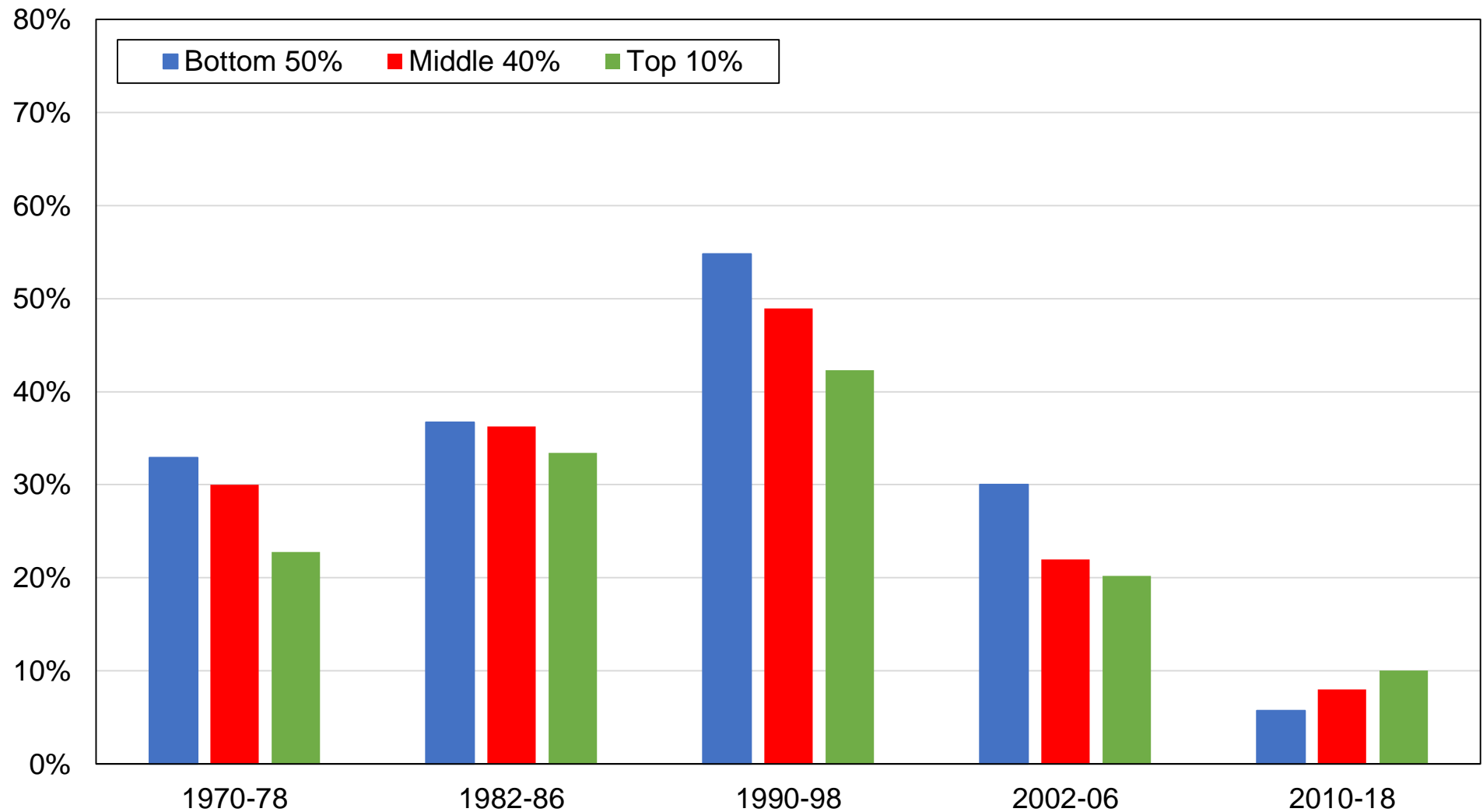
Figure CC35 - Vote for PUSC by education level



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

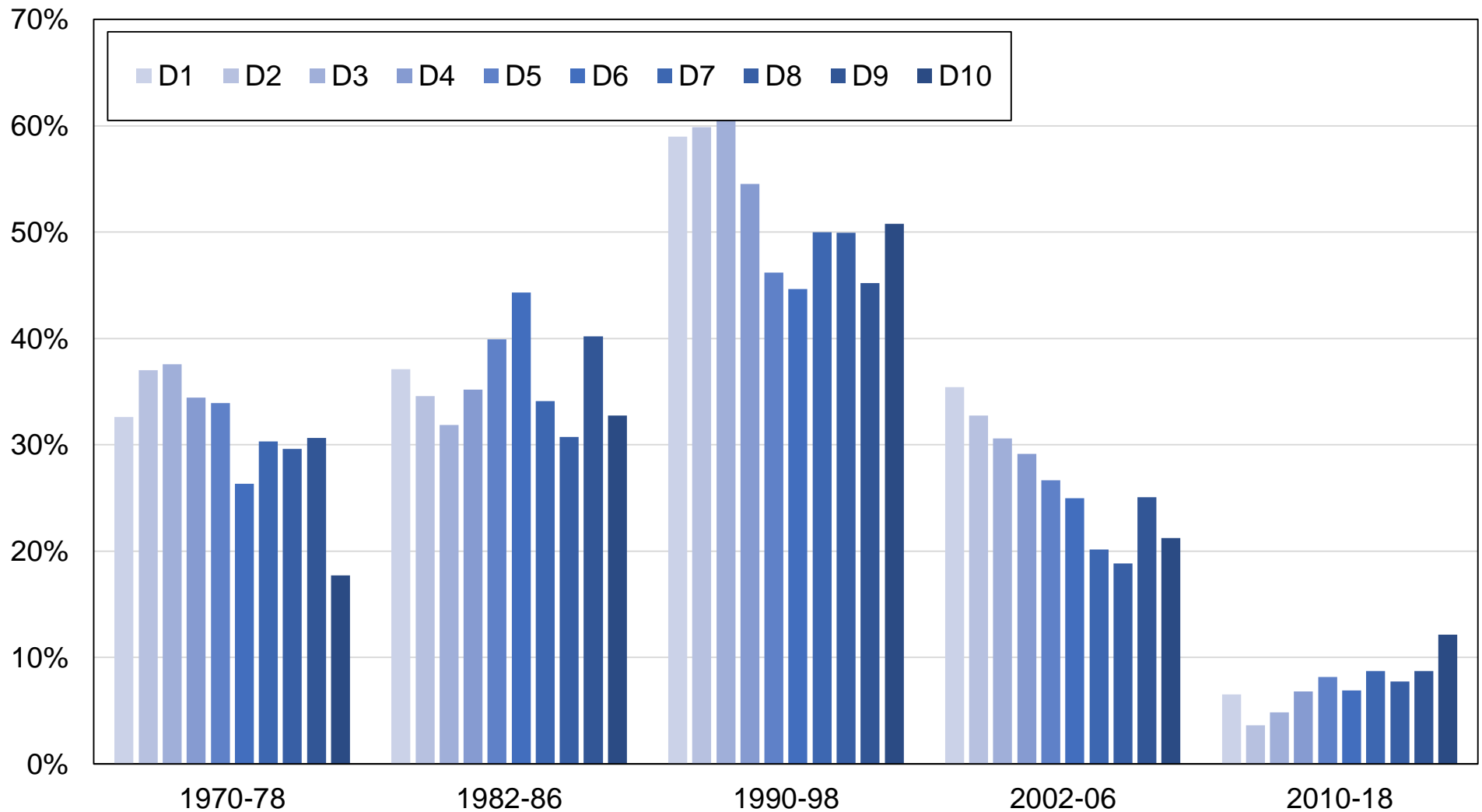
Figure CC36 - Vote for PUSC by education group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

