

**Chapter 15. "Social Inequalities, Identity, and the Structure of Political Cleavages
in Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, 1952-2019"**

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Figure EC48	Vote for PRD / Morena by location

Figure EC49 Vote for PRD / Morena by location size

Figure EC50 Vote for PRD / Morena by region

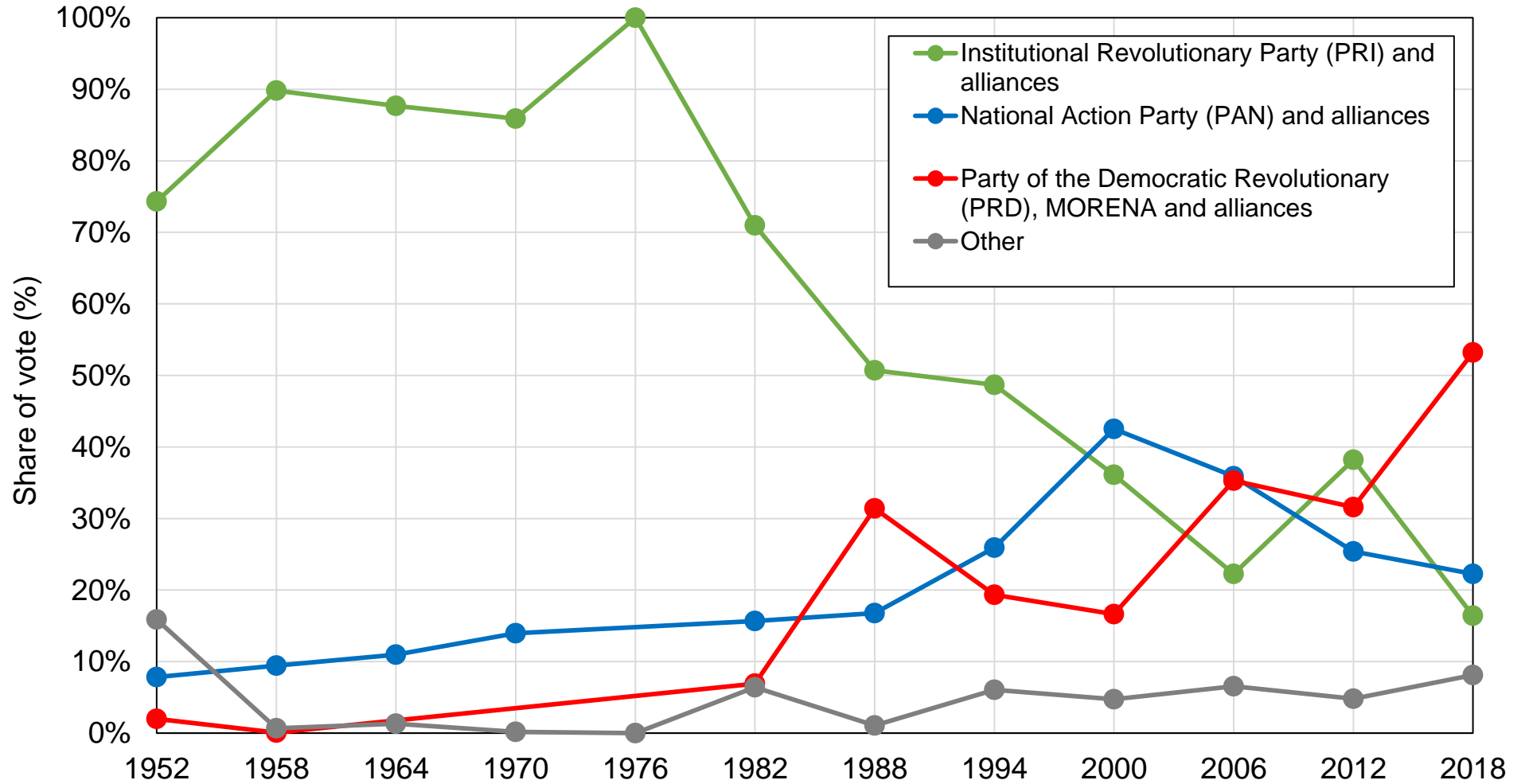
Figure EC51 Vote for PRD / Morena by ethnicity

Appendix Tables

Table ED1 Survey data sources

Table ED2 Complete descriptive statistics by decade

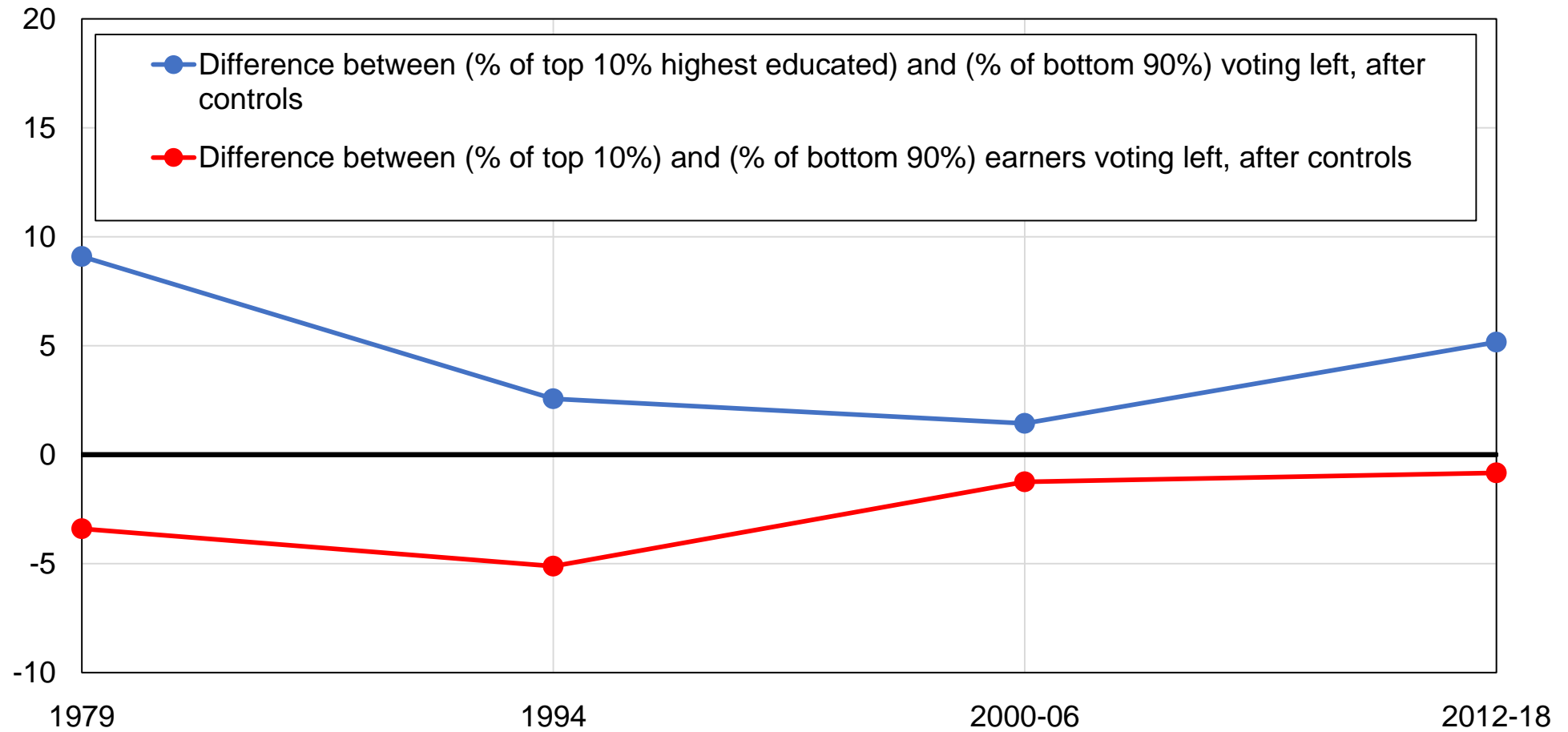
Figure E1 - Presidential election results in Mexico, 1952-2018



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Mexican political parties in presidential elections between 1952 and 2018.

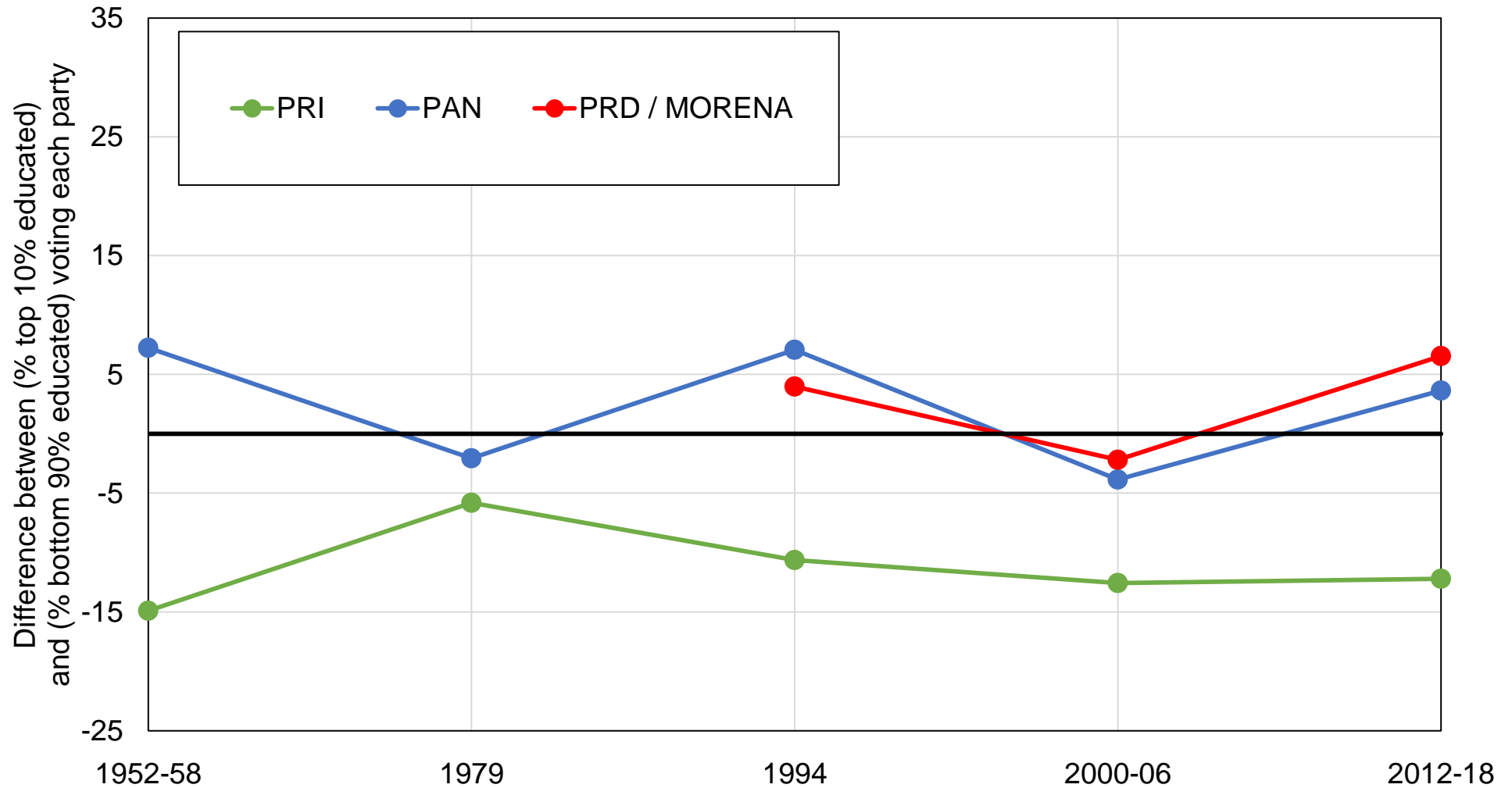
Figure E2 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among highest-educated and top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of highest-educated and top-income voters for left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religion, employment status, marital status, occupation, perceived class, union membership, rural-urban location, region and ethnicity.

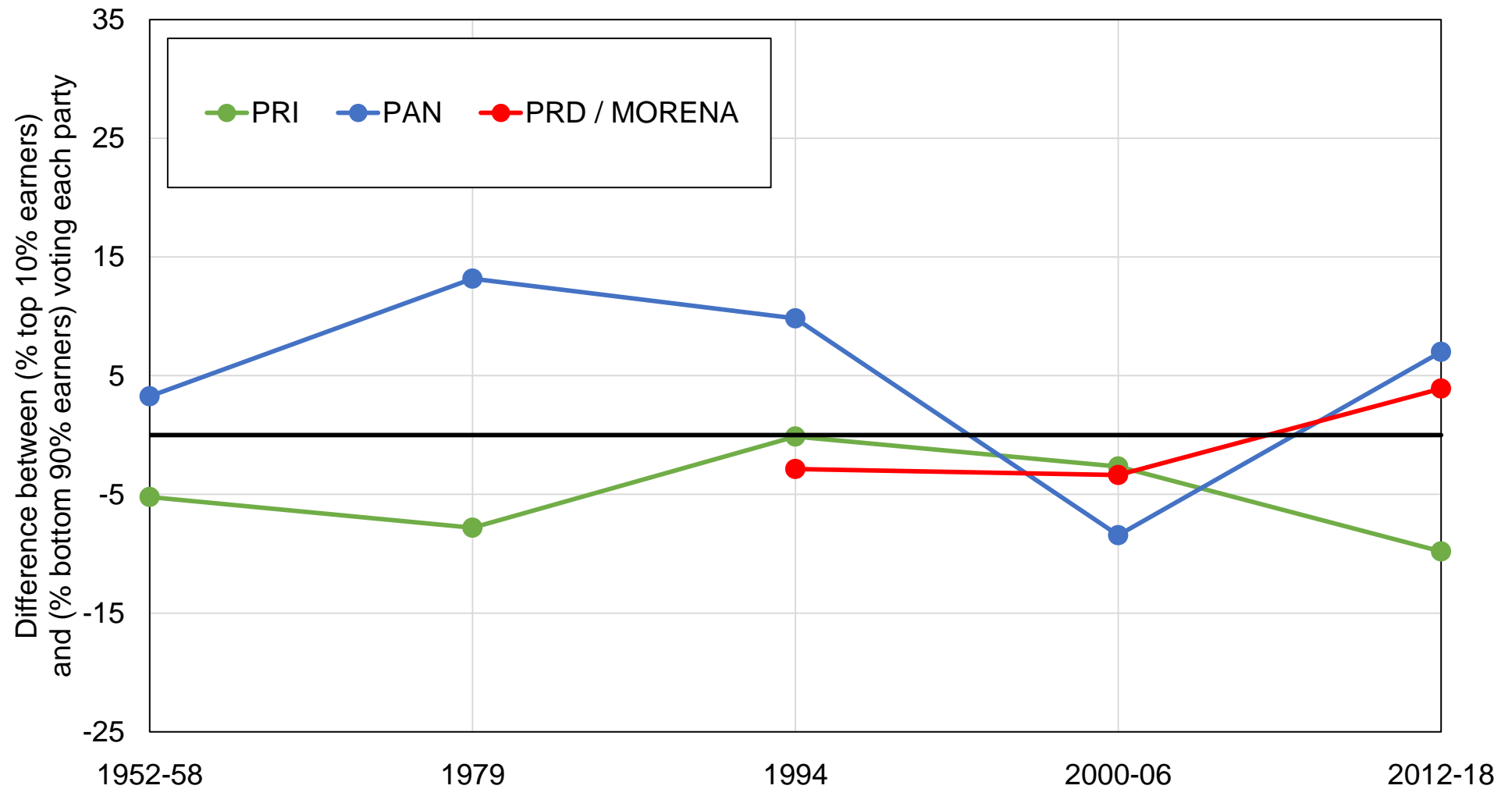
Figure E3 - The education cleavage in Mexico



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of highest-educated voters for selected Mexican parties.

Figure E4 - The income cleavage in Mexico



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of top-income voters for selected Mexican parties.

Table E1 - The structure of political cleavages in Mexico, 2018

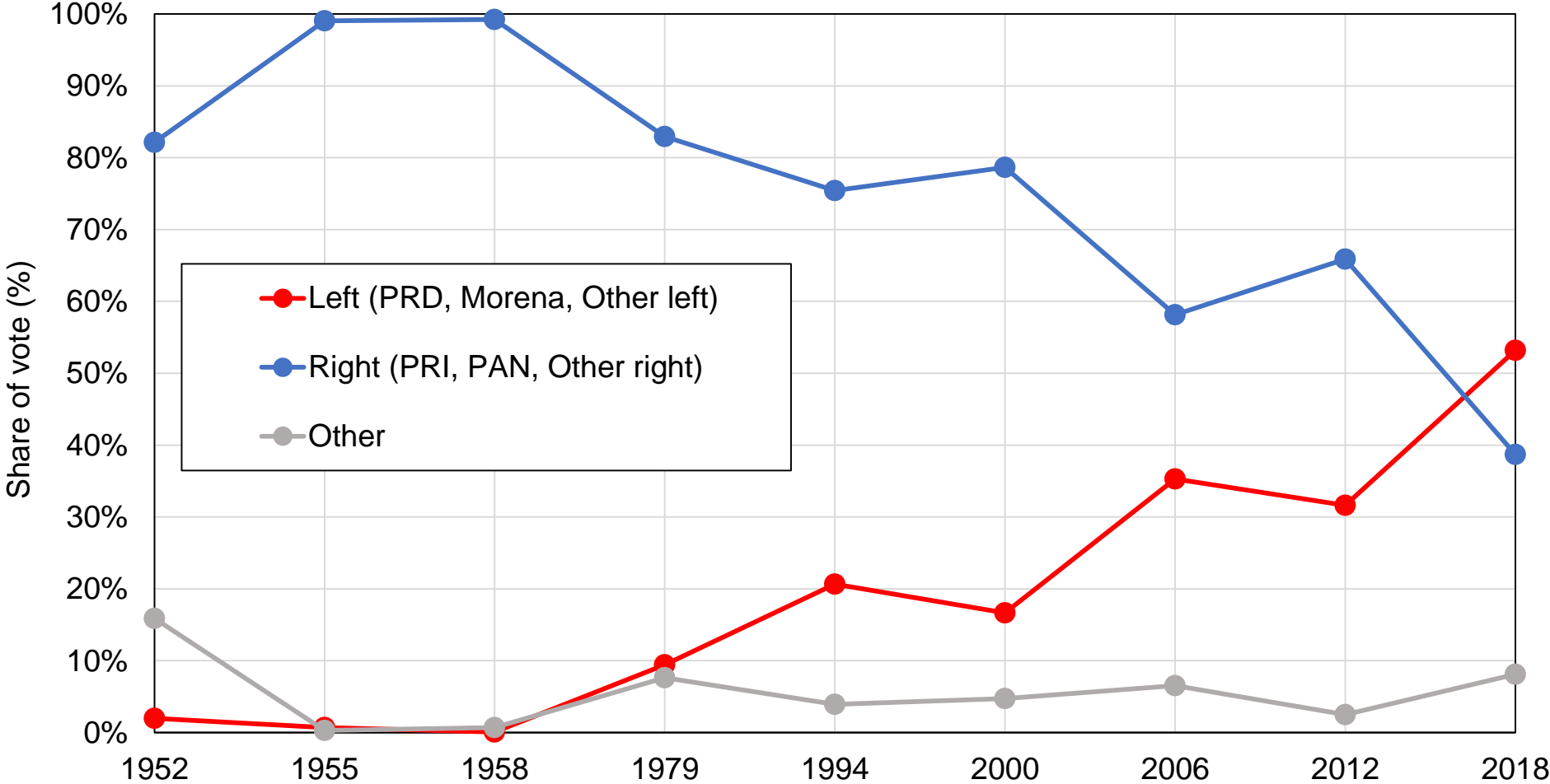
Share of votes received (%)			
	Institutional Revolutionary Party	National Action Party	Morena
Education			
Primary	25%	19%	48%
Secondary	17%	18%	57%
Tertiary	13%	26%	50%
Income			
Bottom 50%	19%	19%	54%
Middle 40%	18%	20%	55%
Top 10%	14%	26%	53%
Age			
20-39	16%	21%	52%
40-59	20%	20%	54%
60+	21%	19%	53%
Occupation			
Managers, scientists and intellectuals	14%	29%	42%
Technicians, professionals and administrative officers	24%	24%	45%
Commerce and services	9%	18%	62%
Agriculture, fisheries and forests	19%	10%	71%
Industry workers and supervisors	27%	17%	53%
Other	12%	30%	48%
Region			
North	20%	22%	53%
Center West	15%	25%	46%
Center	22%	20%	49%