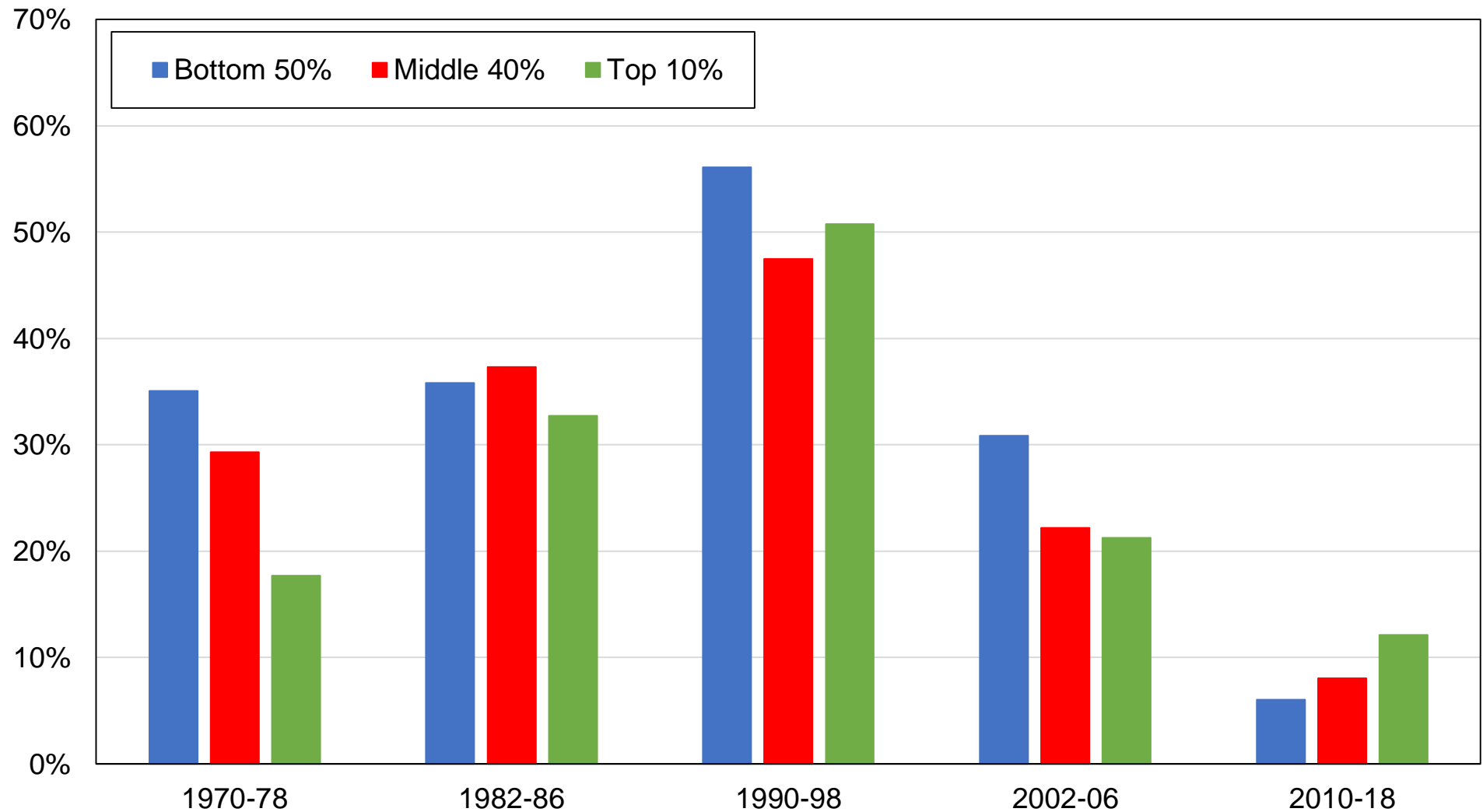
Figure CC37 - Vote for PUSC by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by income decile.

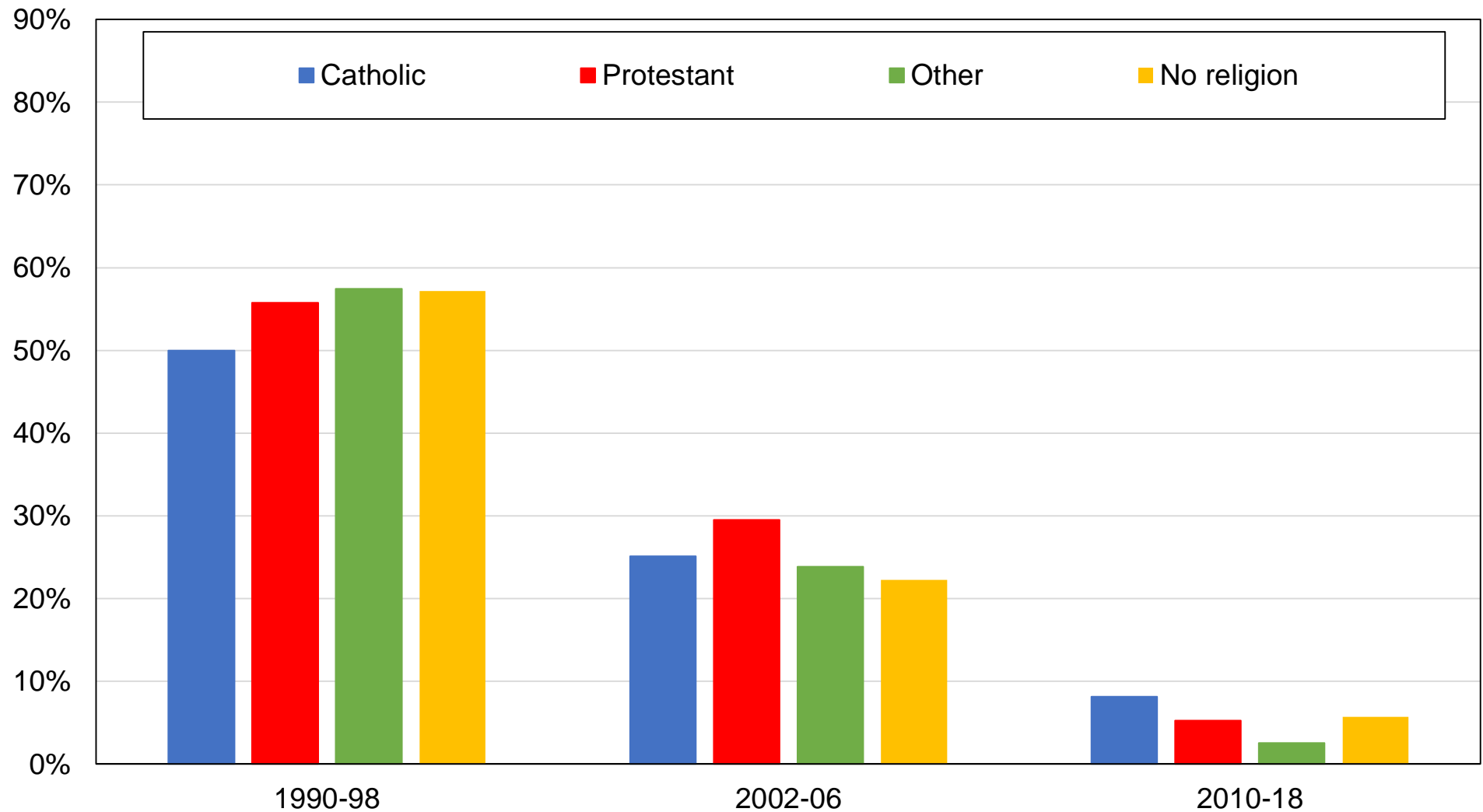
Figure CC38 - Vote for PUSC by income group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