South	12%	14%	69%
Ethnicity			
White	25%	30%	39%
Mestizo	18%	17%	56%
Indigenous	6%	14%	74%
Other	19%	28%	48%

Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

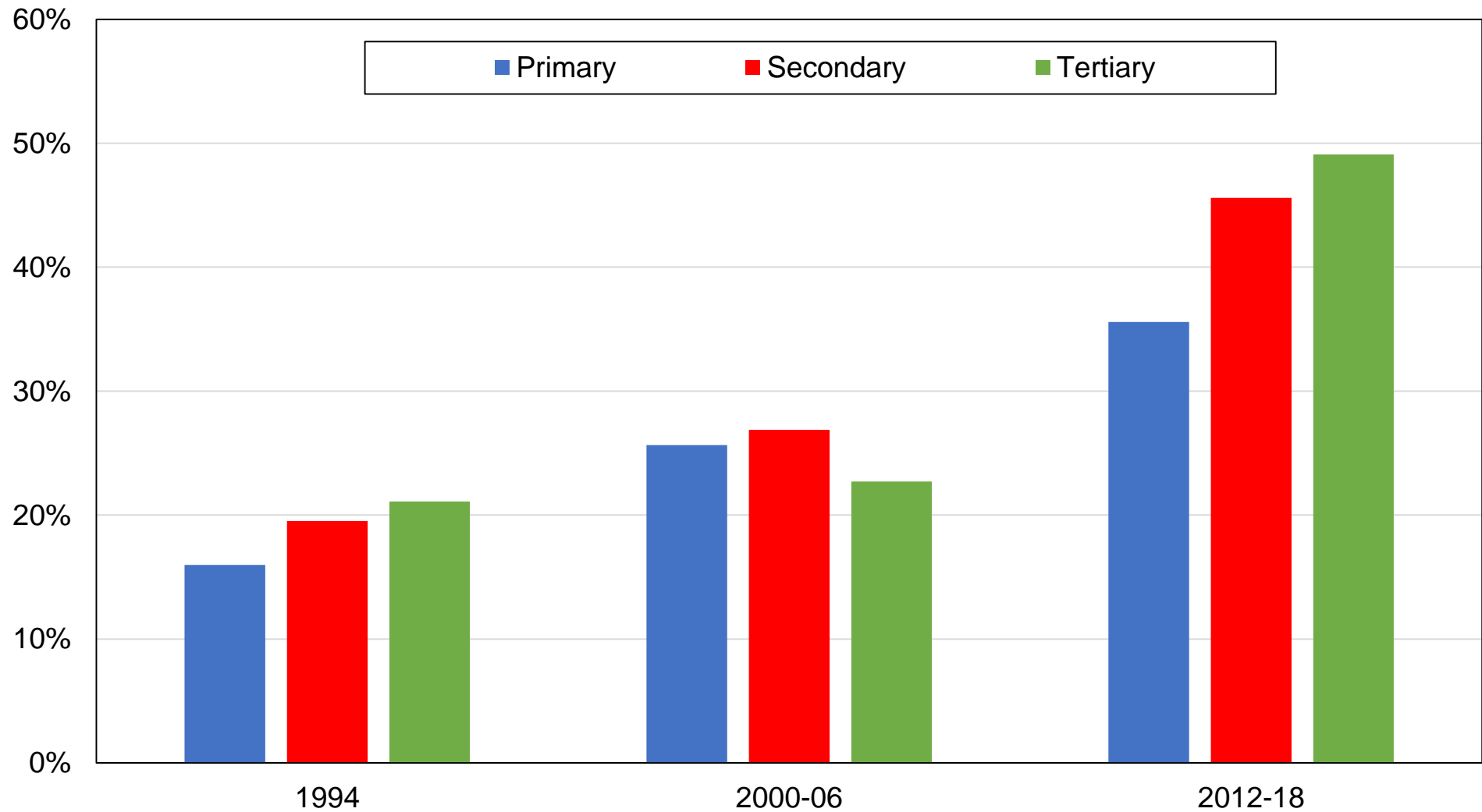
Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by PRI, PAN and Morena by selected individual characteristics in the 2018 election.

Figure EA1 - Election results in Mexico by group, 1952-2018



Source: authors' computations using official election results.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Mexican political parties in presidential elections between 1952 and 2018.

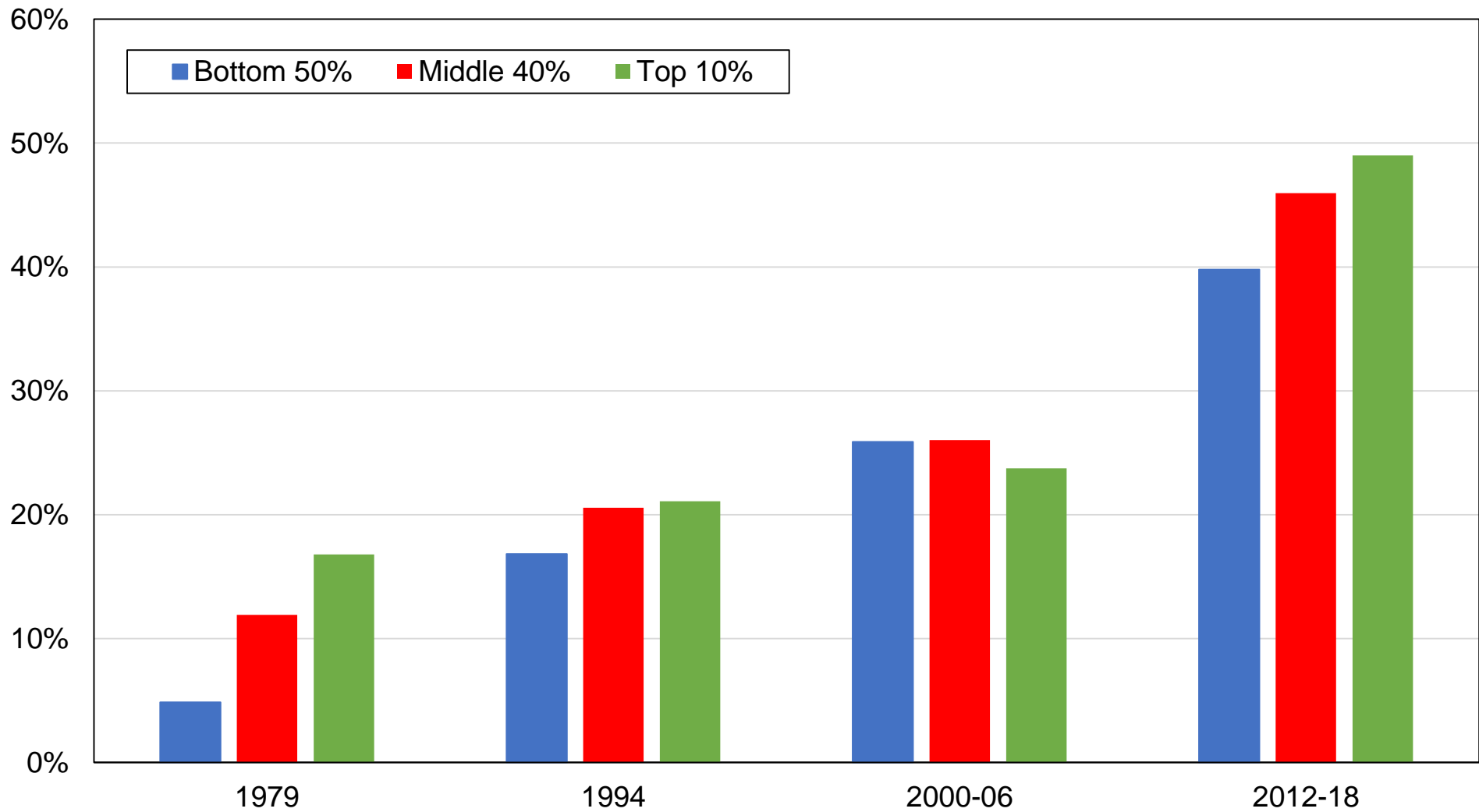
Figure EB1 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by education level



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

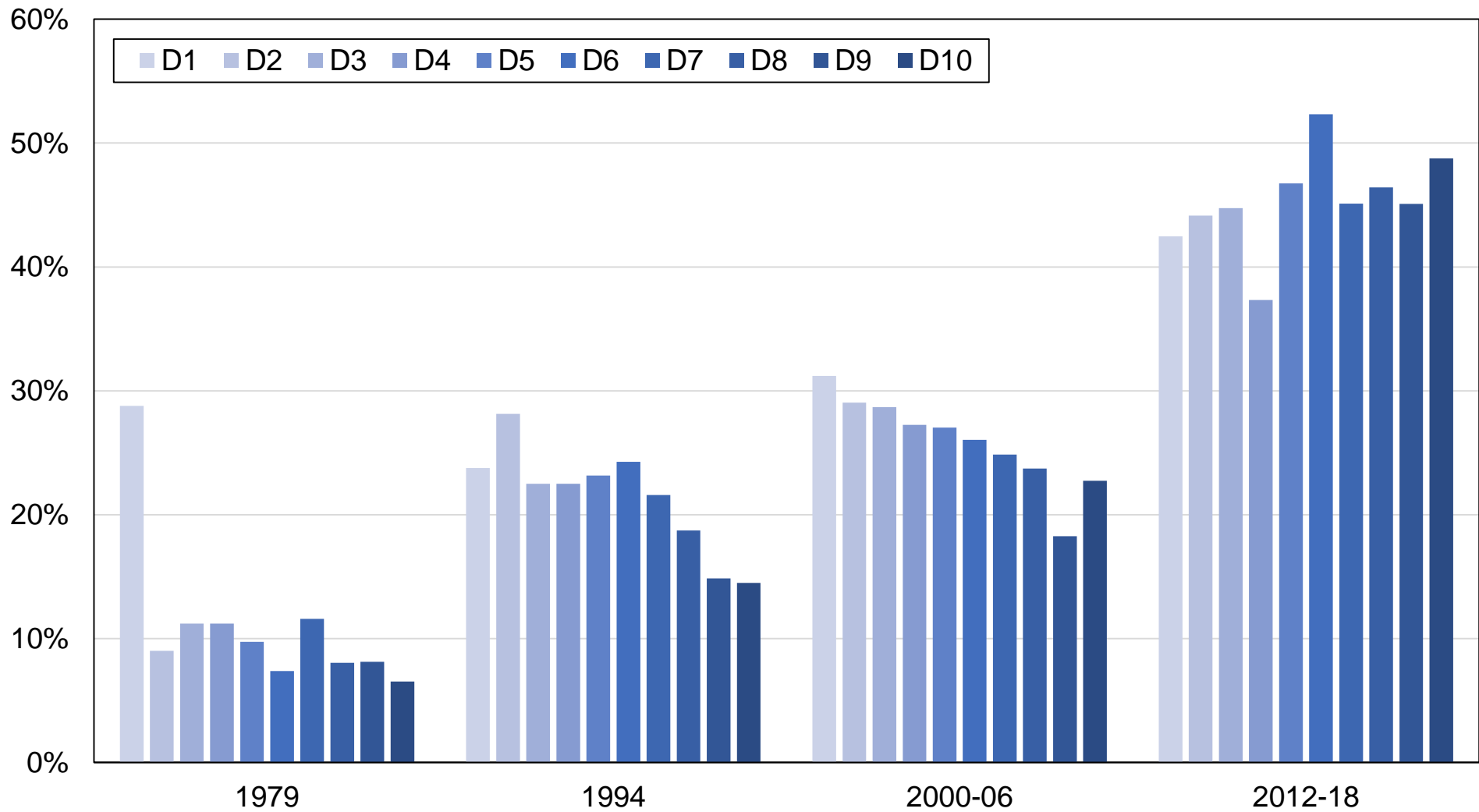
Figure EB2 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by education group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

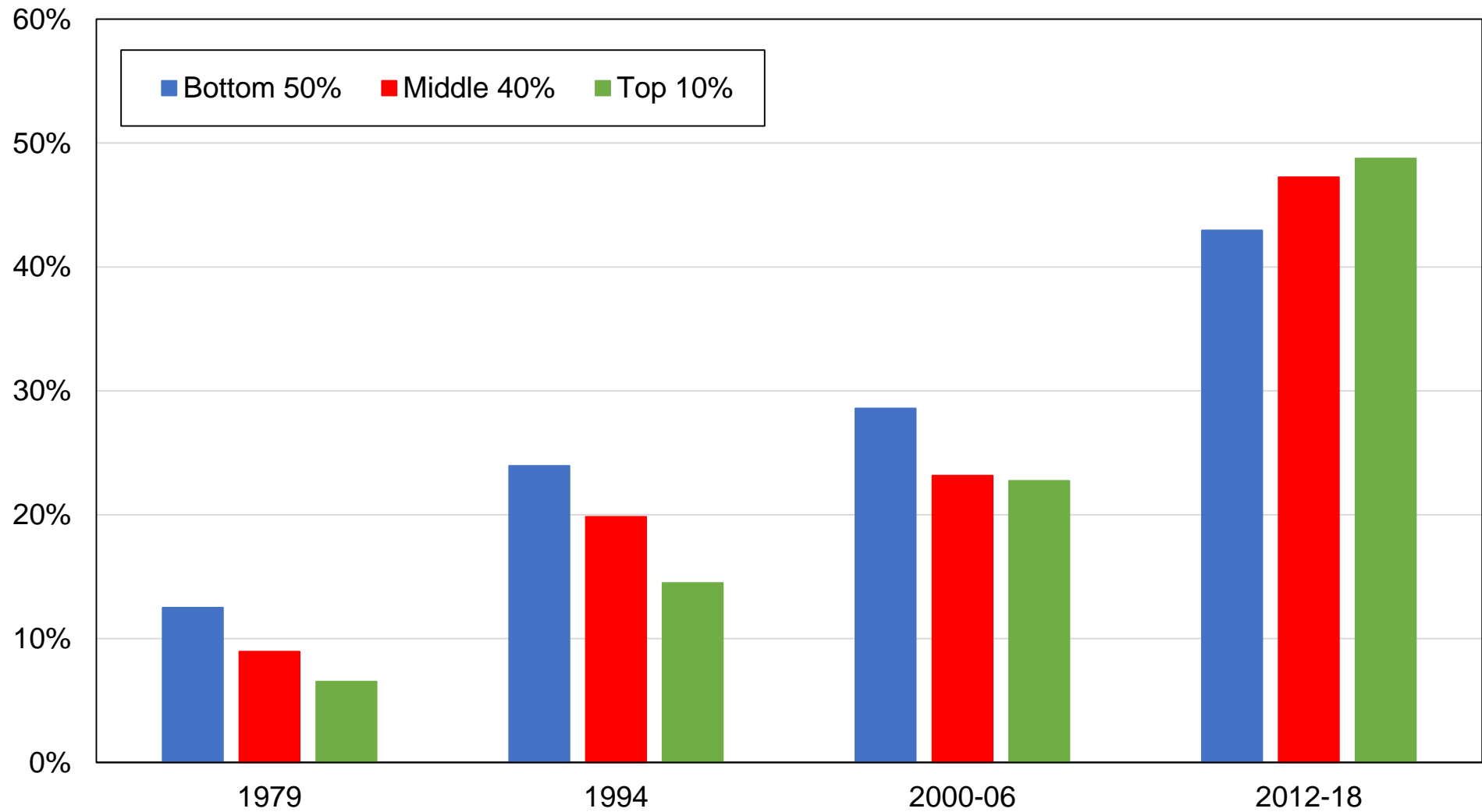
Figure EB3 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

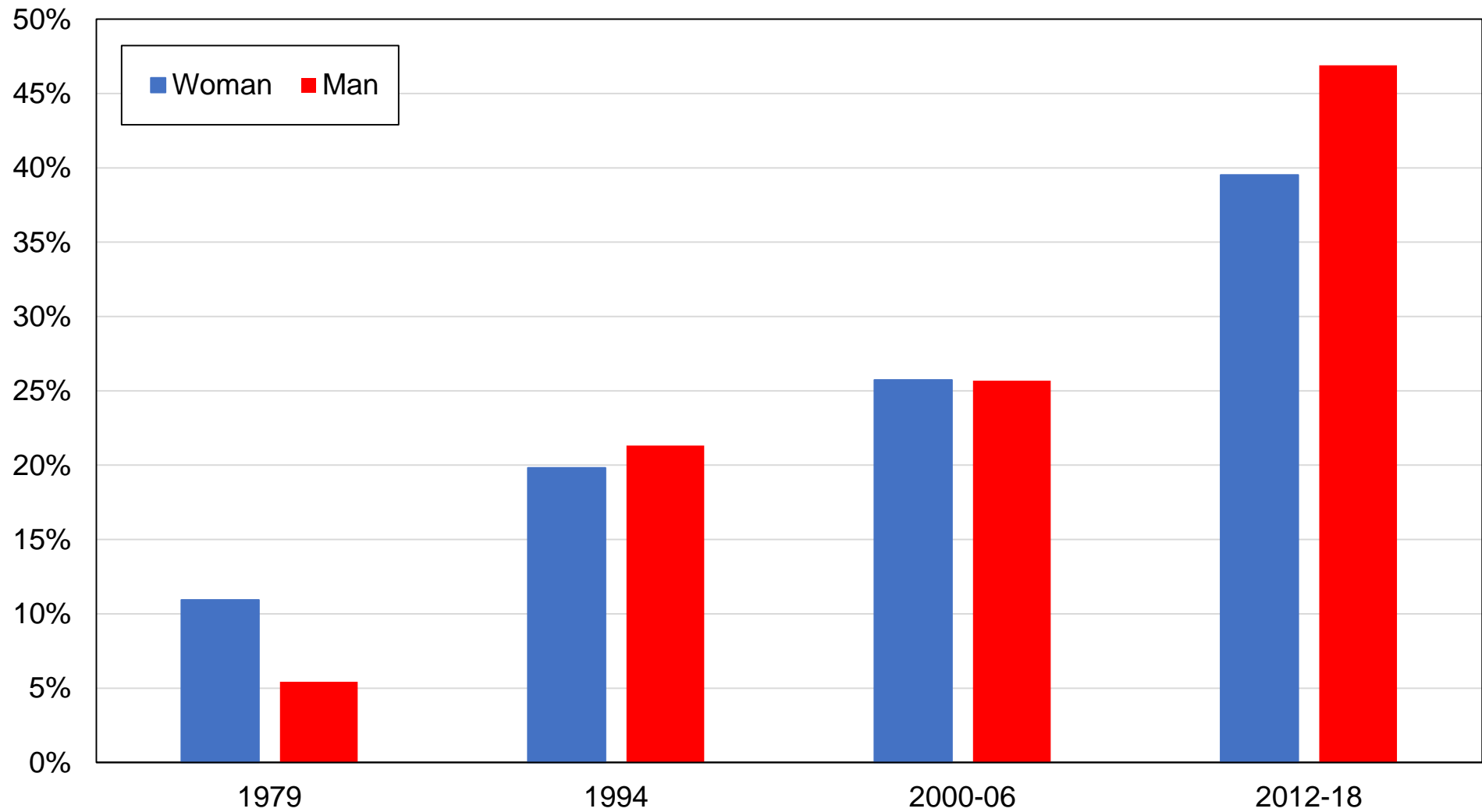
Figure EB4 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by income group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