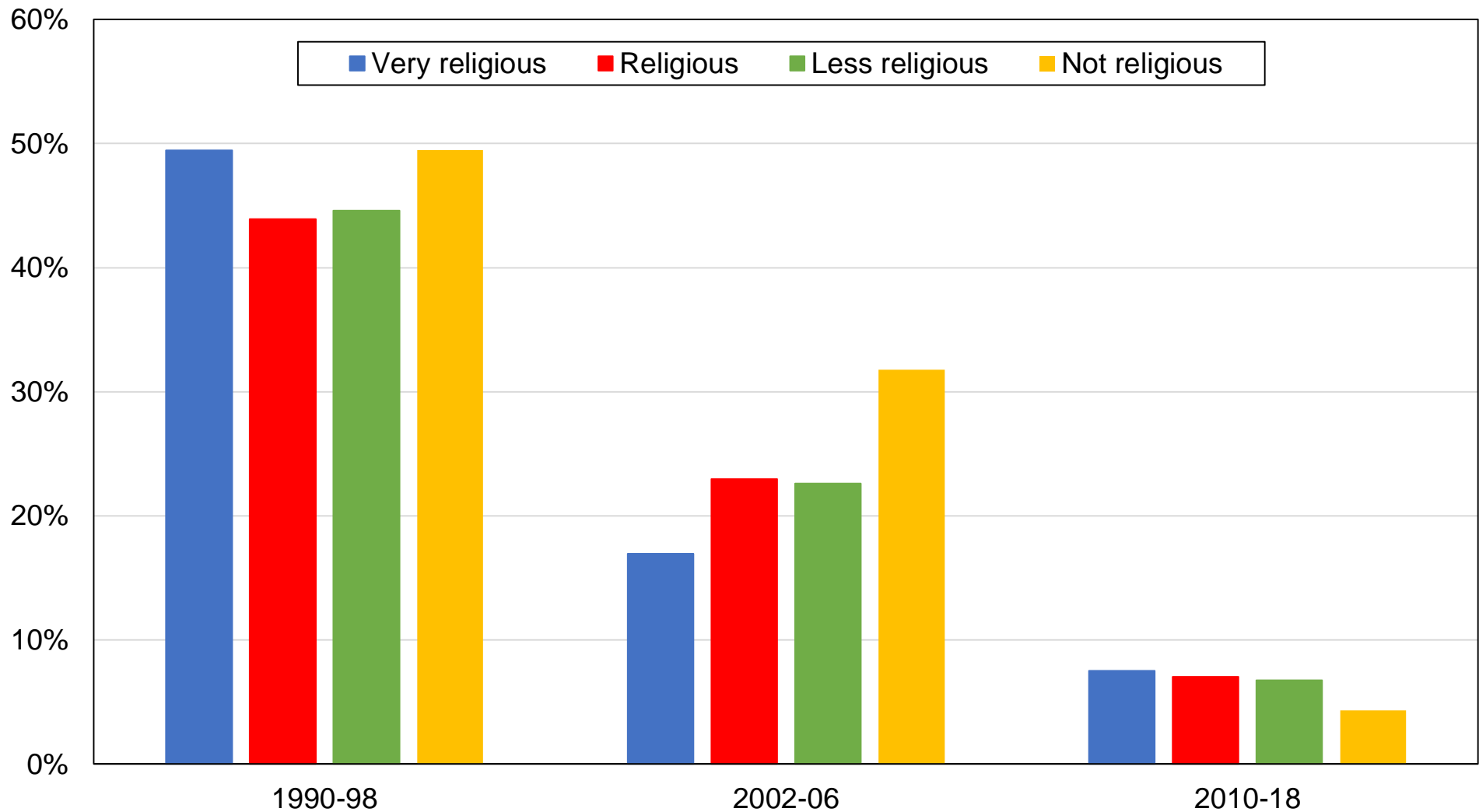
Figure CC39 - Vote for PUSC by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

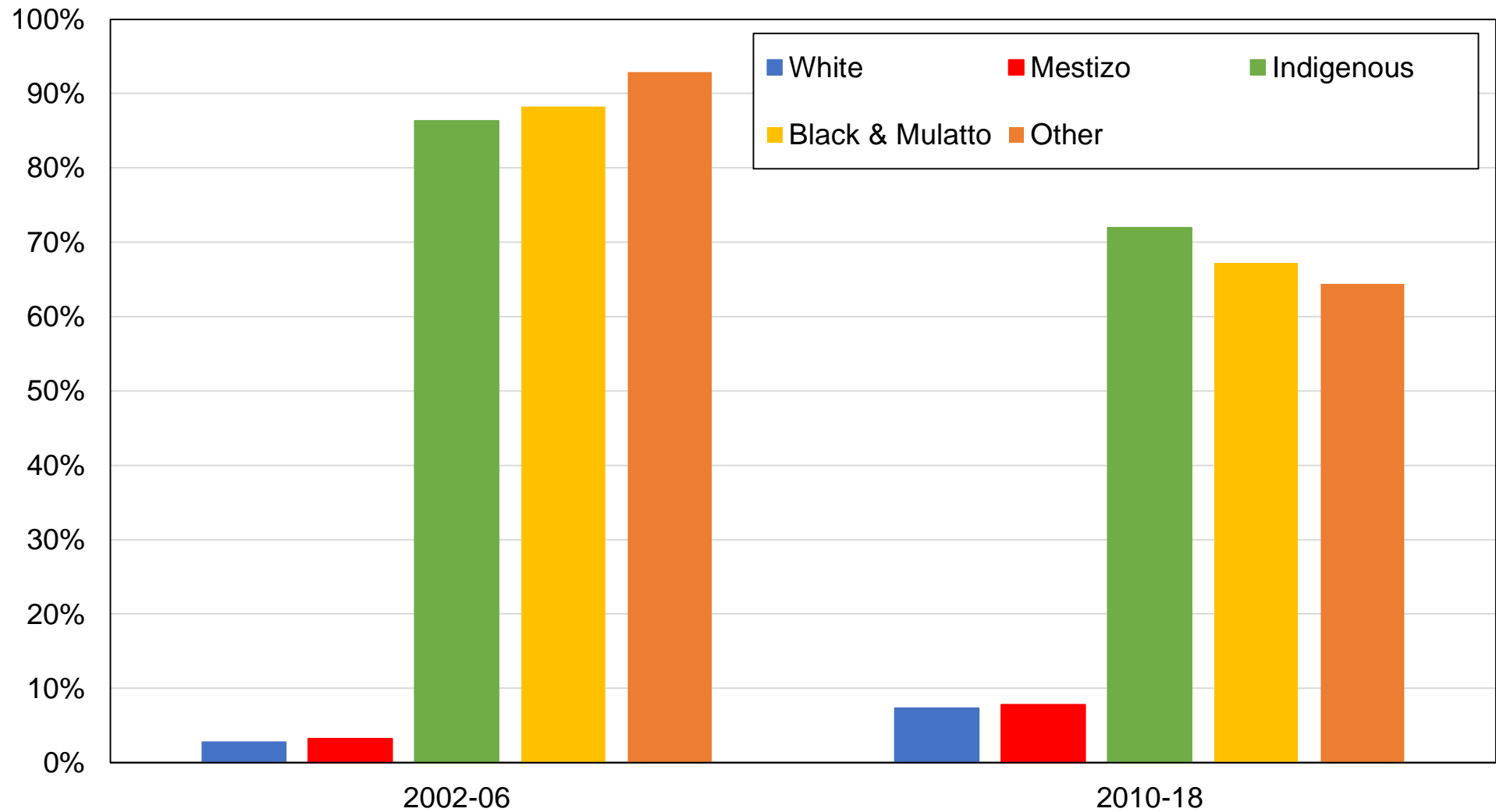
Figure CC40 - Vote for PUSC by church attendance