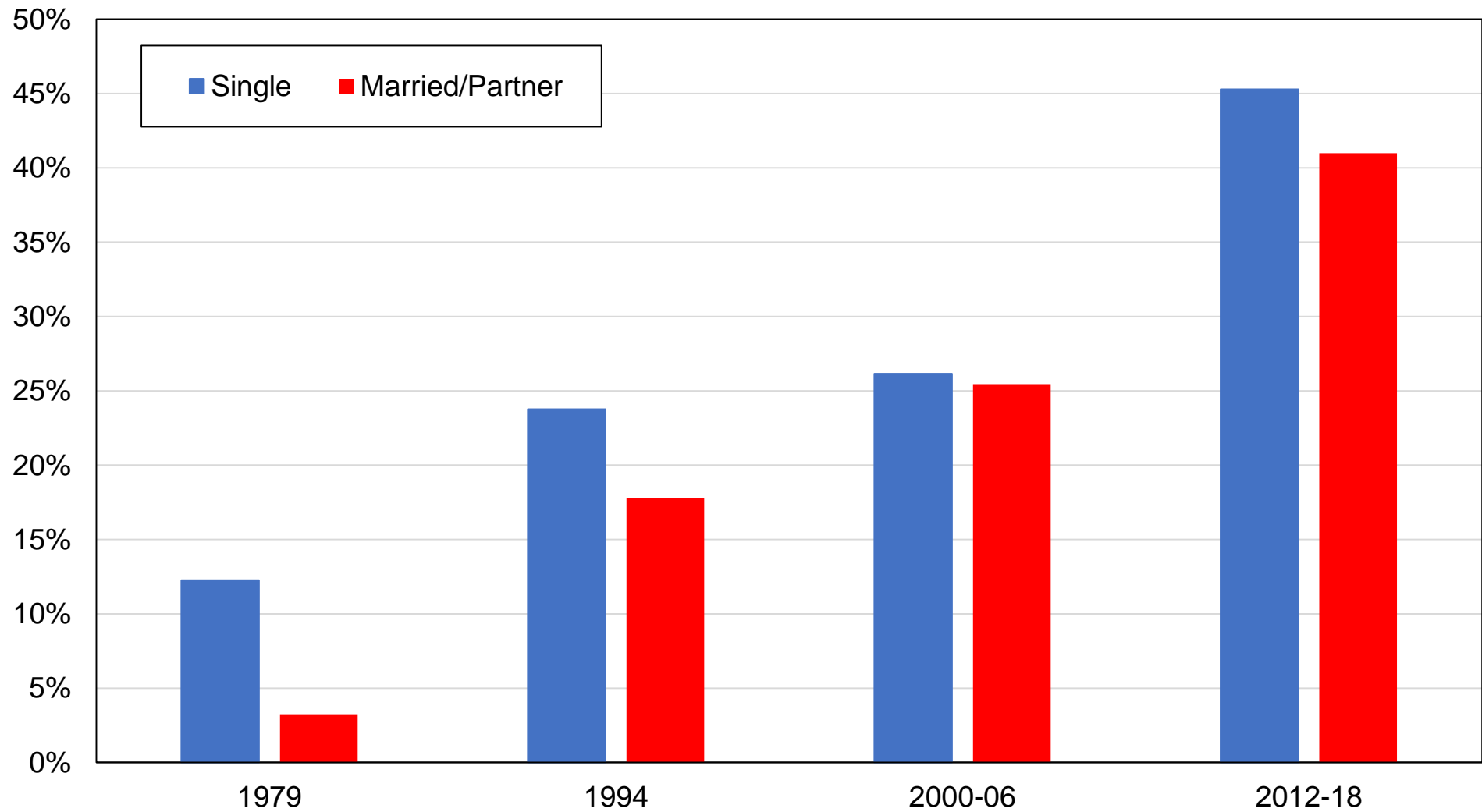
Figure EB5 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by gender



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

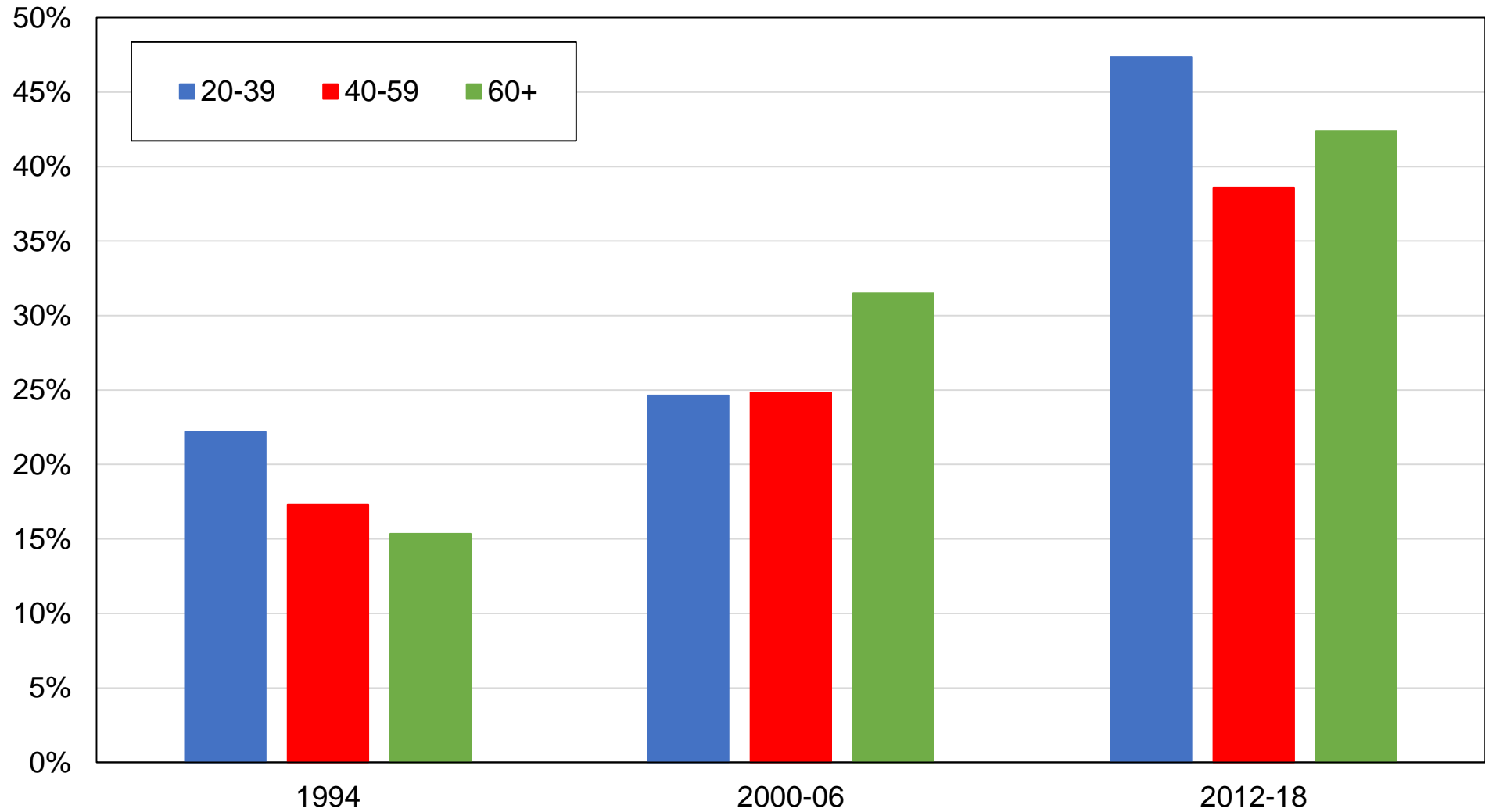
Figure EB6 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

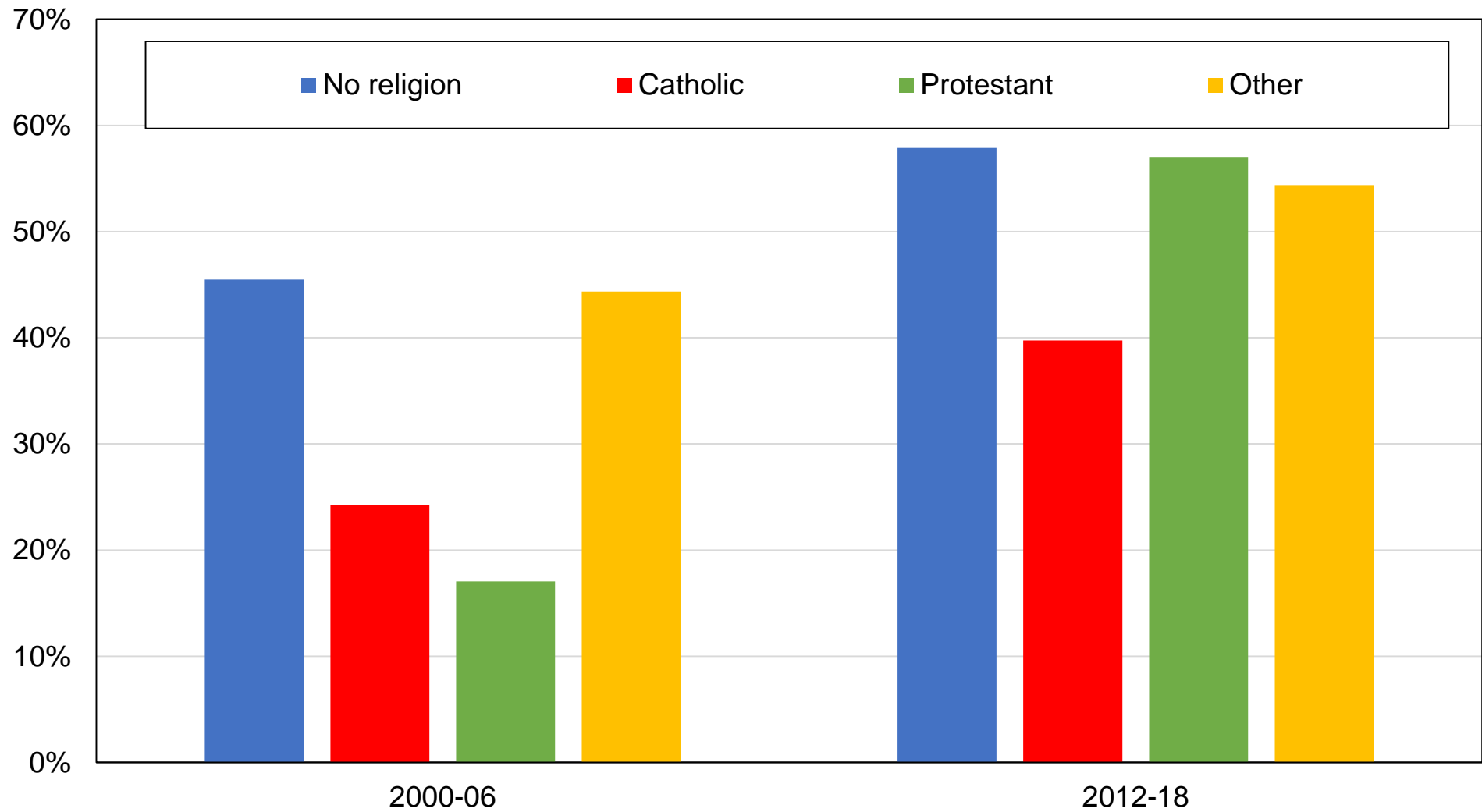
Figure EB7 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by age group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

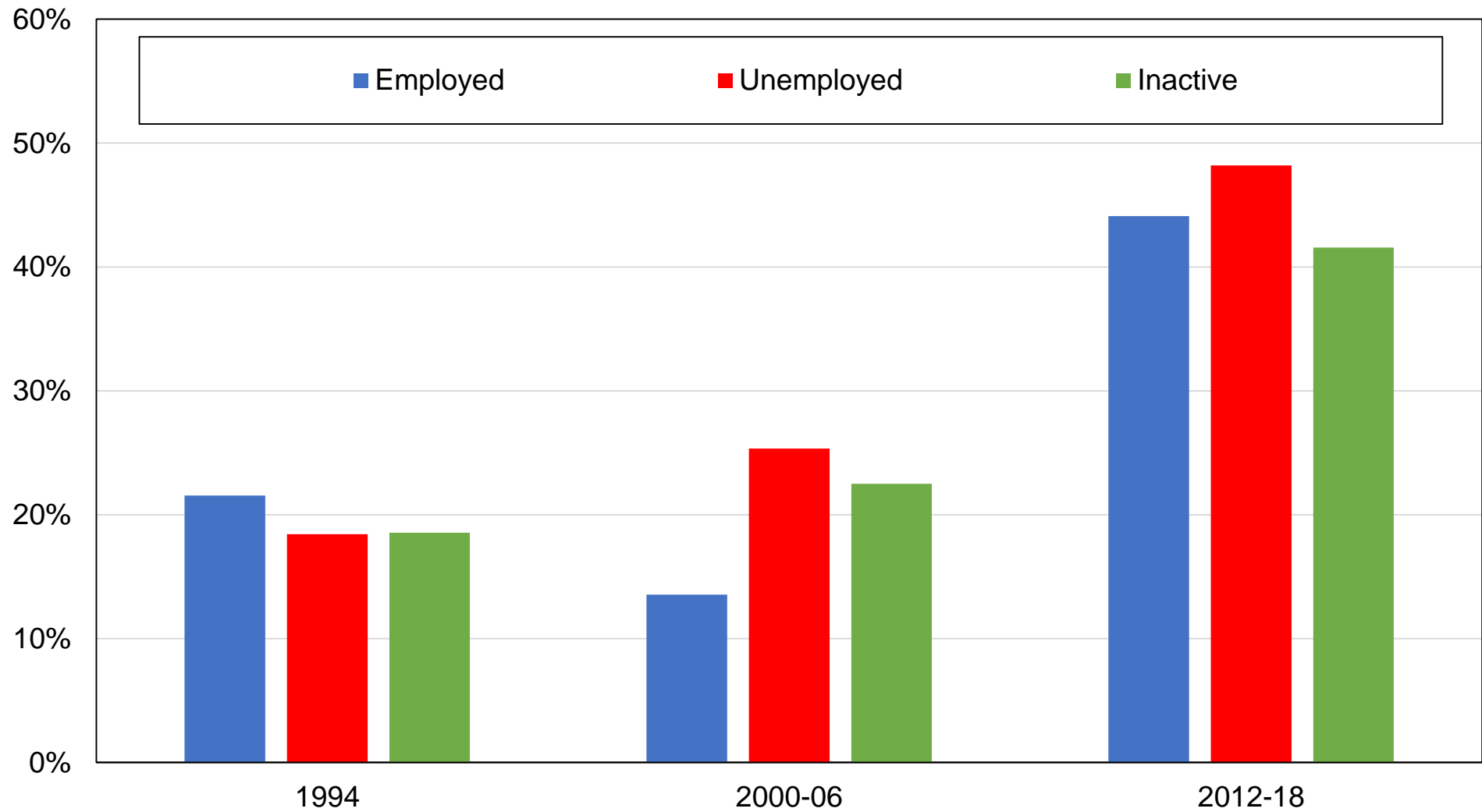
Figure EB8 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

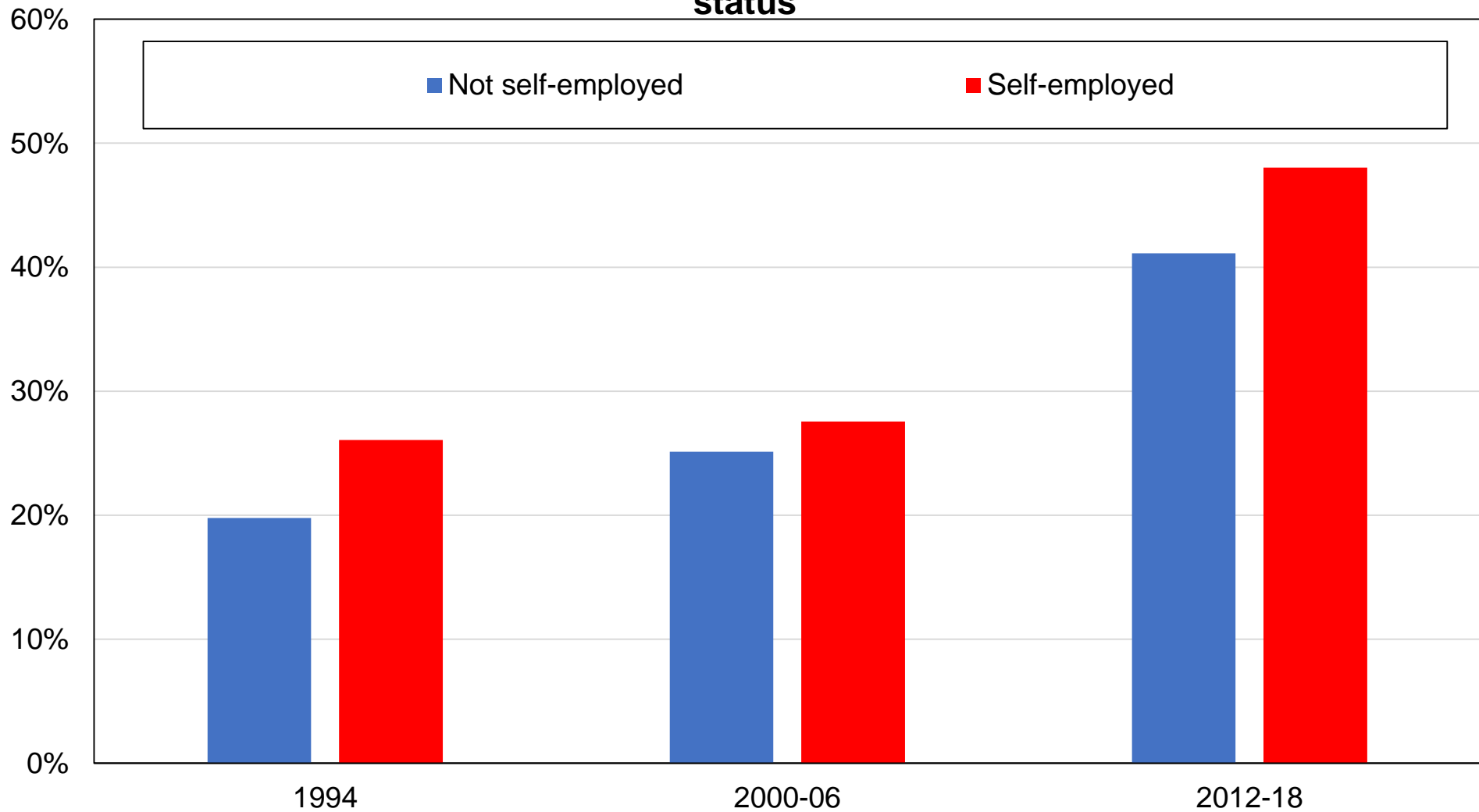
Figure EB9 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

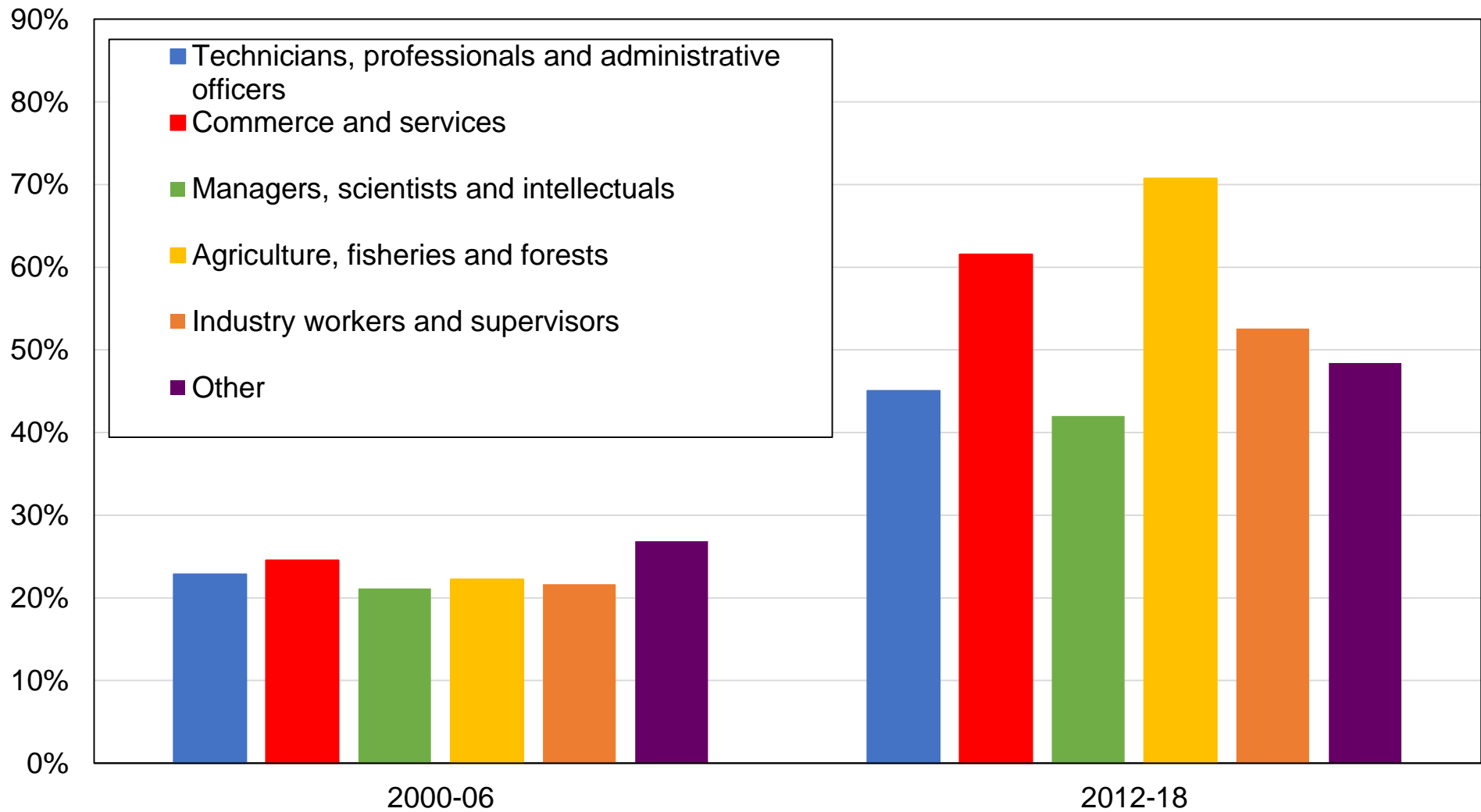
Figure EB10 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by self-employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

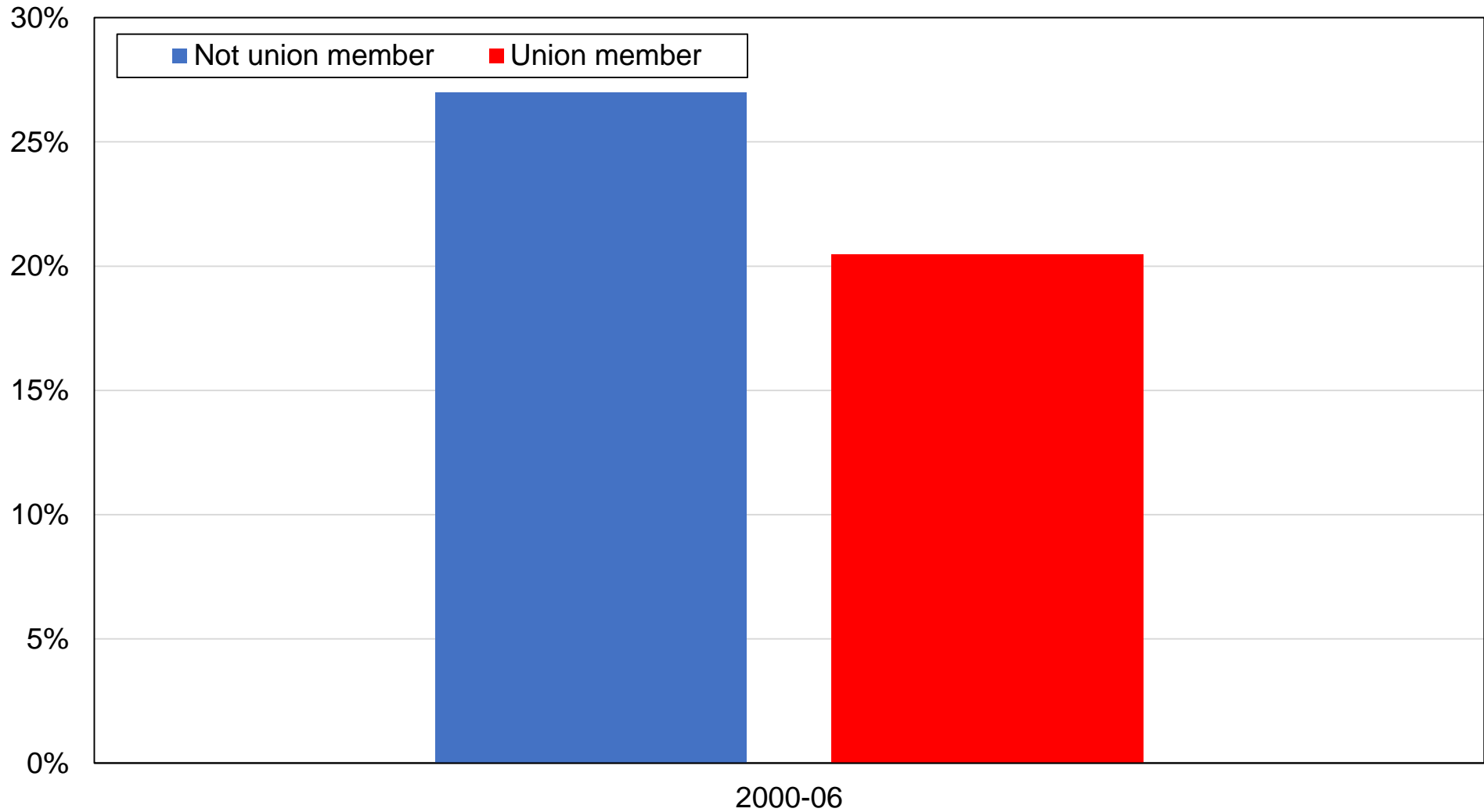
Figure EB11 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

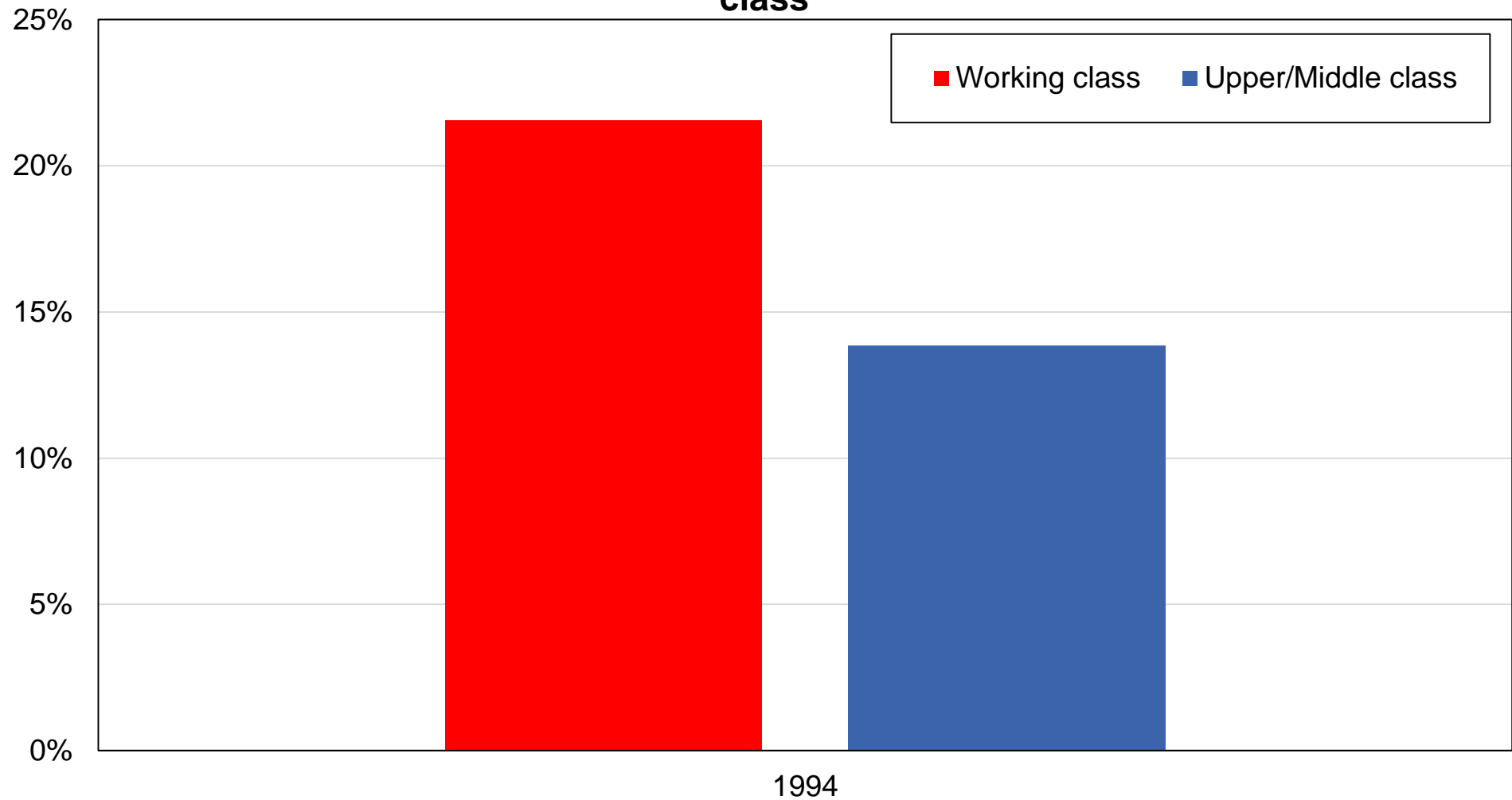
Figure EB12 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

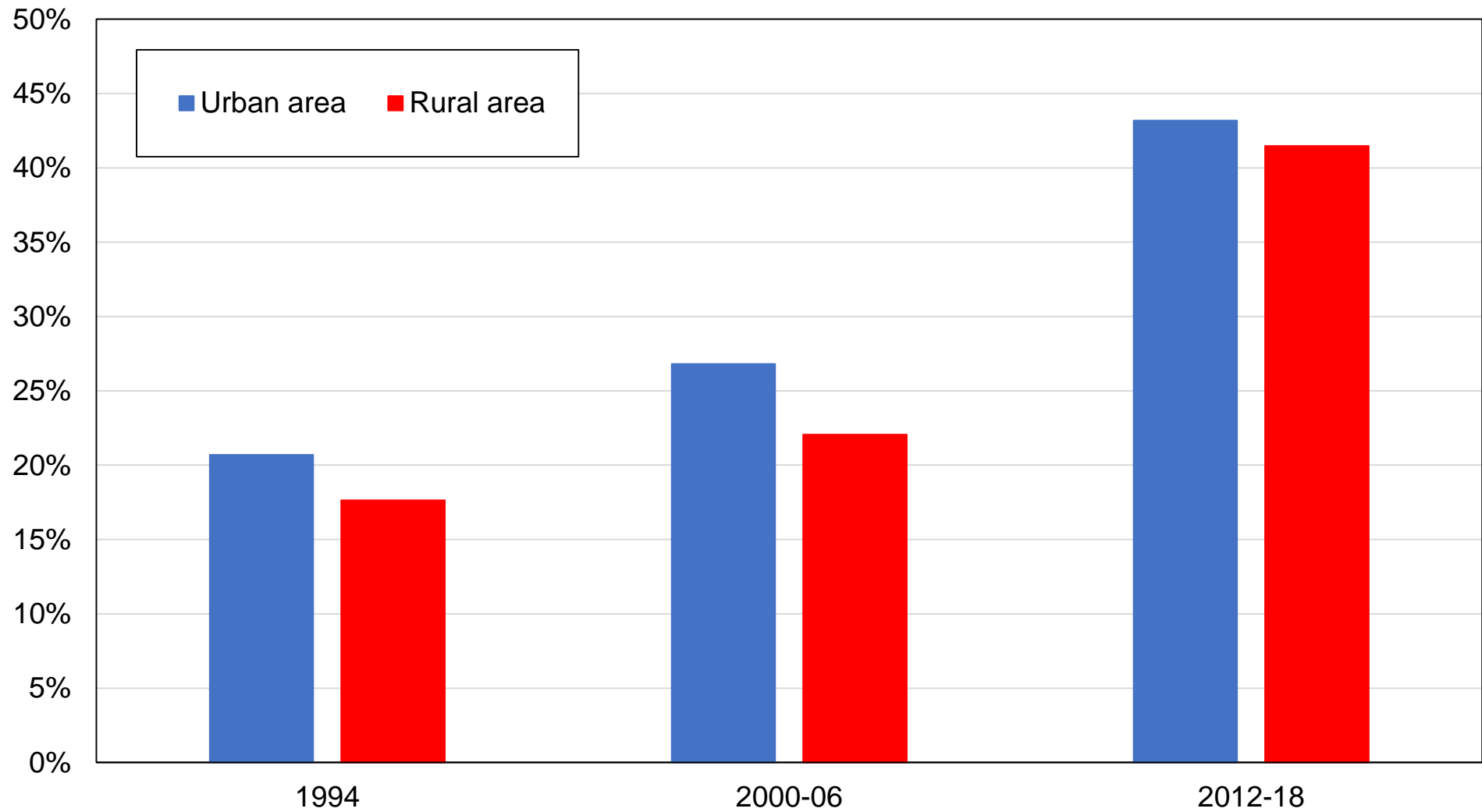
Figure EB13 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Mexican 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" and "upper class".

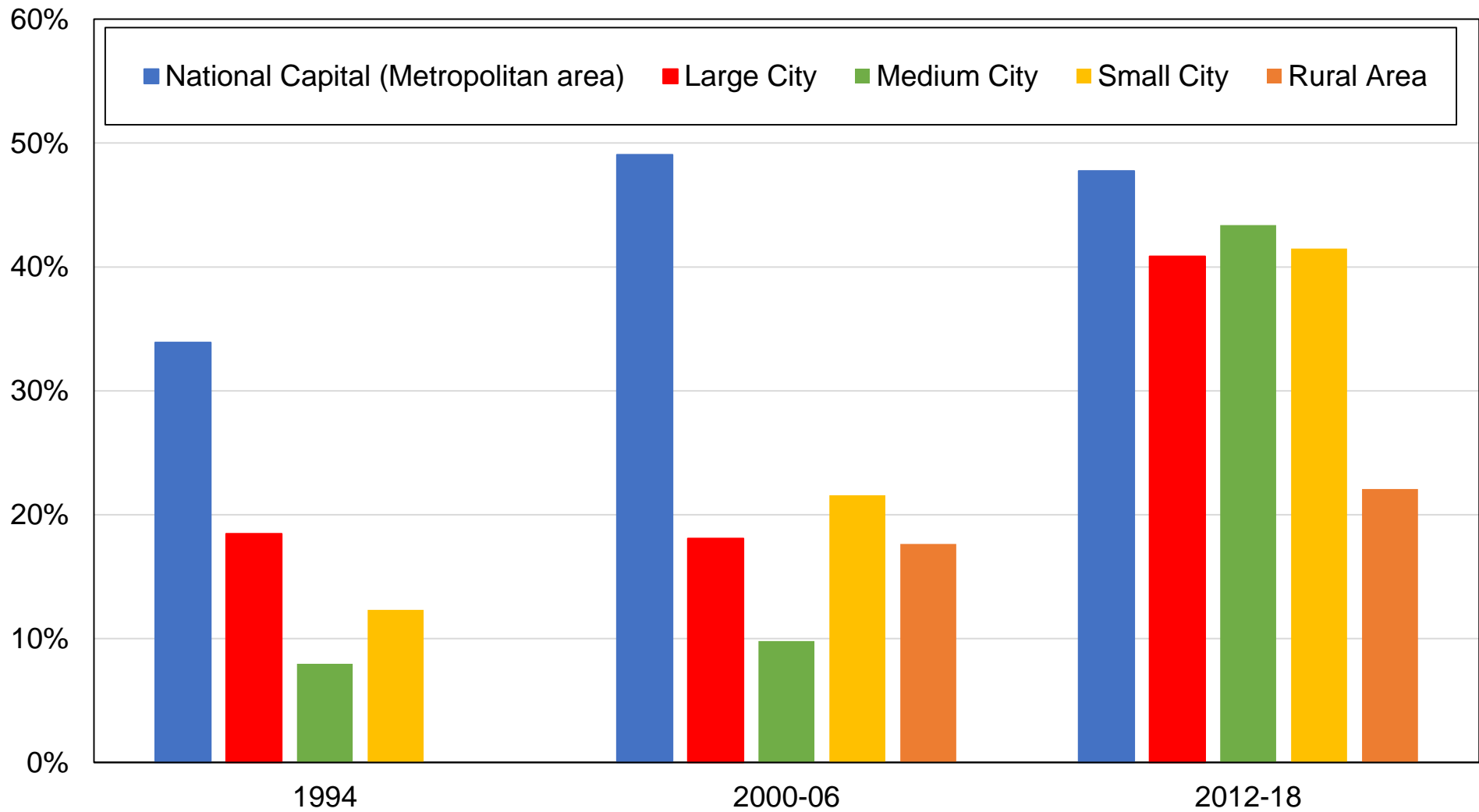
Figure EB14 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by location