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

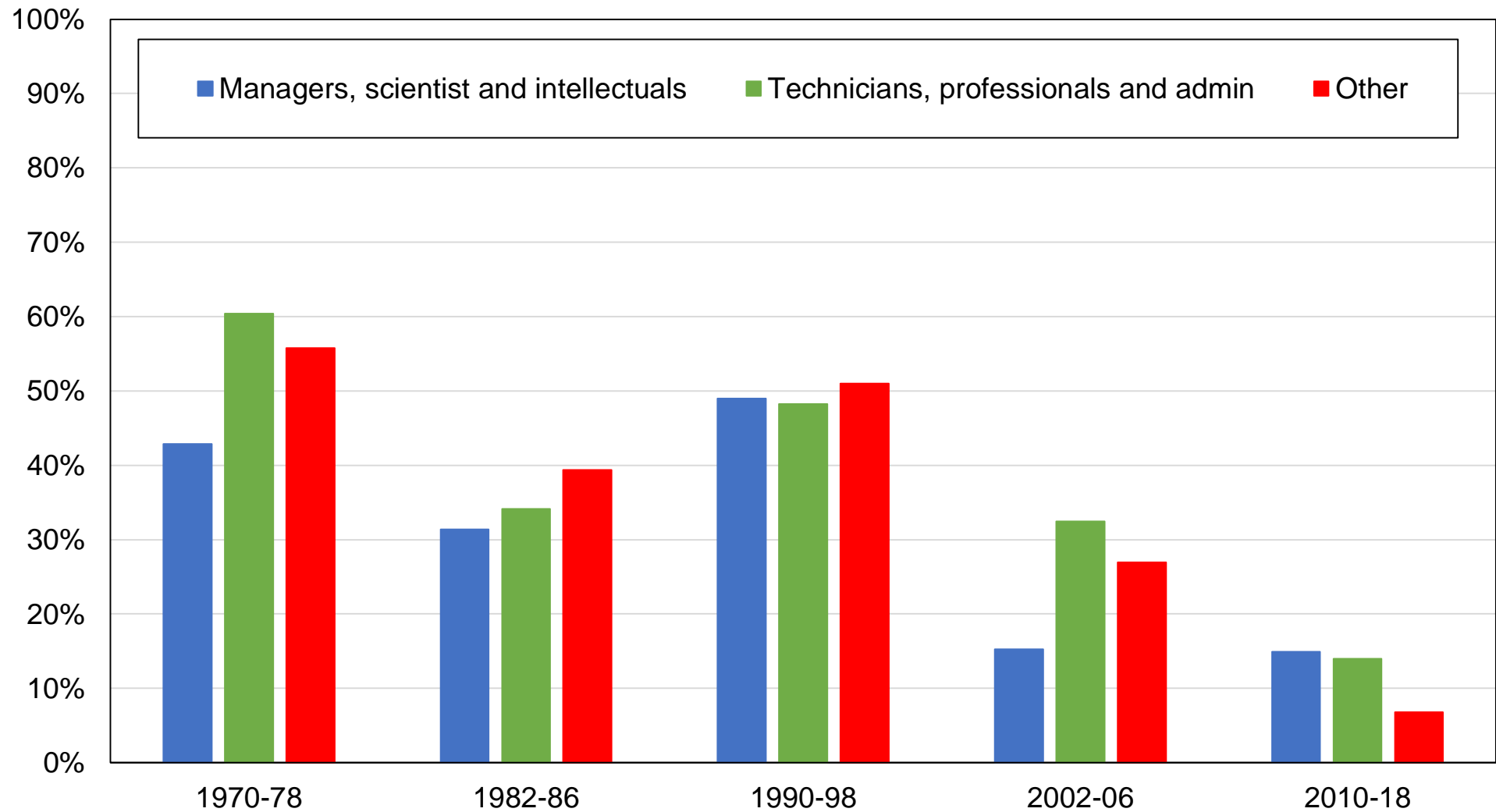
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by frequency of church attendance.

Figure CC41 - Vote for PUSC by ethnicity



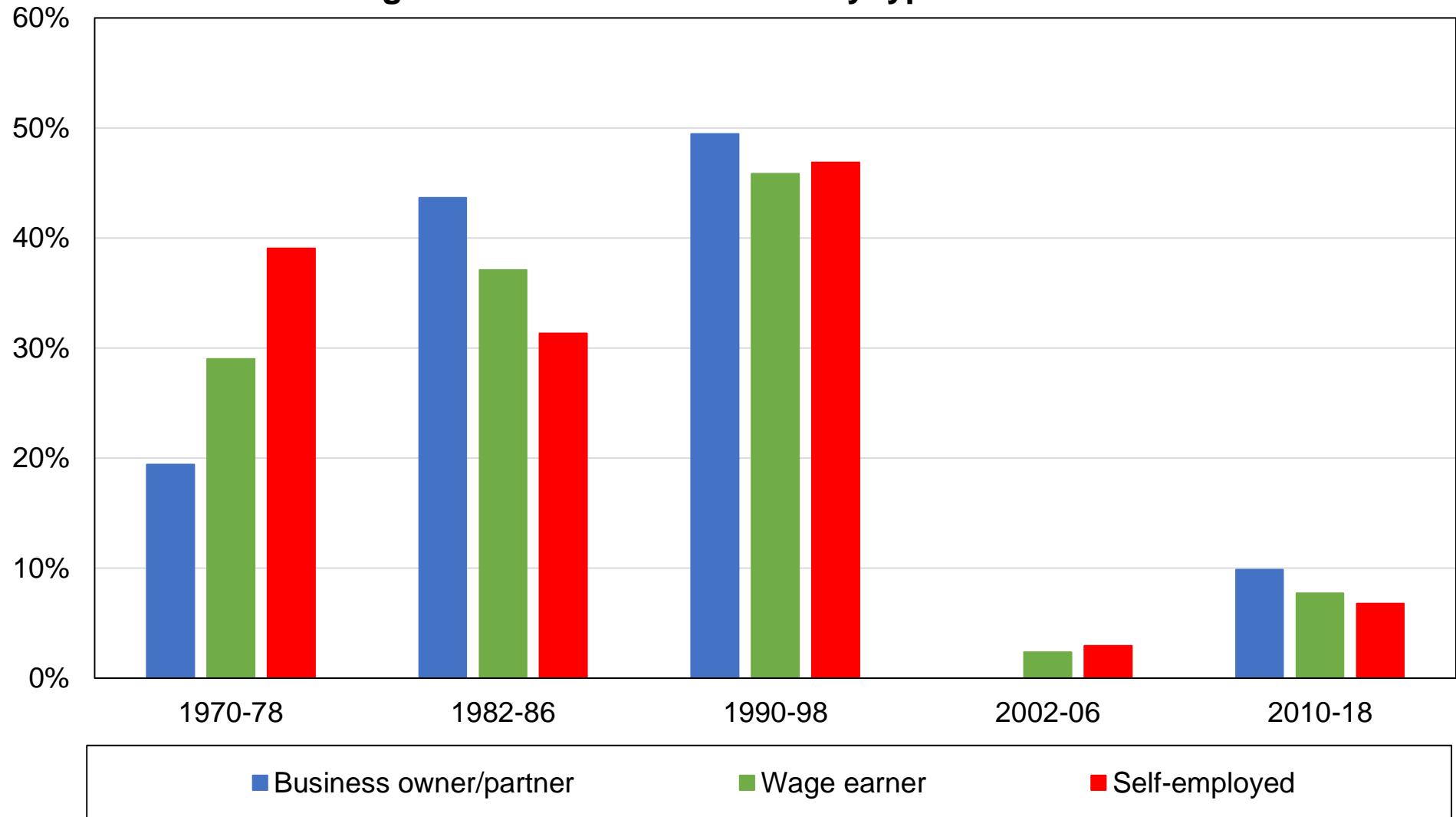
Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received PUSC by ethnicity.

Figure CC42 - Vote for PUSC by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by occupation.

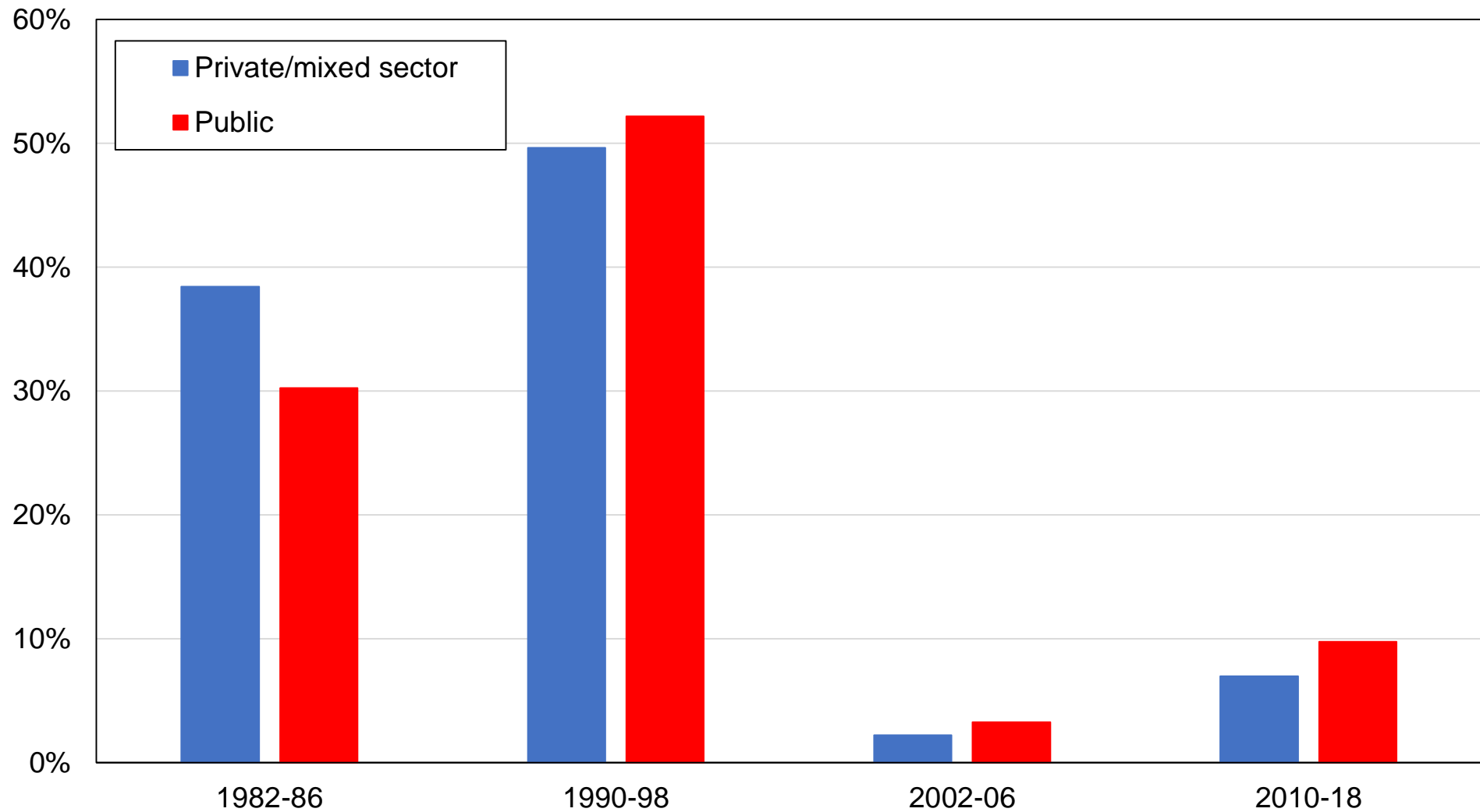
Figure CC43 - Vote for PUSC by type of worker