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

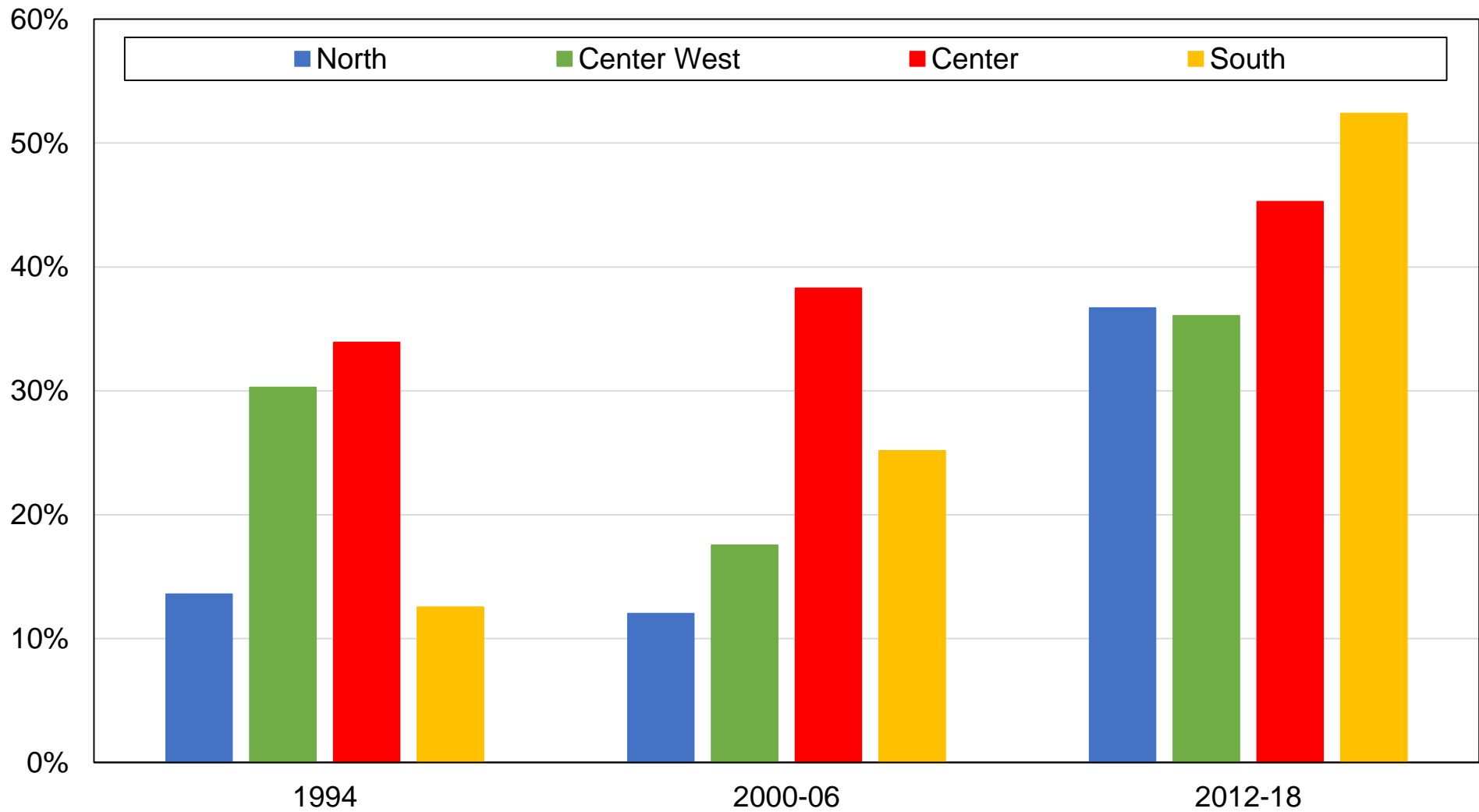
Figure EB15 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by location size



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

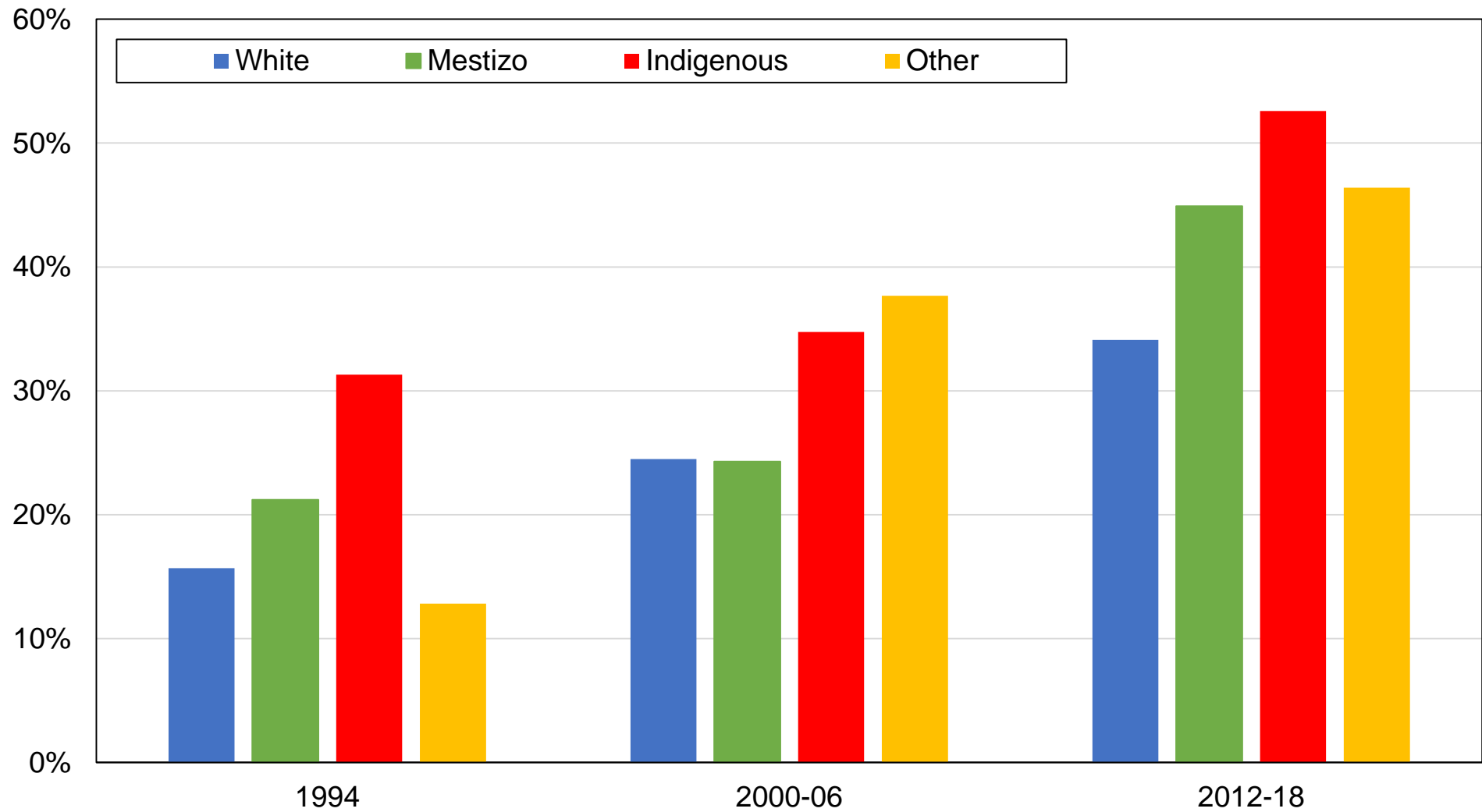
Figure EB16 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by region



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

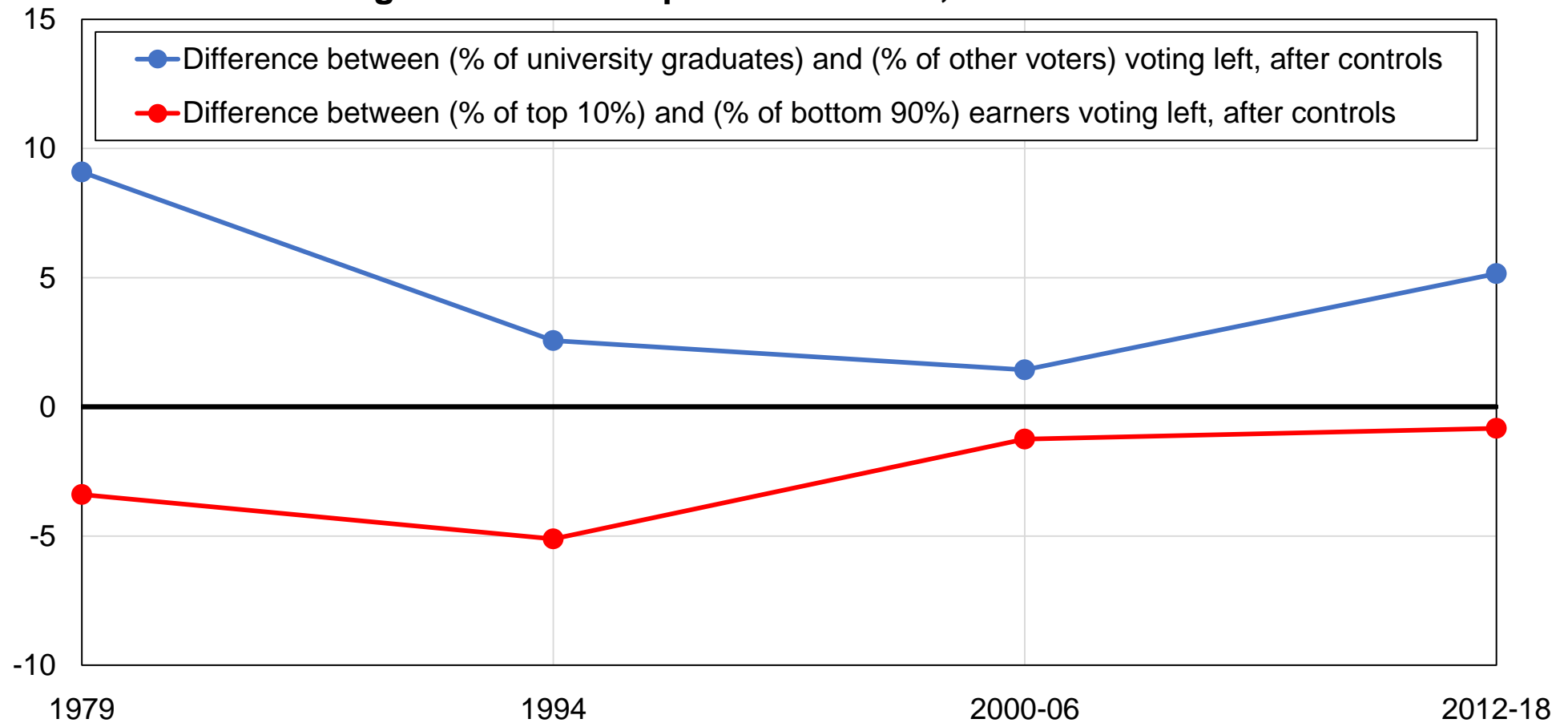
Figure EB17 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left by ethnicity



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

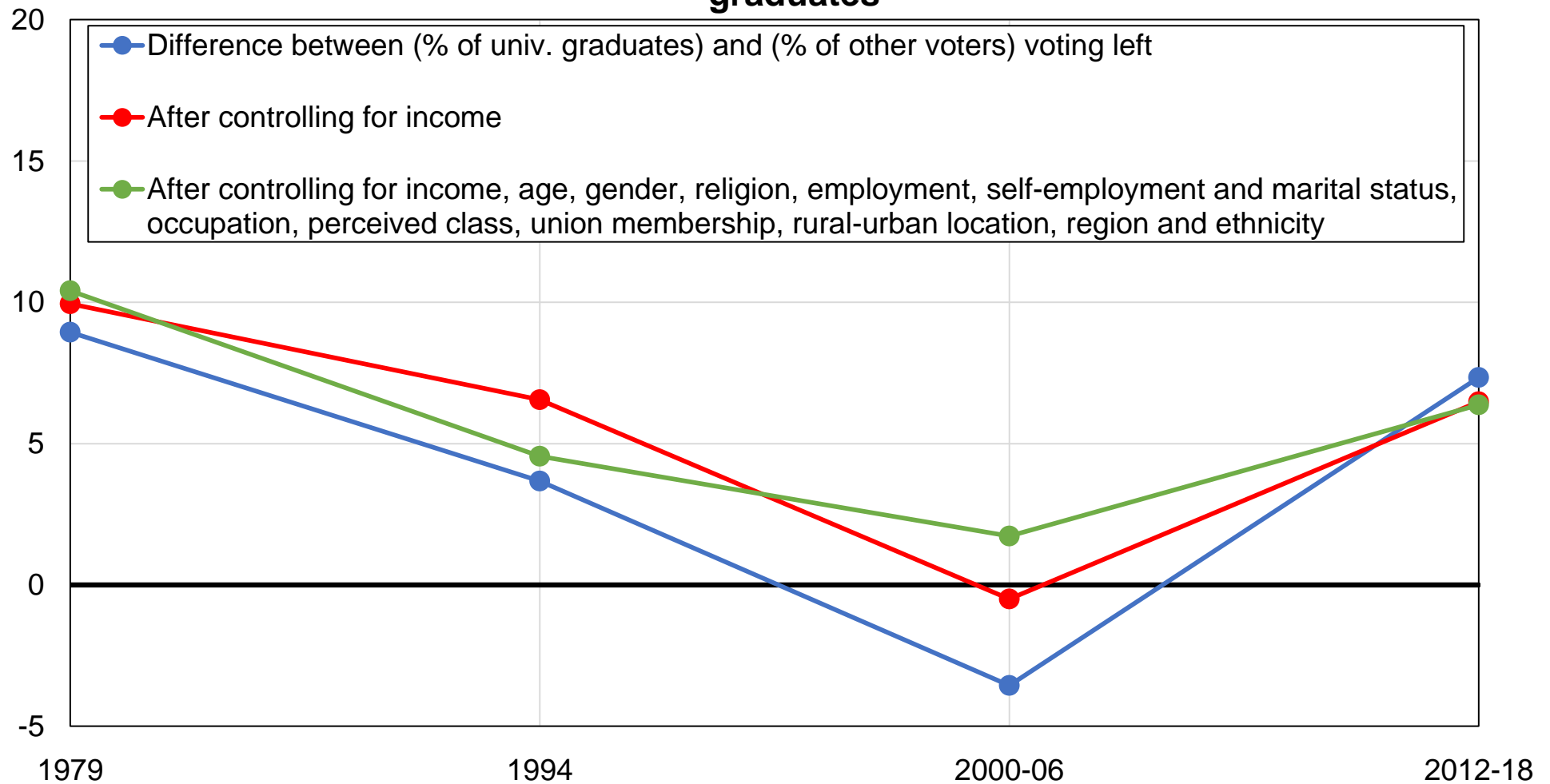
Figure EB18 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among university graduates and top-income voters, after controls



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, after controlling for age, gender, religion, employment, self-employment and marital status, occupation, perceived class, union membership, rural-urban location, region and ethnicity.

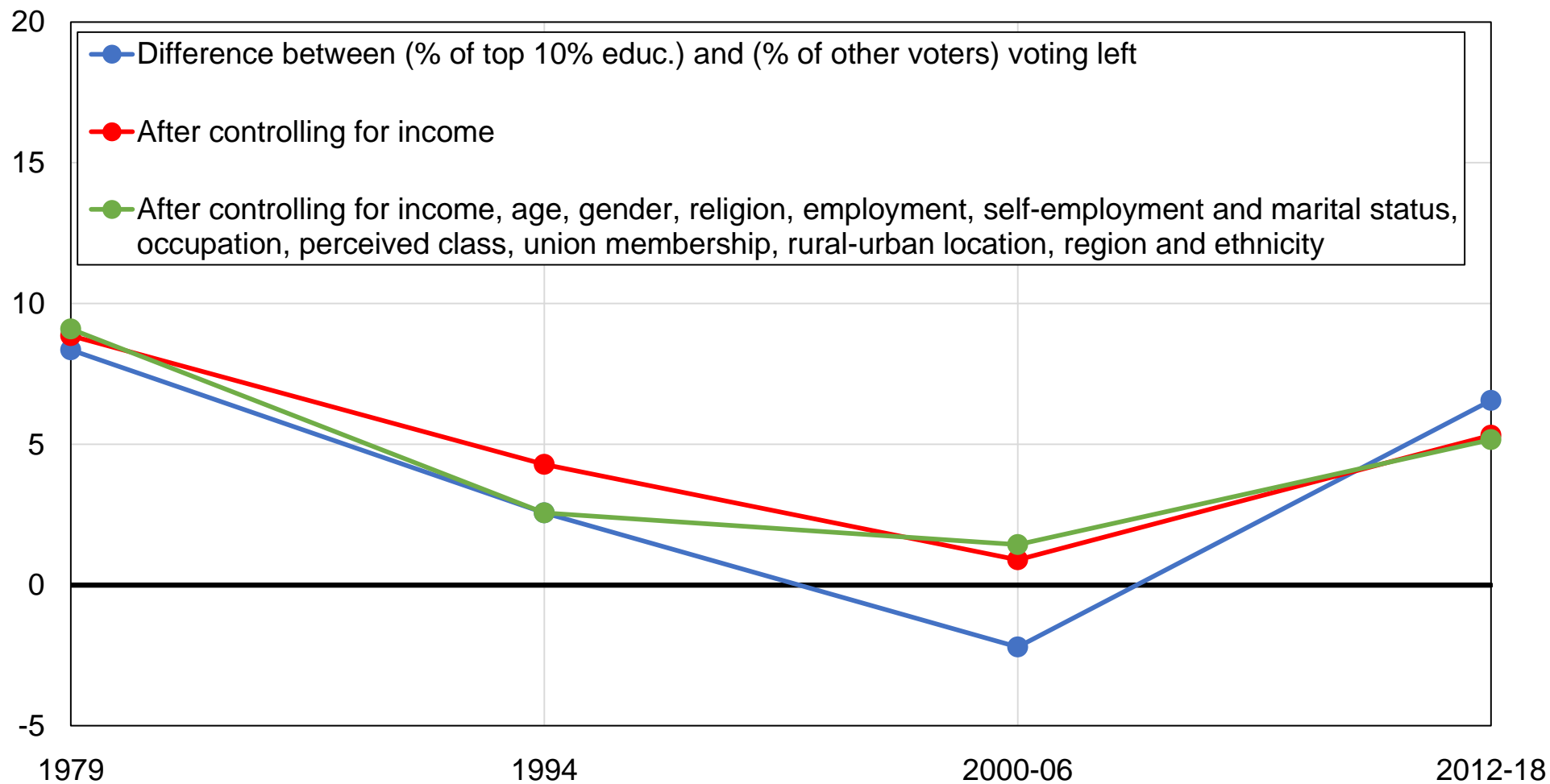
Figure EB19 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among university graduates



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

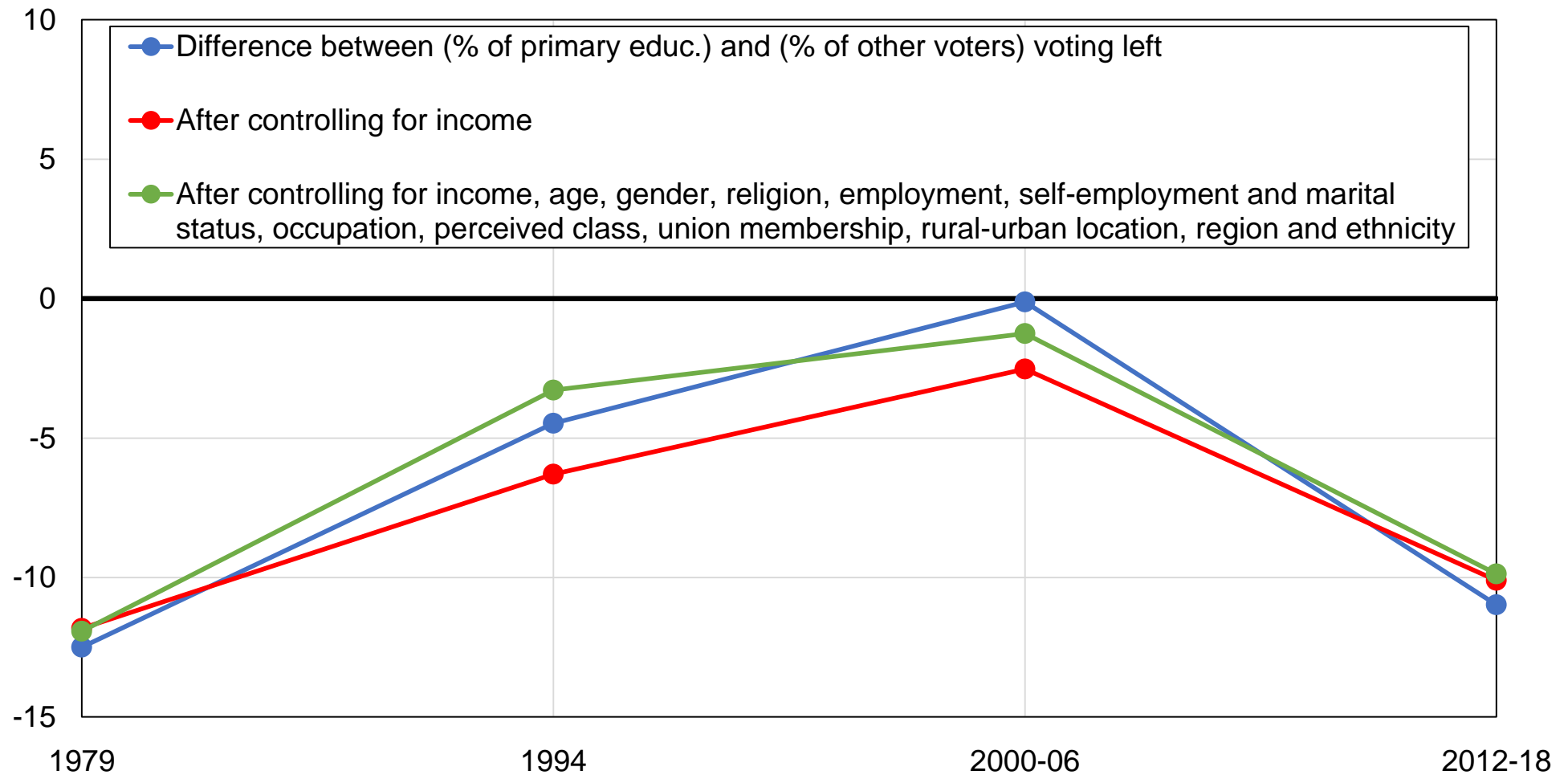
Figure EB20 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican 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 left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

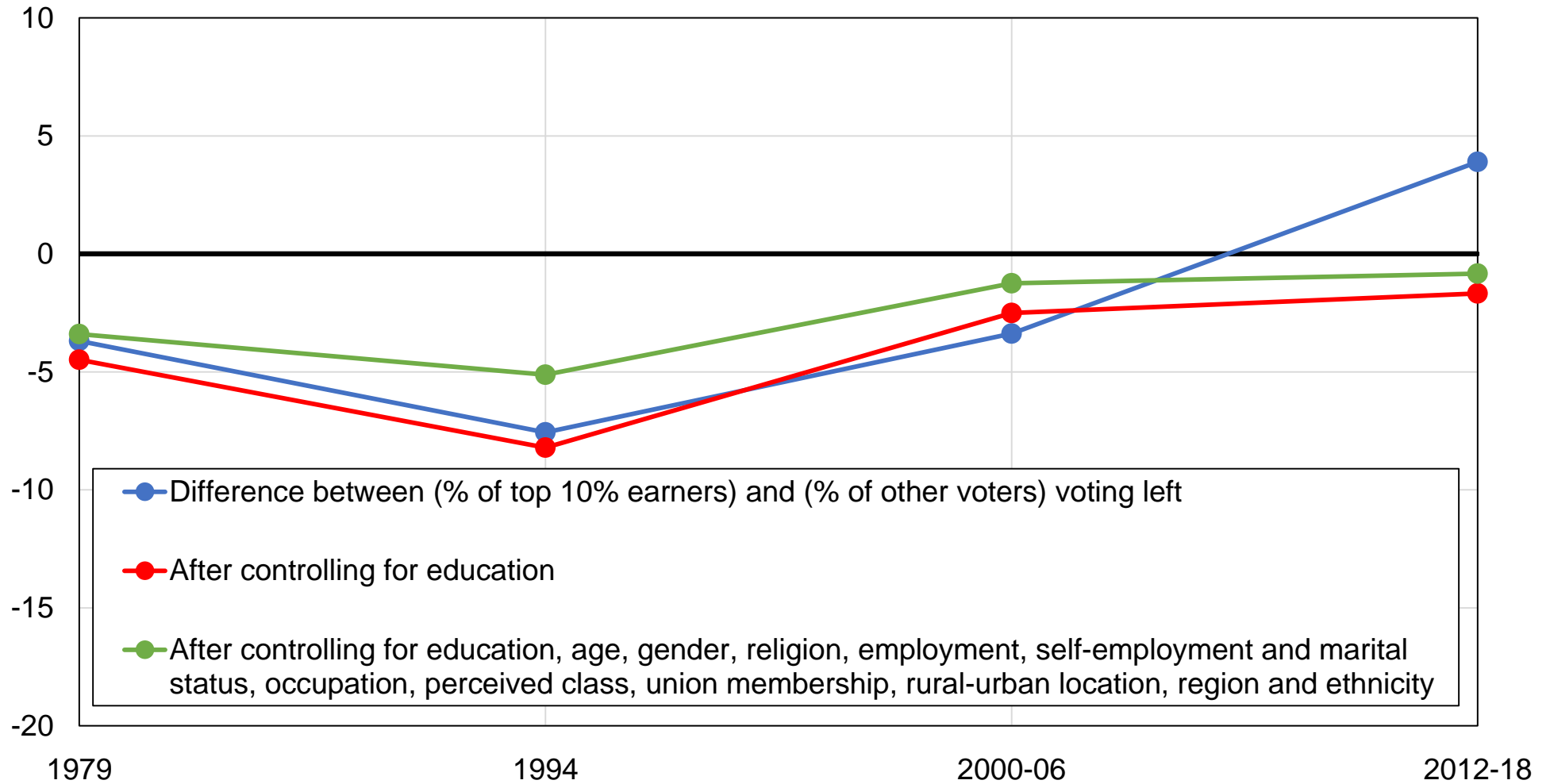
Figure EB21 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among primary-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

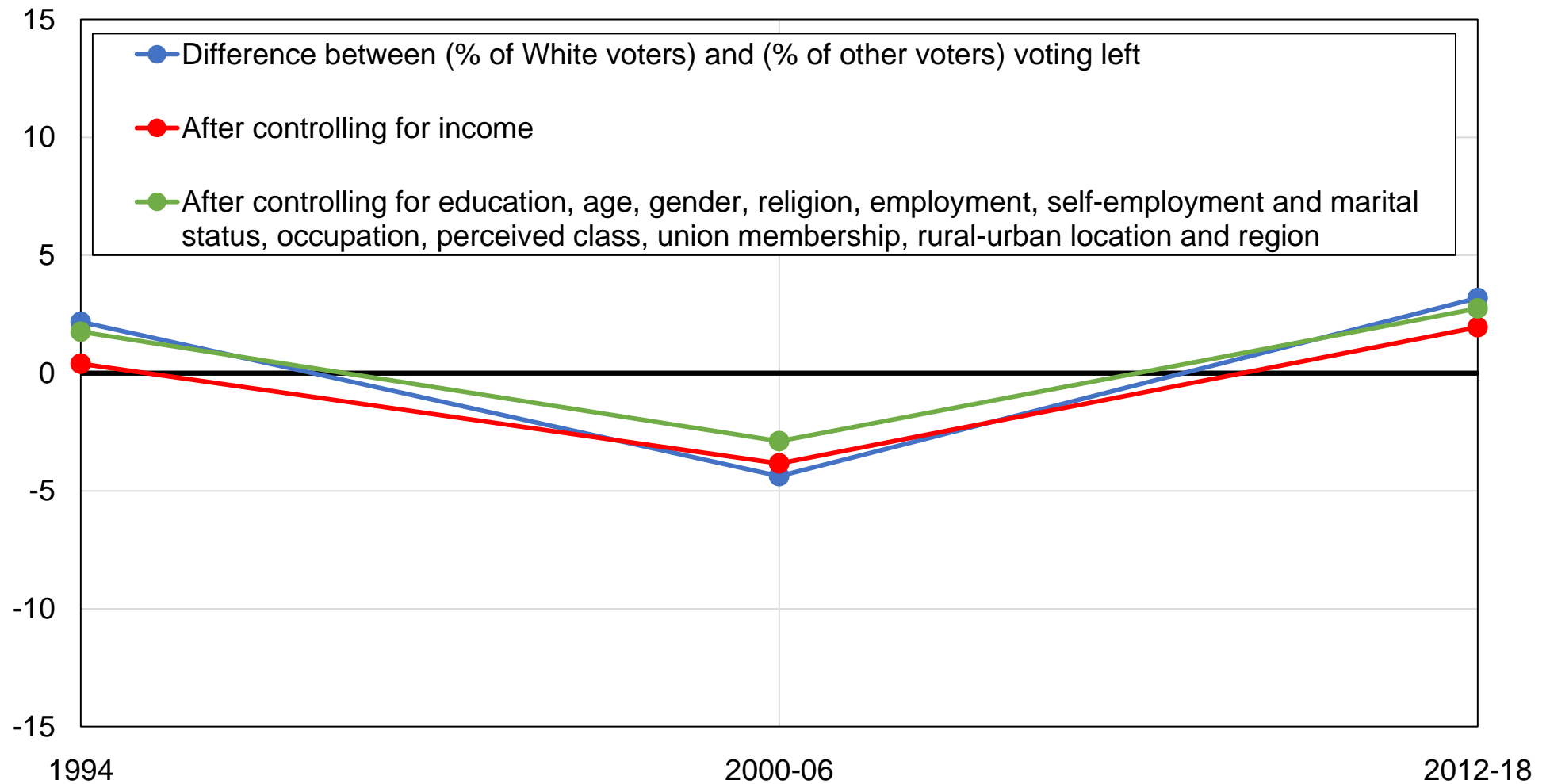
Figure EB22 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among top 10% earners



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

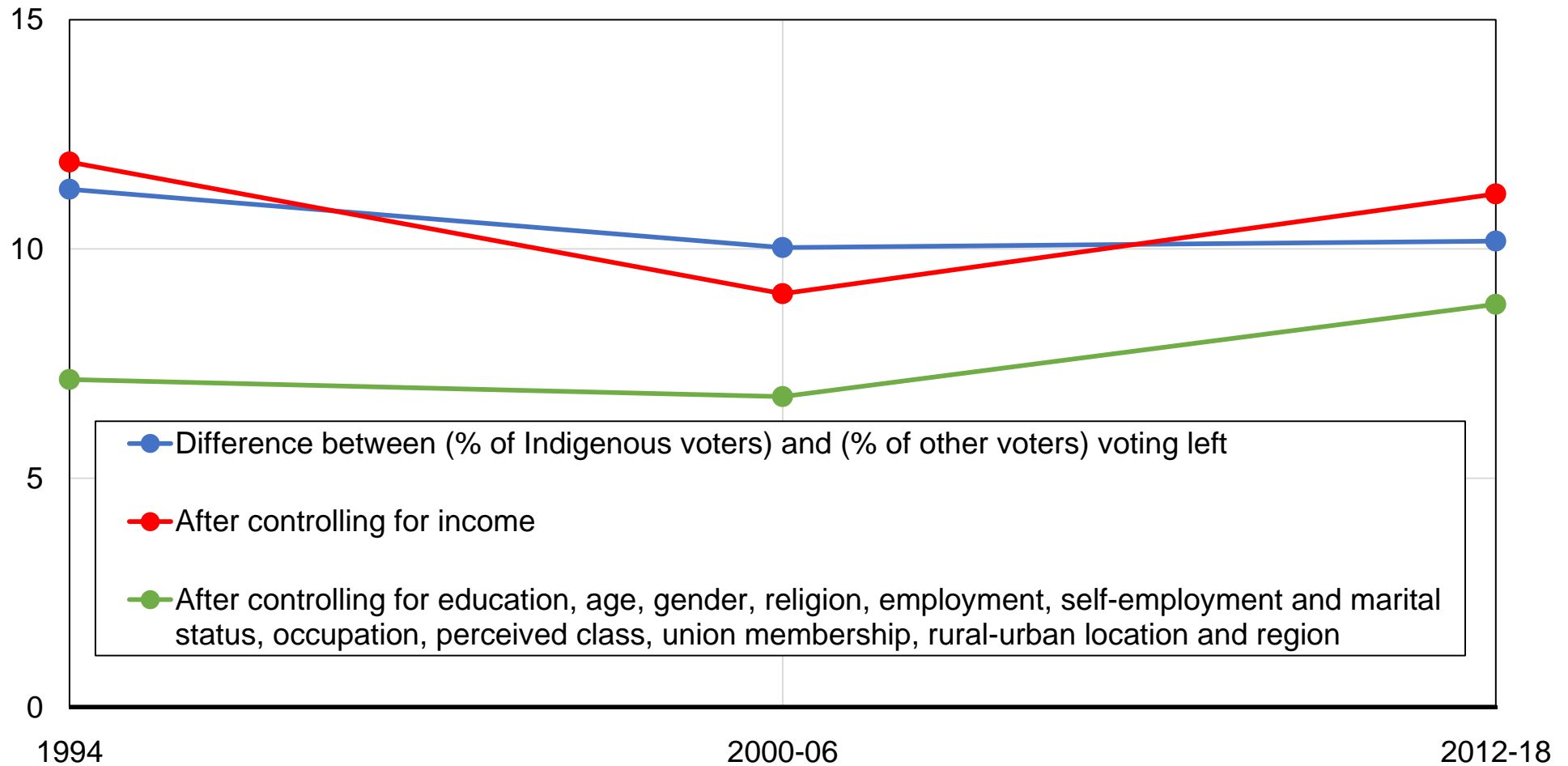
Figure EB23 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among White voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of White voters and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

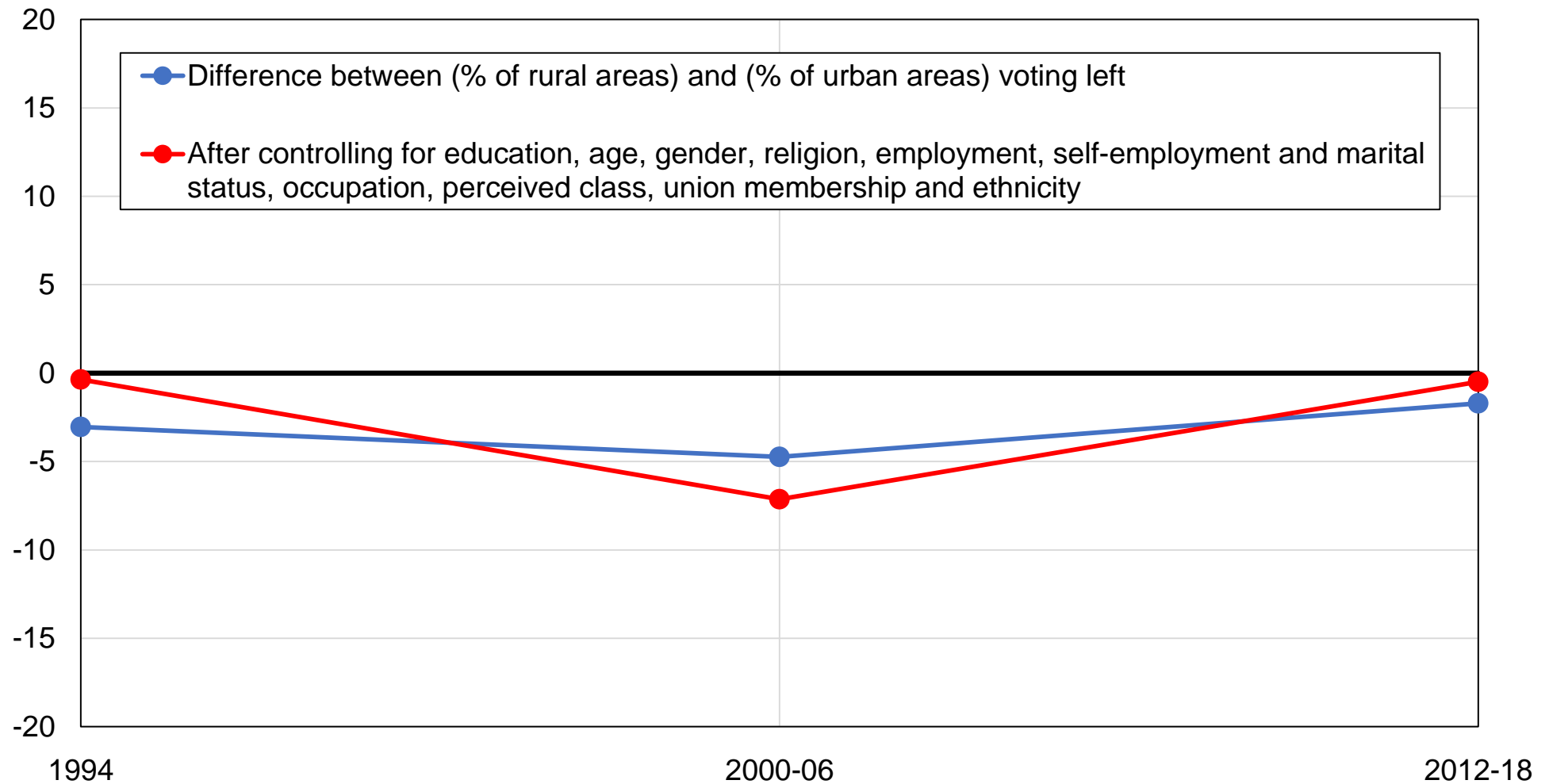
Figure EB24 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among Indigenous voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Indigenous voters and the share of other voters voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

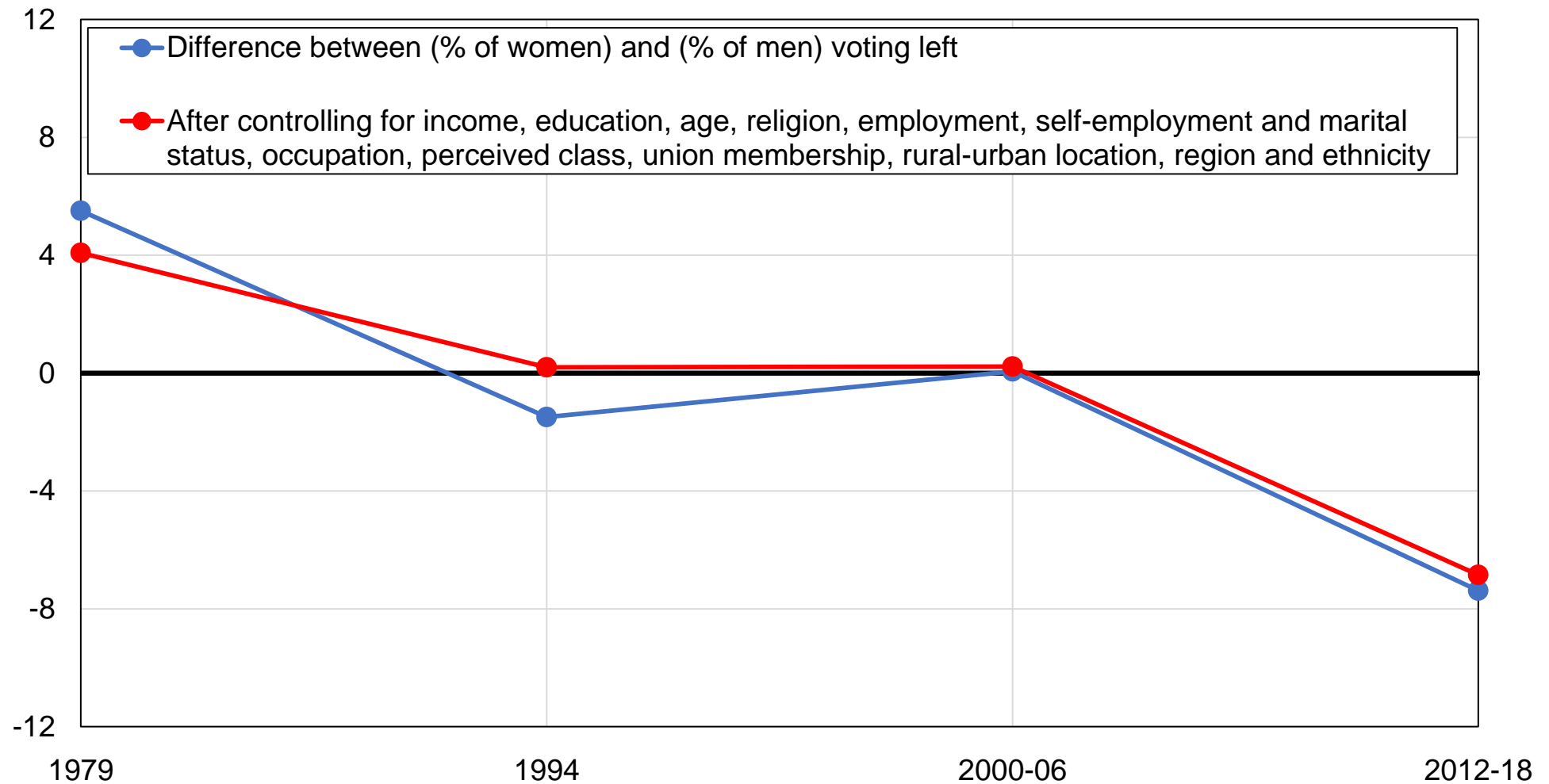
Figure EB25 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among rural areas