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by type of worker.

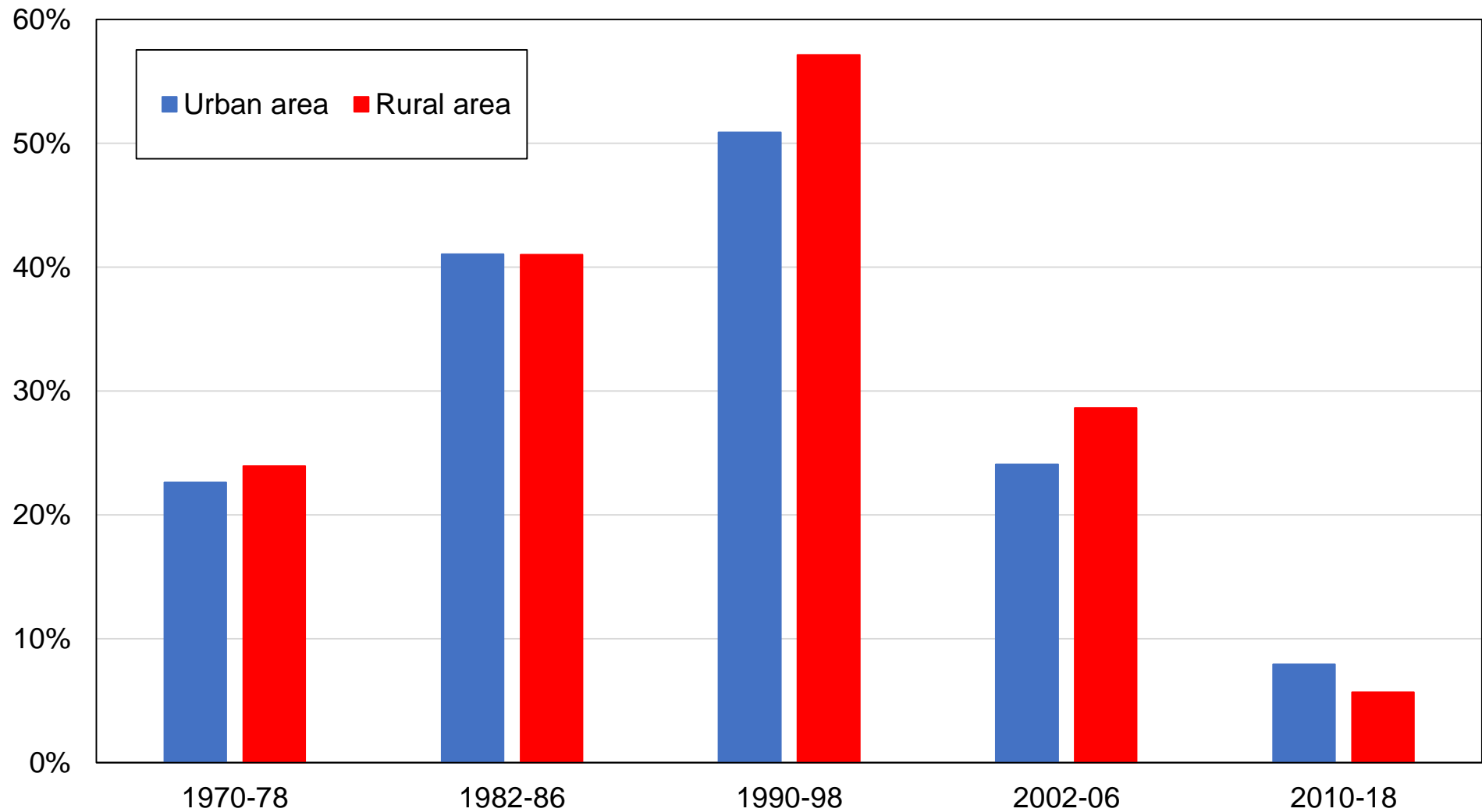
Figure CC44 - Vote for PUSC by sector of employment



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by sector of employment.

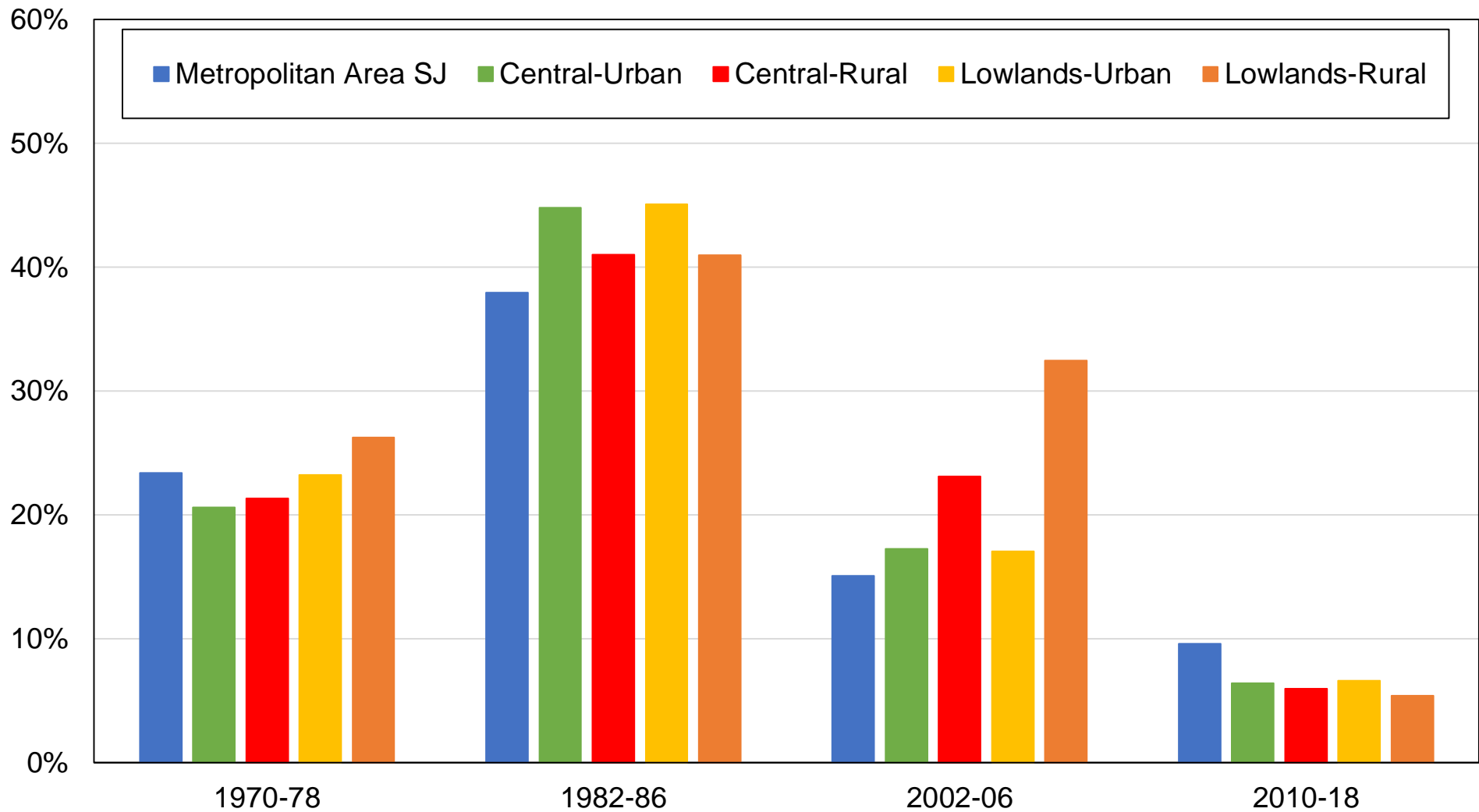
Figure CC45 - Vote for PUSC by location, 1970-2018



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by rural-urban location.

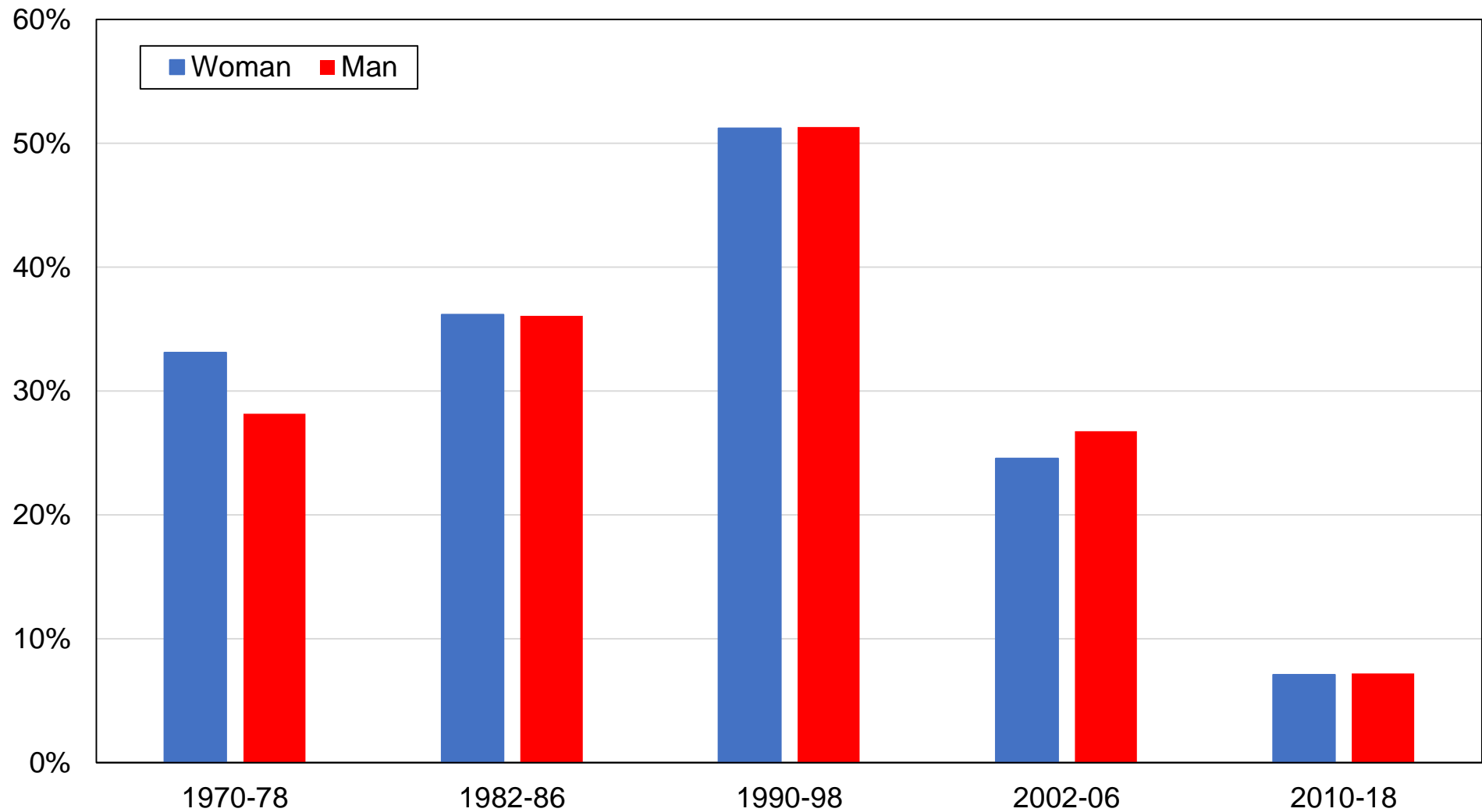
Figure CC46 - Vote for PUSC by region



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

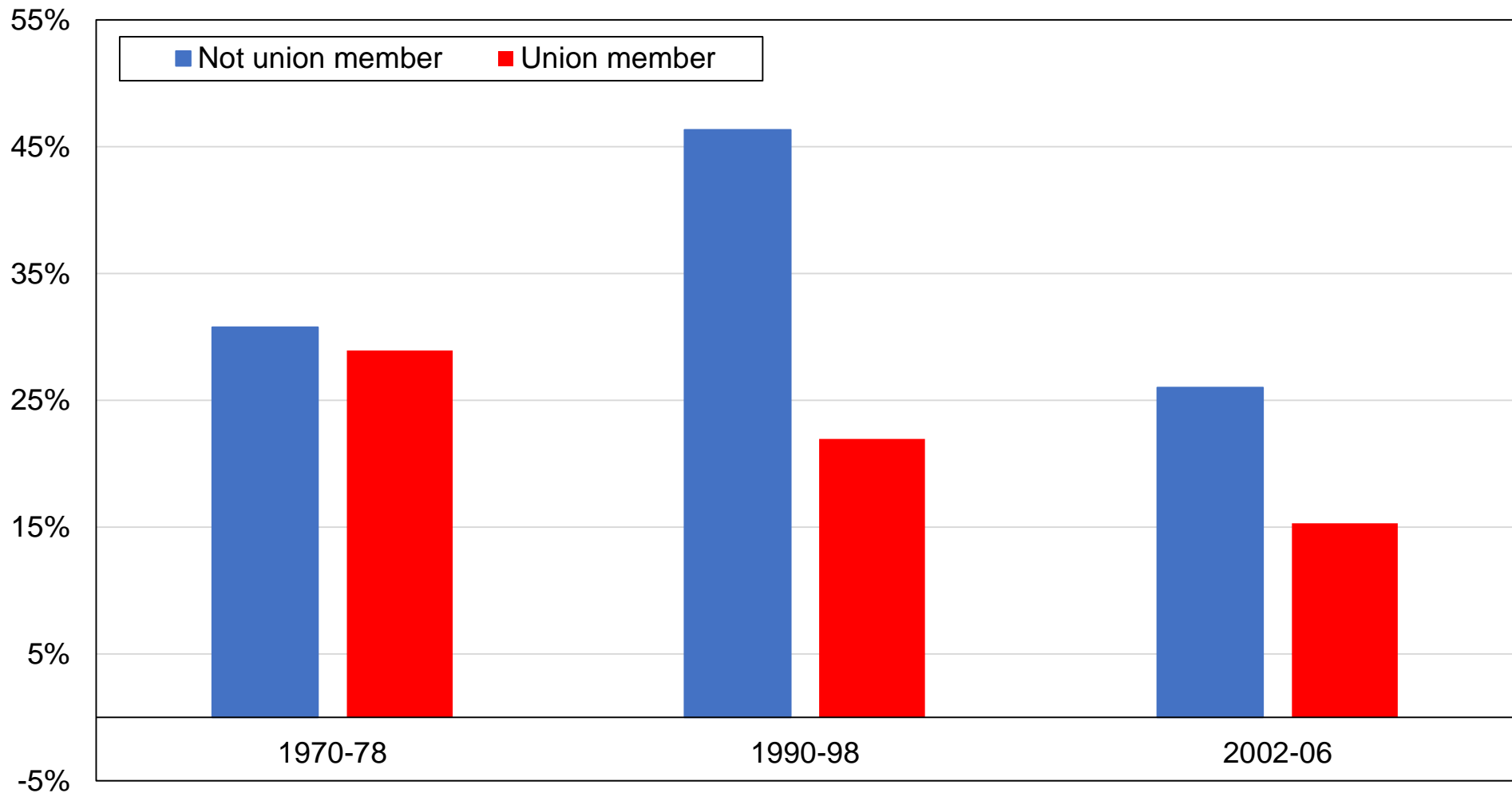
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received PUSC by region of residence.