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

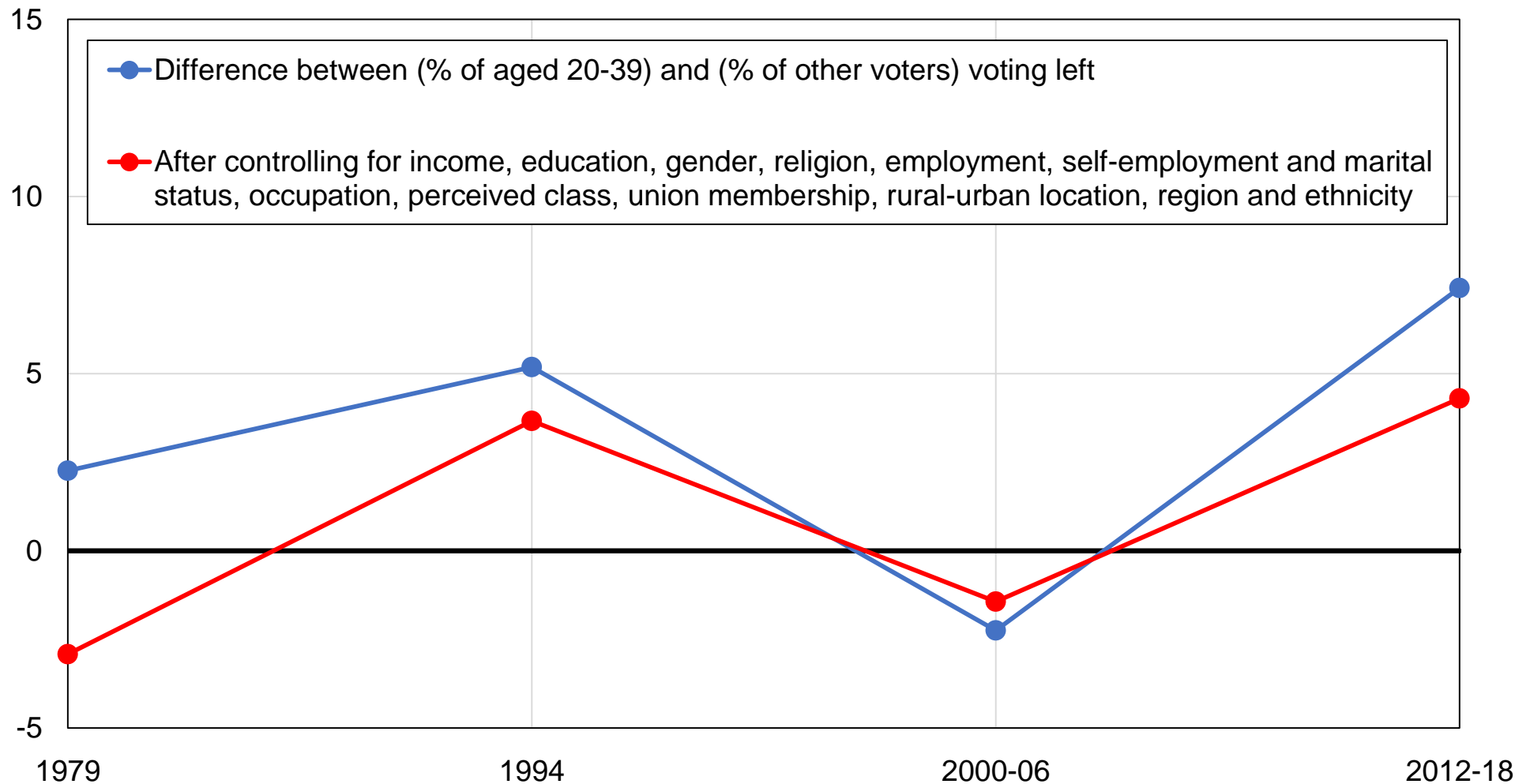
Figure EB26 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among women



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

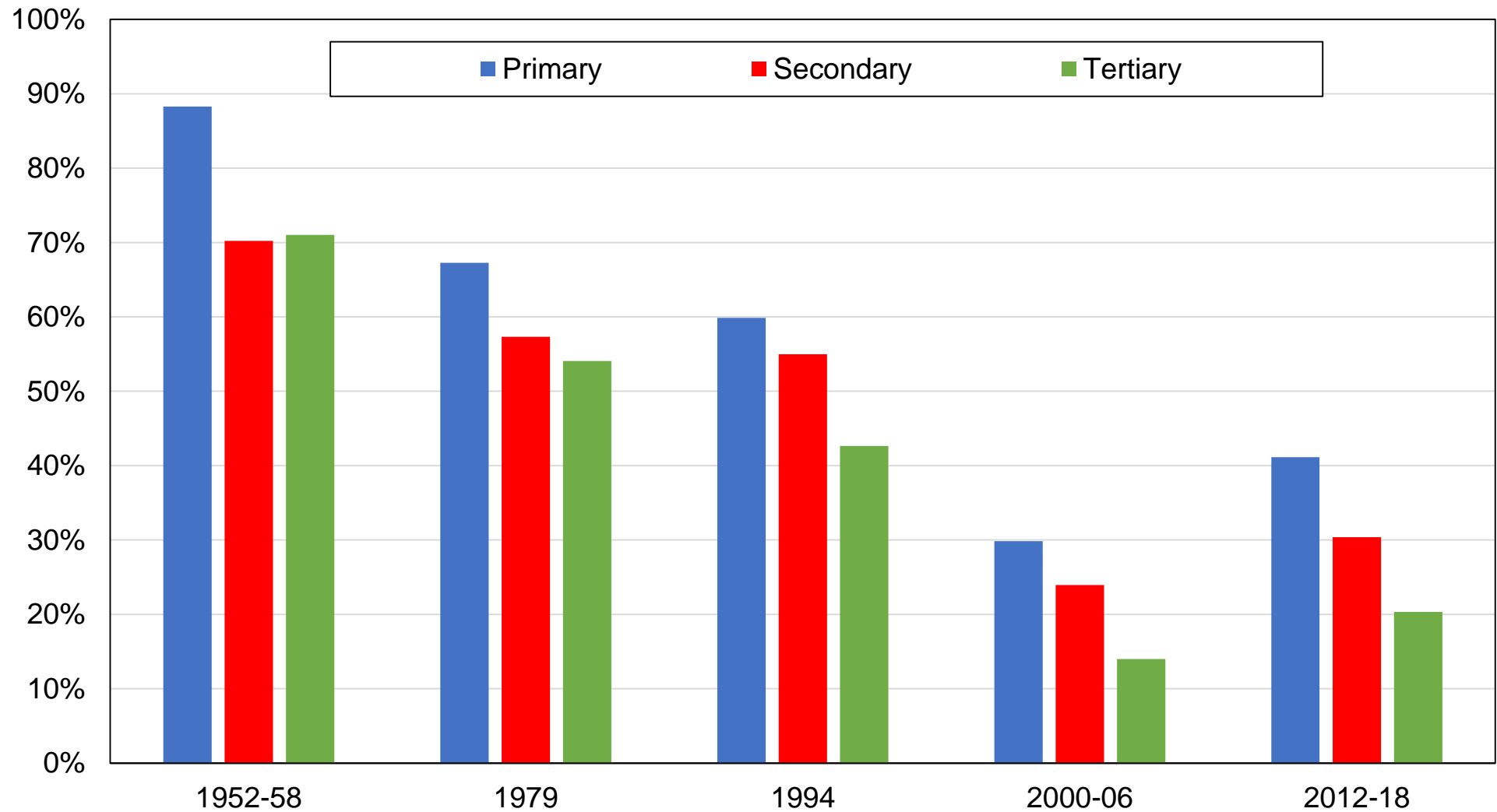
Figure EB27 - Vote for PRD / Morena / Other left among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Mexican 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 left-wing parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

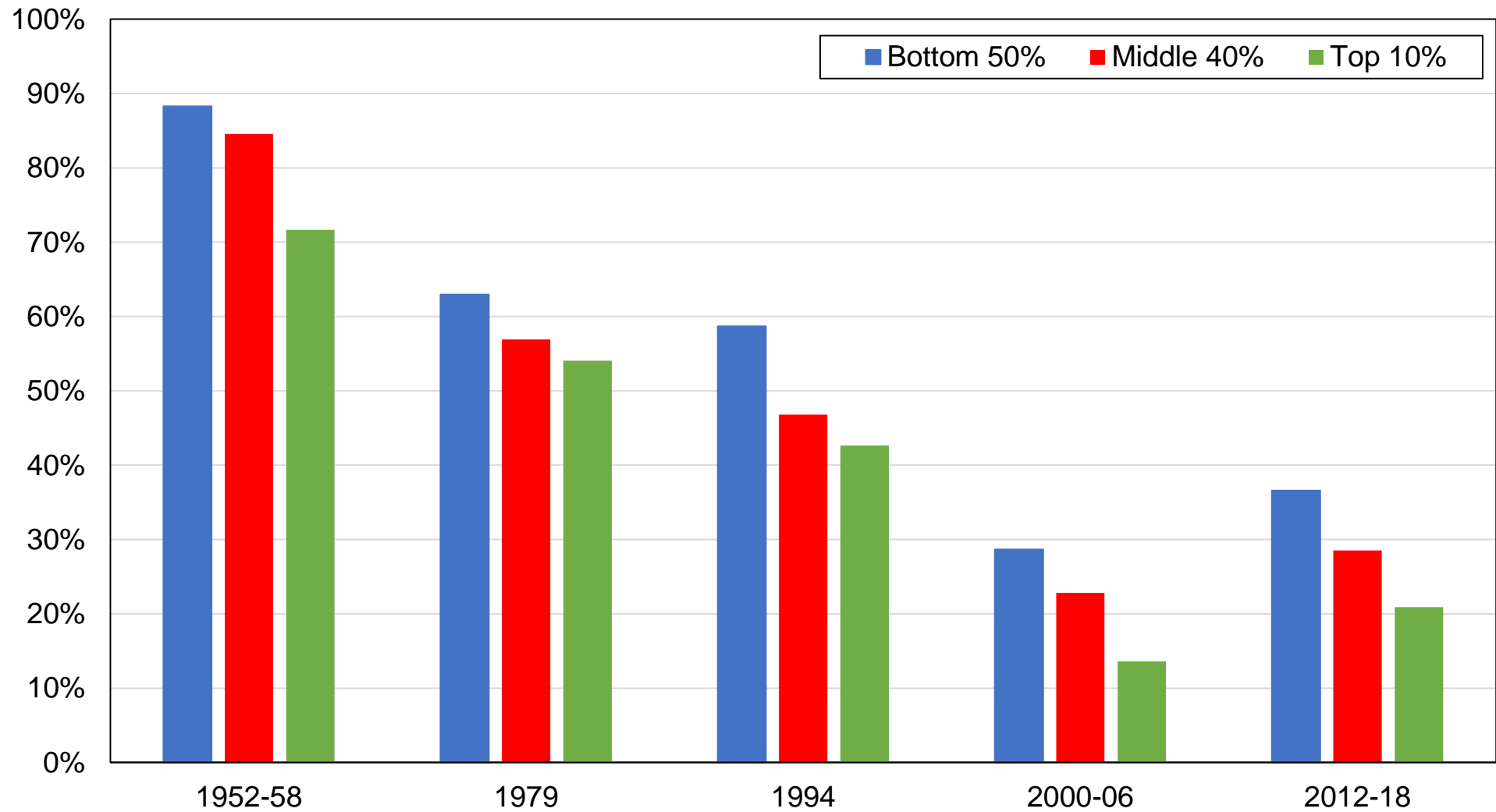
Figure EC1 - Vote for PRI by education level



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

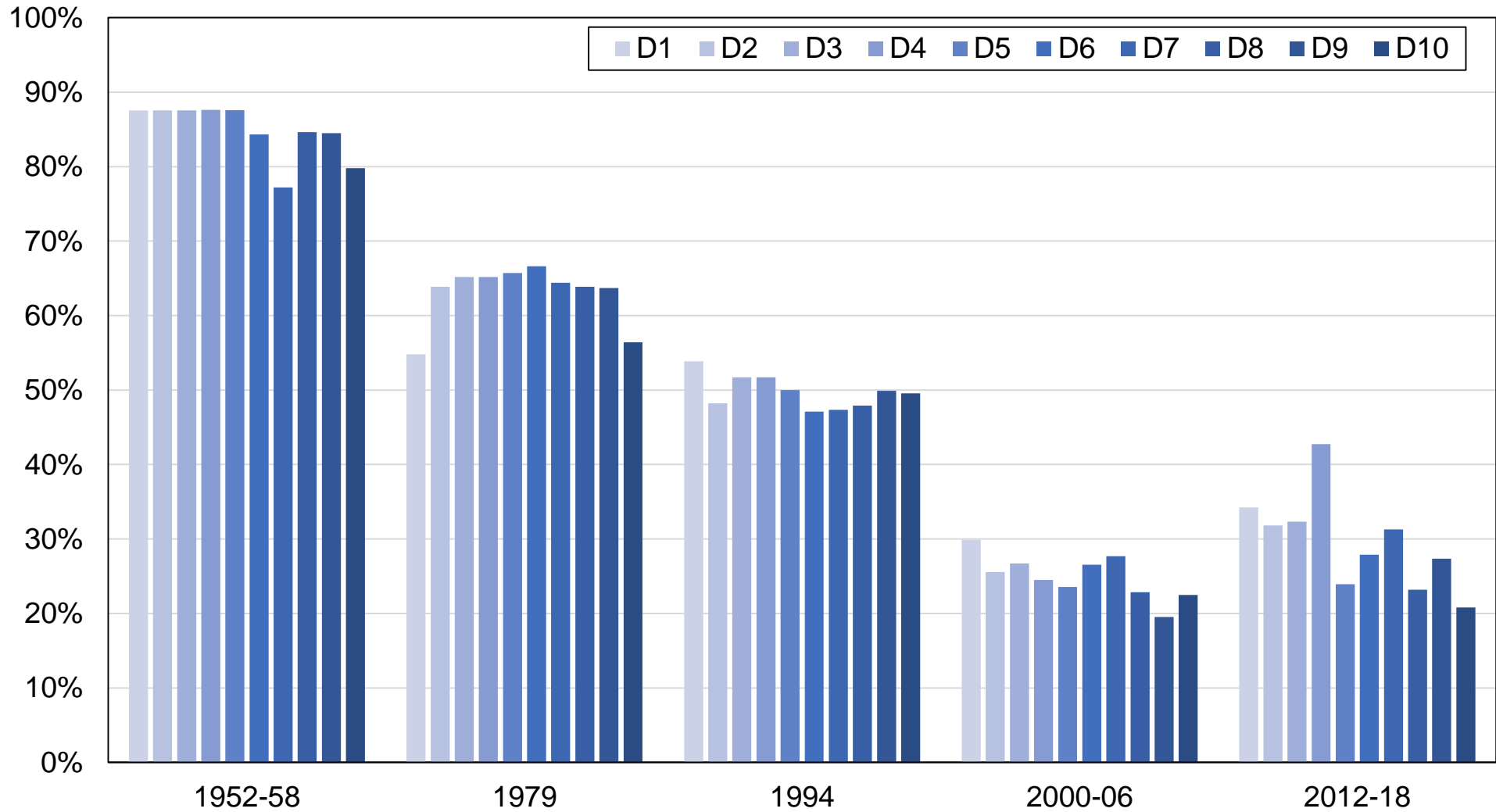
Figure EC2 - Vote for PRI by education group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

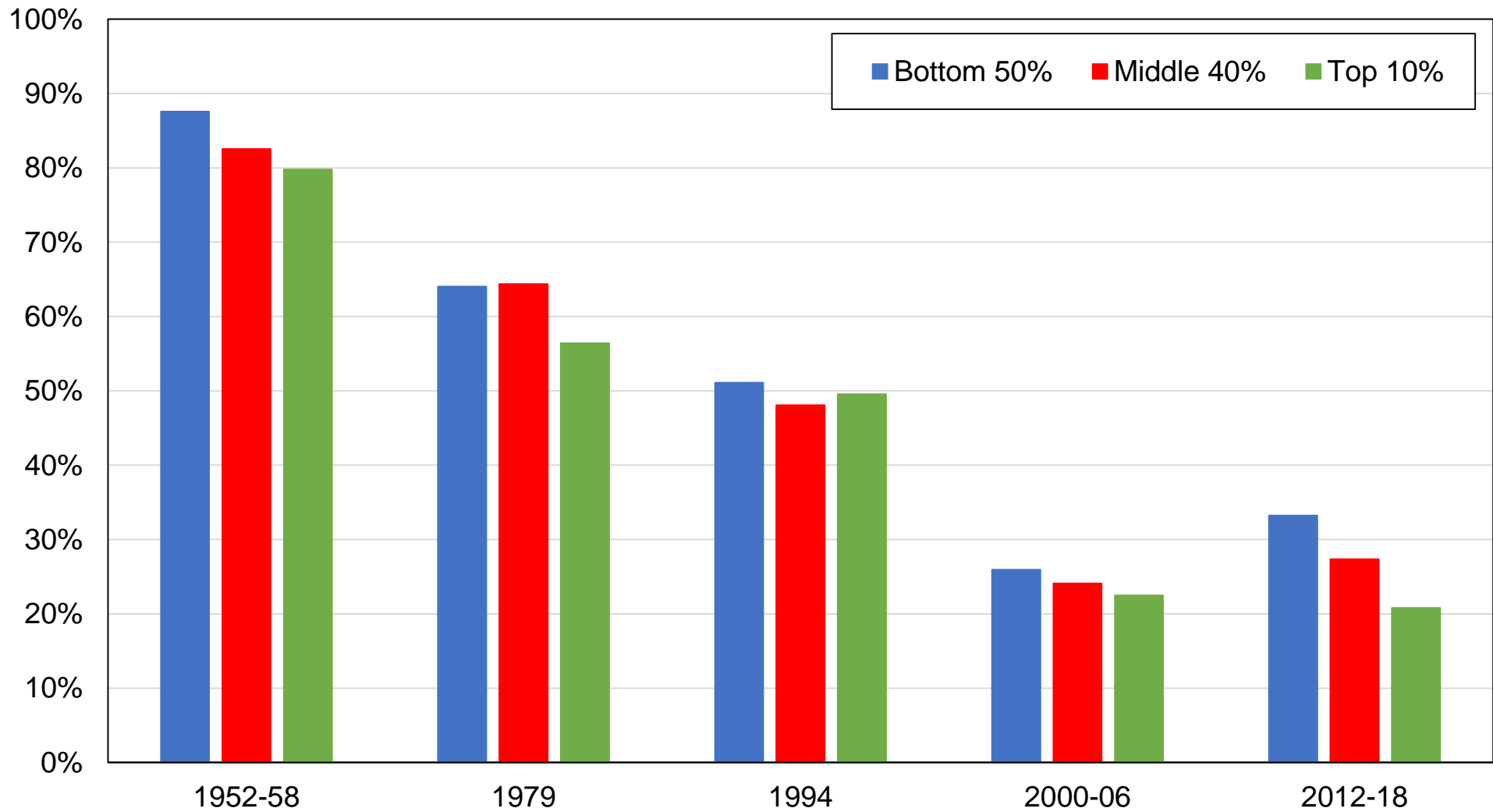
Figure EC3 - Vote for PRI by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