Figure CC47 - Vote for PUSC by gender



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by gender.

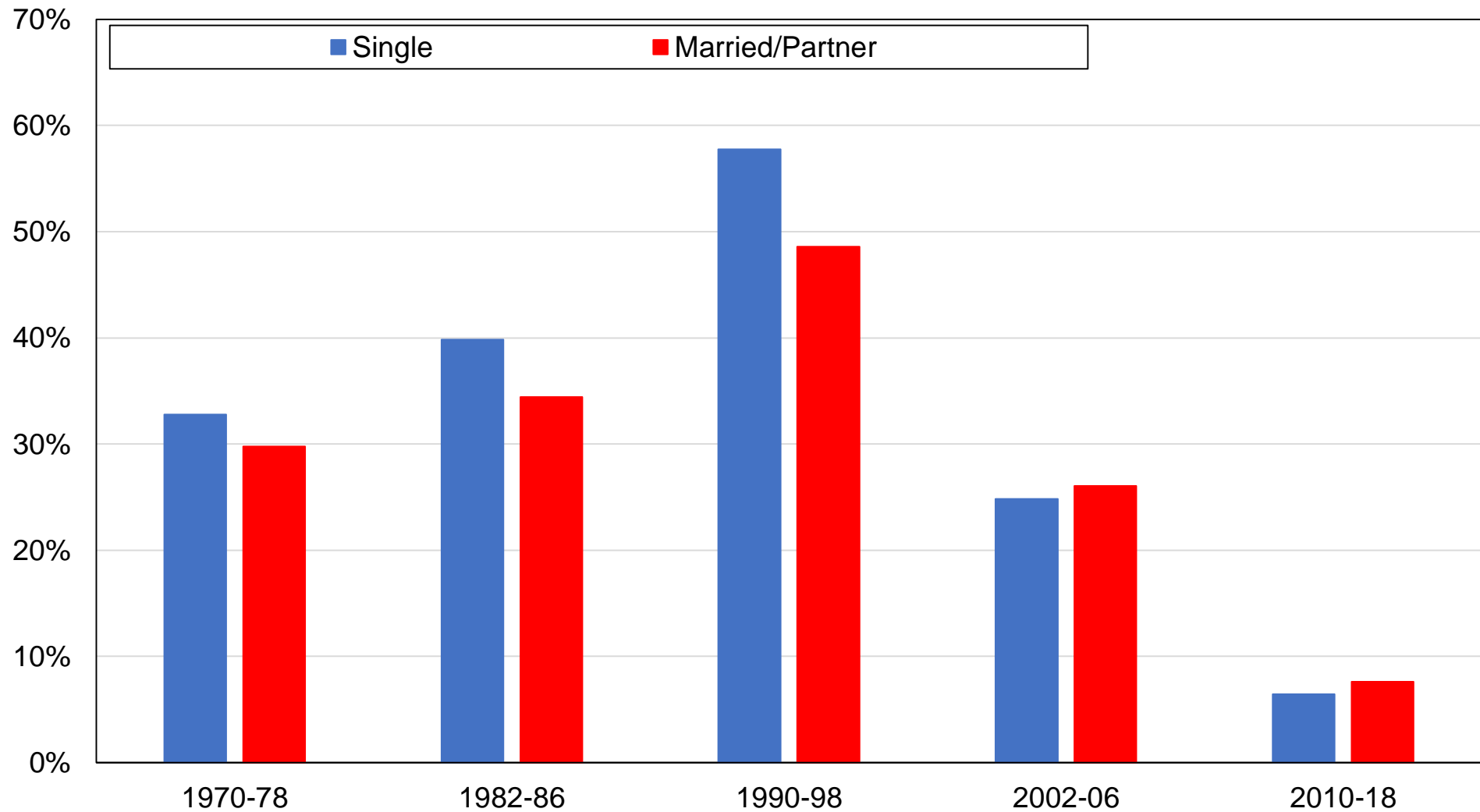
Figure CC48 - Vote for PUSC by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by union membership status.

Figure CC49 - Vote for PUSC by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

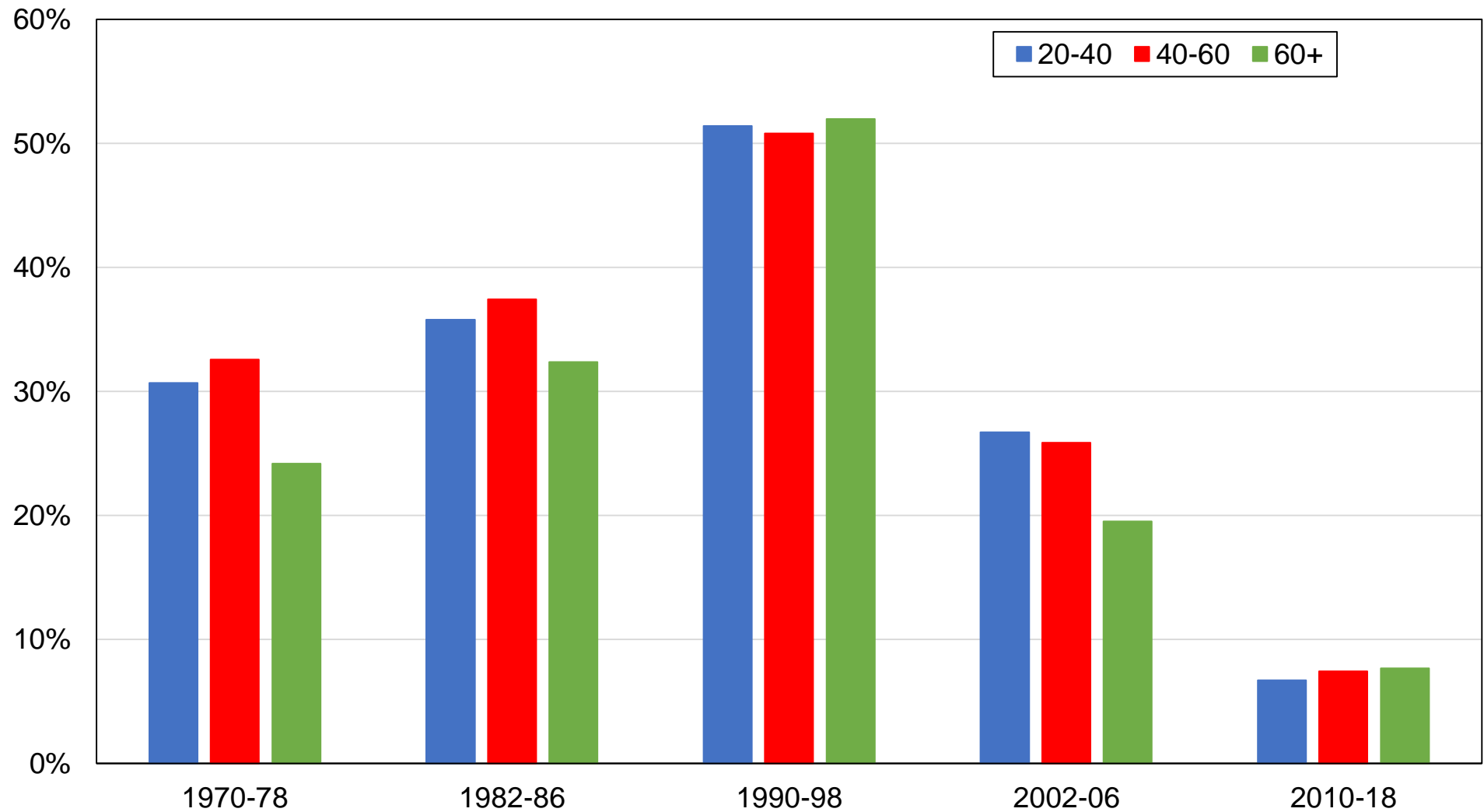
Figure CC50 - Vote for PUSC by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Costan Rica political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PUSC by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class".

Figure CC51 - Vote for PUSC by age group



Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

Table CD1 - Survey data sources

| Year | Survey | Source | Sample size |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1976 | LAPOP, 1976 | LAPOP | 1707 |
| 1980 | LAPOP, 1980 | LAPOP | 280 |
| 1983 | LAPOP, 1983 | LAPOP | 501 |
| 1987 | LAPOP, 1987 | LAPOP | 927 |
| 1990 | LAPOP, 1990 | LAPOP | 597 |
| 1995 | LAPOP, 1995 | LAPOP | 505 |
| 1999 | LAPOP, 1999 | LAPOP | 1428 |
| 2002 | LAPOP, 2002 | LAPOP | 1016 |
| 2006 | LAPOP, 2006 | LAPOP | 1500 |
| 2012 | LAPOP, 2012 | LAPOP | 1498 |
| 2014 | LAPOP, 2014 | LAPOP | 1537 |
| 2018 | LAPOP, 2018 | LAPOP | 1501 |

Source: authors' elaboration. LAPOP: Latin American Public Opinion Project, available from <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/survey-data.php>.

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 CD2 - Complete descriptive statistics by decade

| | 1970-78 | 1982-86 | 1990-98 | 2002-06 | 2010-18 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Age: 20-40 | 63% | 74% | 60% | 57% | 50% |
| Age: 40-60 | 28% | 23% | 33% | 32% | 33% |
| Age: 60+ | 10% | 3% | 6% | 11% | 16% |
| Subjective social class: Upper/Middle class | 27% | 52% | 56% | | 46% |
| Subjective social class: Working class | 73% | 48% | 44% | | 54% |
| Education: Primary | 67% | 44% | 39% | 45% | 38% |
| Education: Secondary | 25% | 41% | 42% | 37% | 45% |
| Education: Tertiary | 9% | 13% | 15% | 12% | 11% |
| Education: Postgraduate | 0% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 6% |
| Employment status: Employed | 58% | 63% | 54% | 52% | 48% |
| Employment status: Unemployed | 3% | 1% | 3% | 5% | 6% |
| Employment status: Inactive | 39% | 36% | 43% | 42% | 46% |
| Marital status: Single | 38% | 35% | 34% | 38% | 42% |
| Marital status: Married/Partner | 62% | 65% | 66% | 62% | 58% |
| Occupation: Managers, scientists and intellectuals | 10% | 7% | 17% | 13% | 13% |
| Occupation: Technicians, professionals and admin | 41% | 41% | 21% | 14% | 20% |
| Occupation: Other | 49% | 51% | 62% | 72% | 67% |
| Ethnicity: White | | | | 50% | 51% |
| Ethnicity: Mestizo | | | | 29% | 31% |
| Ethnicity: Indigenous | | | | 3% | 2% |
| Ethnicity: Black & Mulatto | | | | 14% | 14% |
| Ethnicity: Other | | | | 5% | 3% |
| Region: Metropolitan area SJ | 31% | 33% | | 23% | 30% |
| Region: Central-Urban | 14% | 16% | | 12% | 21% |
| Region: Central-Rural | 20% | 18% | | 24% | 16% |
| Region: Lowlands-Urban | 9% | 10% | | 13% | 13% |
| Region: Lowlands-Rural | 27% | 23% | | 28% | 21% |
| Religion: Catholic | | | 75% | 73% | 64% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Religion: Protestant | | | 17% | 17% | 25% |
| Religion: Other | | | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| Religion: No religion | | | 6% | 8% | 10% |
| Church attendance: Very religious | | | 54% | 31% | 64% |
| Church attendance: Religious | | | 18% | 12% | 22% |
| Church attendance: Less religious | | | 12% | 4% | 9% |
| Church attendance: Not religious | | | 16% | 53% | 5% |
| Rural / Urban: Urban area | 53% | 59% | 57% | 64% | 63% |
| Rural / Urban: Rural area | 47% | 41% | 43% | 36% | 37% |
| Sector of employment: Private / Mixed sector | | 76% | 80% | 84% | 86% |
| Sector of employment: Public sector | | 24% | 20% | 16% | 14% |
| Gender: Woman | 54% | 54% | 52% | 51% | 53% |
| Gender: Man | 46% | 46% | 48% | 49% | 47% |
| Union membership: Not union member | 96% | | 90% | 96% | |
| Union membership: Union member | 4% | | 10% | 4% | |
| Type of worker: Business owner / Partner | 8% | 3% | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| Type of worker: Wage earner | 76% | 74% | 75% | 59% | 59% |
| Type of worker: Self-employed | 16% | 22% | 21% | 35% | 37% |

Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

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

*

Table CD3 - The structure of political cleavages in Costa Rica, 2010-2018 (extended)

| Share of votes (%) | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|
| | PLN | PUSC | PAC | ML | FA | PRN |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Primary | 40% | 5% | 27% | 4% | 4% | 15% |
| Secondary | 26% | 6% | 34% | 4% | 6% | 17% |
| Tertiary | 20% | 14% | 40% | 4% | 8% | 9% |
| Postgraduate | 25% | 10% | 46% | 3% | 5% | 7% |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Bottom 50% | 32% | 6% | 28% | 3% | 6% | 20% |
| Middle 40% | 27% | 8% | 34% | 5% | 5% | 15% |
| Top 10% | 25% | 12% | 47% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 35% | 8% | 36% | 4% | 5% | 6% |
| Protestant | 24% | 5% | 20% | 4% | 3% | 39% |
| Other | 16% | 3% | 35% | 2% | 13% | 28% |
| No religion | 17% | 6% | 40% | 4% | 16% | 9% |
| Religiosity | | | | | | |
| Very religious | 32% | 7% | 32% | 4% | 3% | 17% |
| Religious | 32% | 7% | 37% | 4% | 8% | 8% |
| Less religious | 25% | 7% | 31% | 5% | 9% | 11% |
| Not religious | 16% | 4% | 42% | 3% | 14% | 13% |
| Occupation type | | | | | | |
| Managers, scientists and intellectuals | 12% | 15% | 42% | 3% | 6% | 16% |
| Technicians, professionals and admin | 11% | 14% | 52% | 0% | 1% | 14% |
| Other | 12% | 7% | 32% | 0% | 1% | 37% |
| Location | | | | | | |
| Urban area | 29% | 8% | 35% | 4% | 6% | 12% |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Rural area | 33% | 6% | 29% | 4% | 4% | 18% |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Area SJ | 27% | 10% | 33% | 2% | 7% | 13% |
| Central-Urban | 29% | 6% | 42% | 4% | 5% | 8% |
| Central-Rural | 34% | 6% | 31% | 6% | 3% | 14% |
| Lowlands-Urban | 33% | 7% | 27% | 5% | 6% | 19% |
| Lowlands-Rural | 33% | 5% | 28% | 3% | 5% | 21% |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Woman | 31% | 7% | 32% | 4% | 5% | 16% |
| Man | 30% | 7% | 34% | 4% | 6% | 13% |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Single | 24% | 6% | 37% | 4% | 7% | 14% |
| Married/Partner | 34% | 8% | 30% | 4% | 4% | 14% |
| Subjective social class | | | | | | |
| Upper/Middle class | 68% | 7% | 17% | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Working class | 68% | 5% | 12% | 11% | 0% | 0% |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 20-40 | 23% | 7% | 35% | 5% | 7% | 17% |
| 40-60 | 32% | 7% | 32% | 3% | 5% | 14% |
| 60+ | 45% | 8% | 31% | 2% | 2% | 9% |
| Worker type | | | | | | |
| Business owner/partner | 21% | 10% | 37% | 4% | 6% | 14% |
| Wage earner | 28% | 8% | 34% | 4% | 7% | 13% |
| Self-employed | 29% | 7% | 33% | 5% | 4% | 15% |
| Sector of employment | | | | | | |
| Private/mixed sector | 28% | 7% | 34% | 4% | 6% | 15% |
| Public | 28% | 10% | 37% | 5% | 8% | 9% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White | 33% | 7% | 31% | 4% | 6% | 13% |
| Mestizo | 29% | 8% | 35% | 4% | 5% | 14% |
| Indigenous | 31% | 6% | 34% | 2% | 7% | 11% |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Black & Mulatto | 25% | 5% | 38% | 2% | 5% | 18% |
| Other | 25% | 4% | 35% | 3% | 5% | 26% |

Source: authors' computations using Costa Rican political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main Costa Rican political parties by selected individual characteristics over the period 2010-2018.