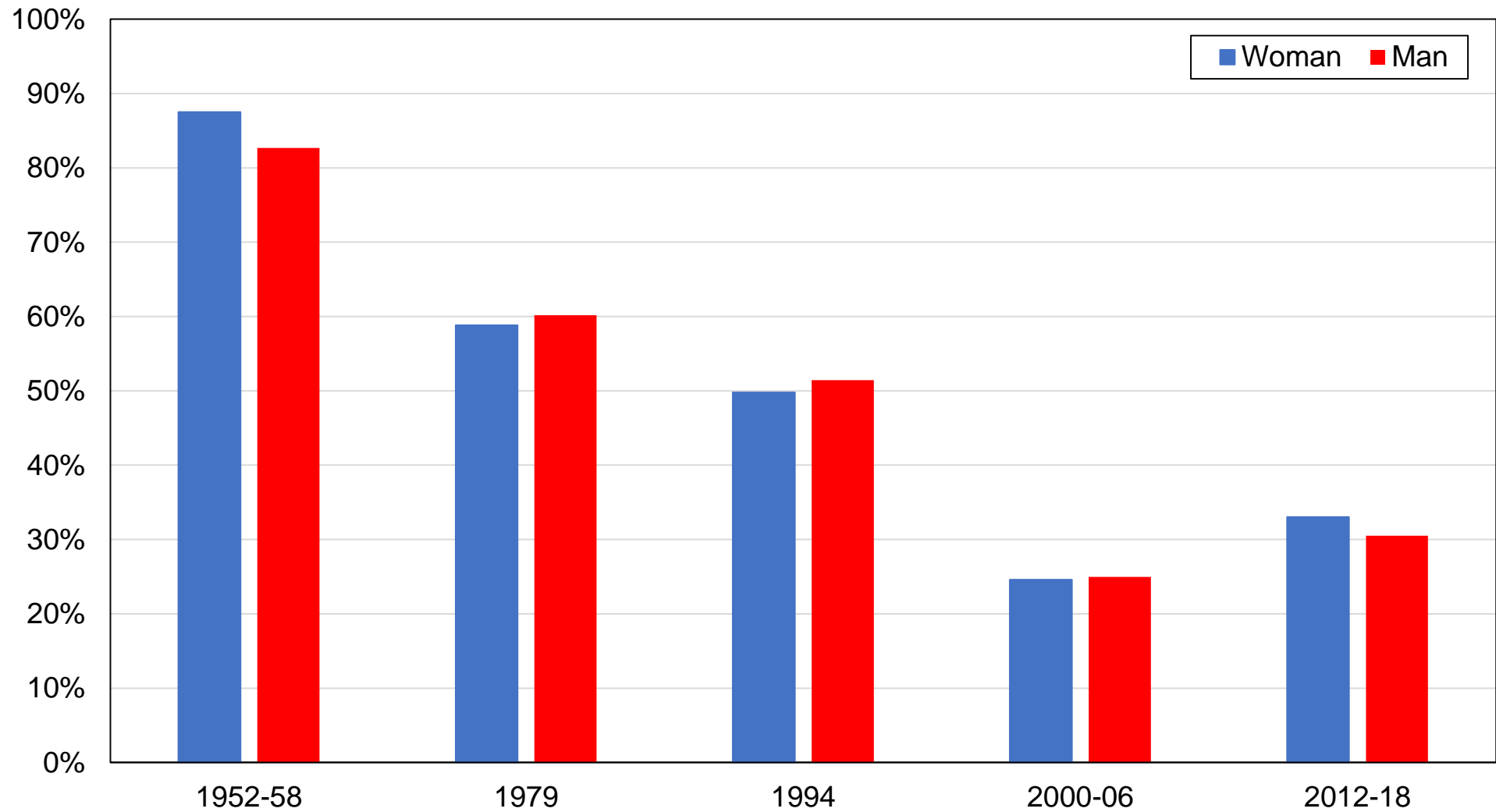
Figure EC4 - Vote for PRI by income group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

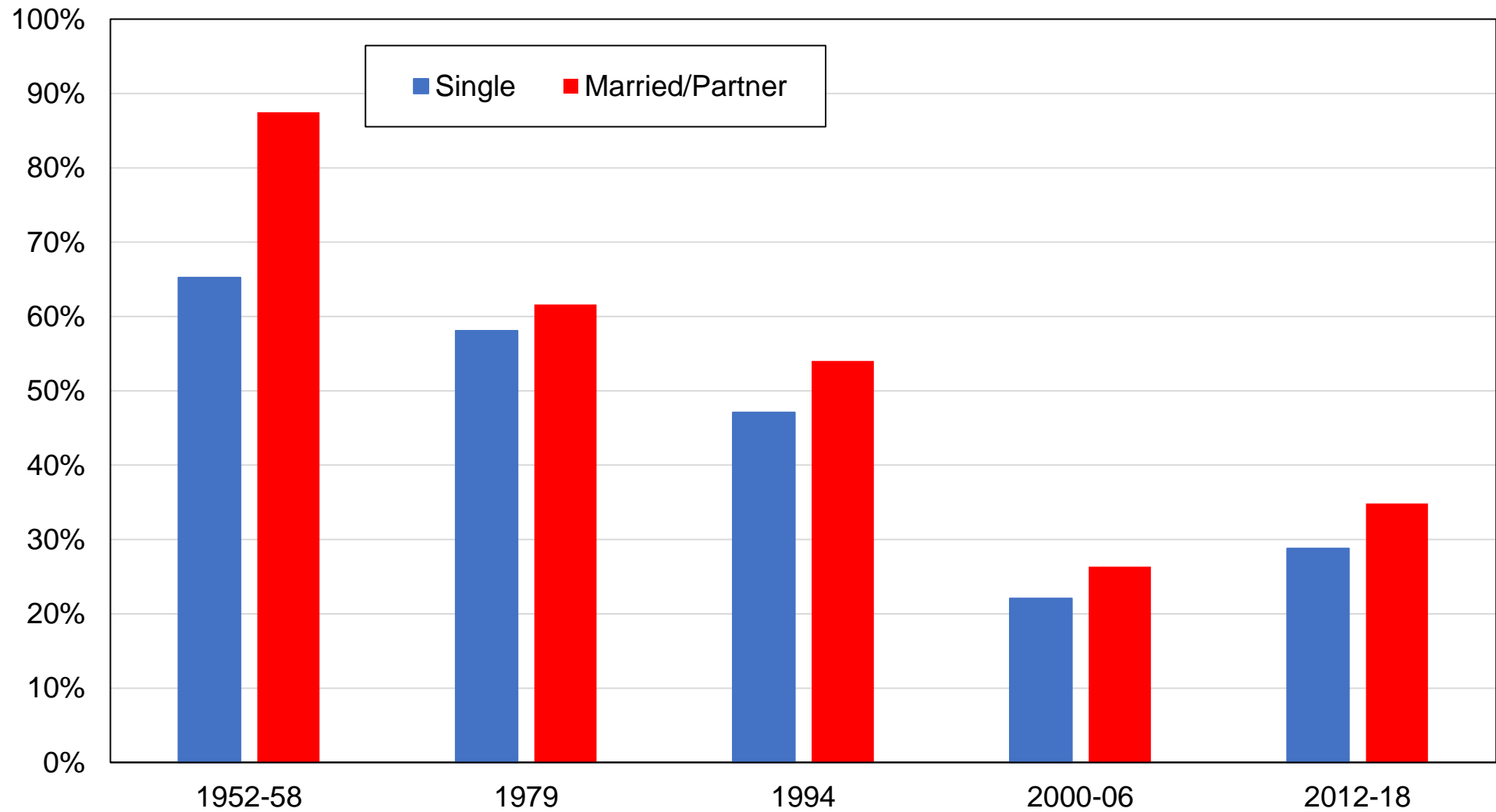
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PRI by income group.

Figure EC5 - Vote for PRI by gender



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

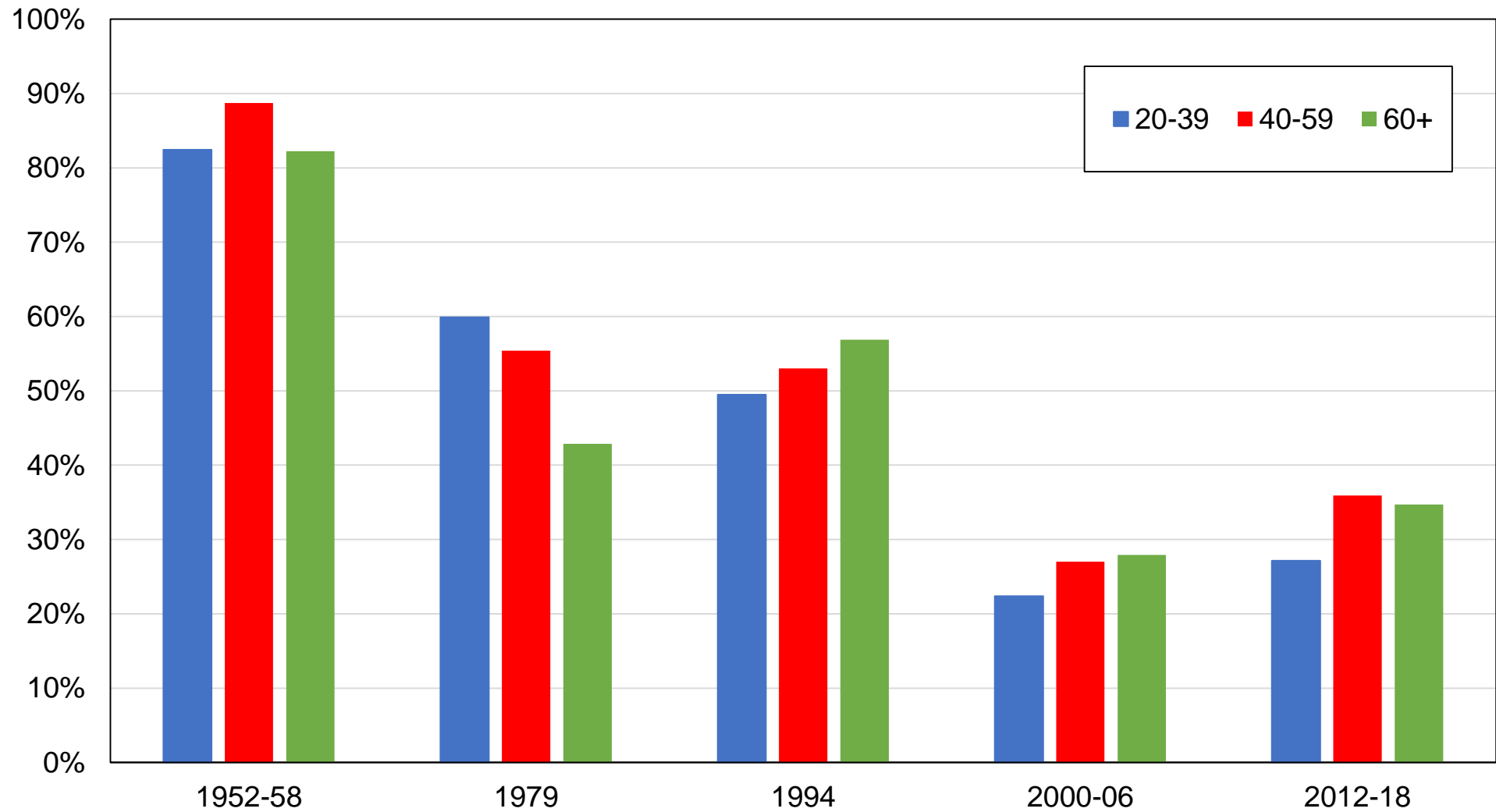
Figure EC6 - Vote for PRI by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

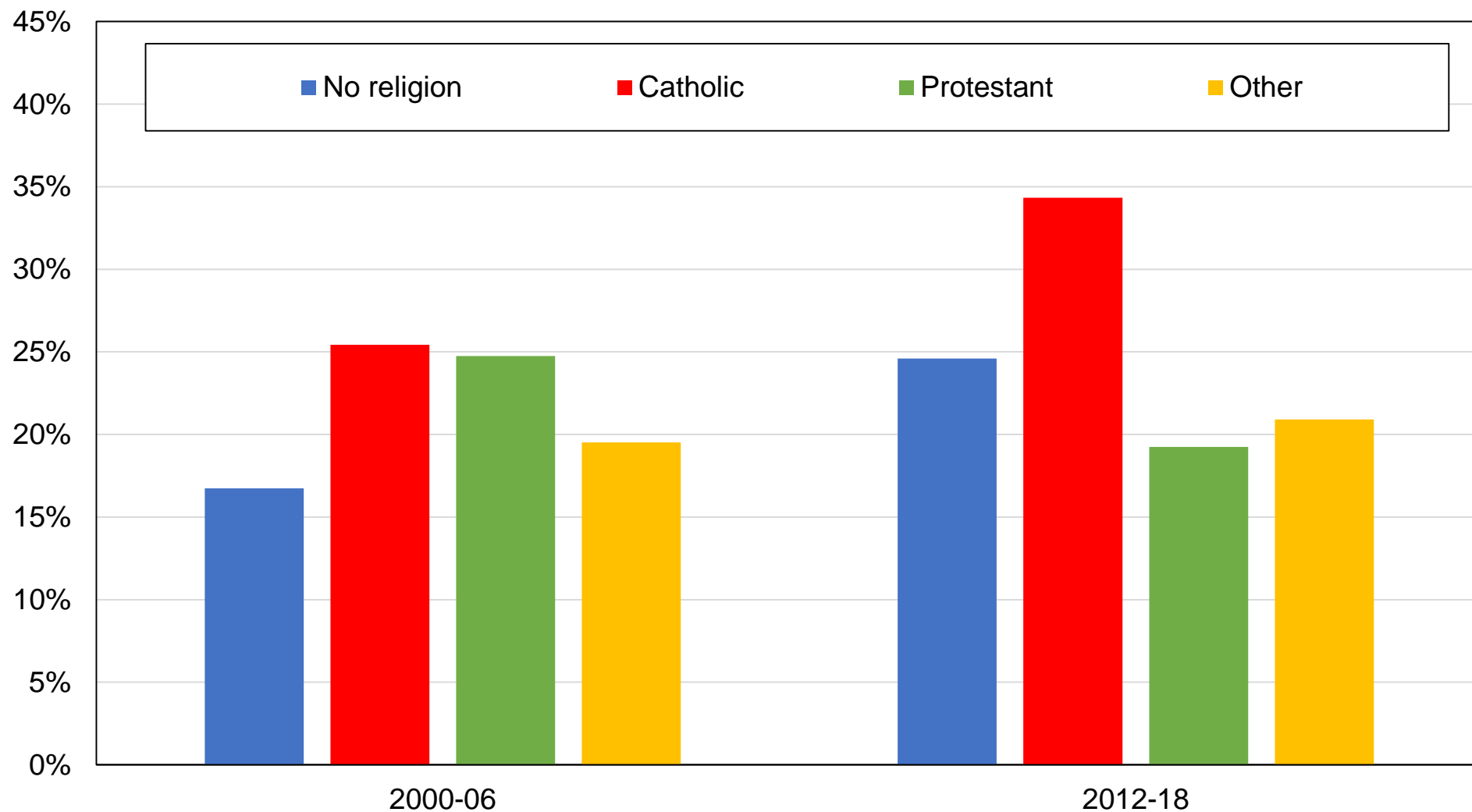
Figure EC7 - Vote for PRI by age group, 1970-2018



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

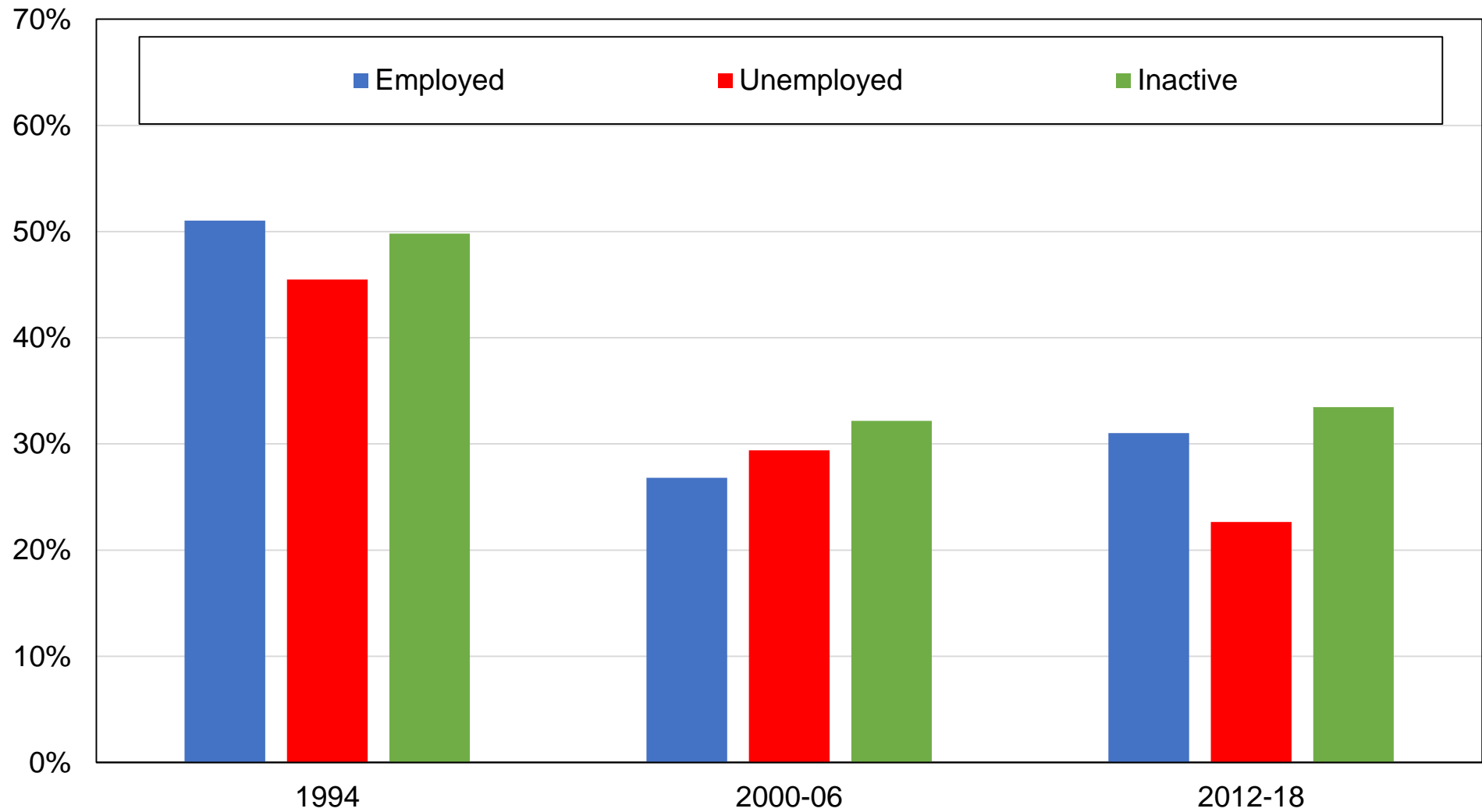
Figure EC8 - Vote for PRI by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

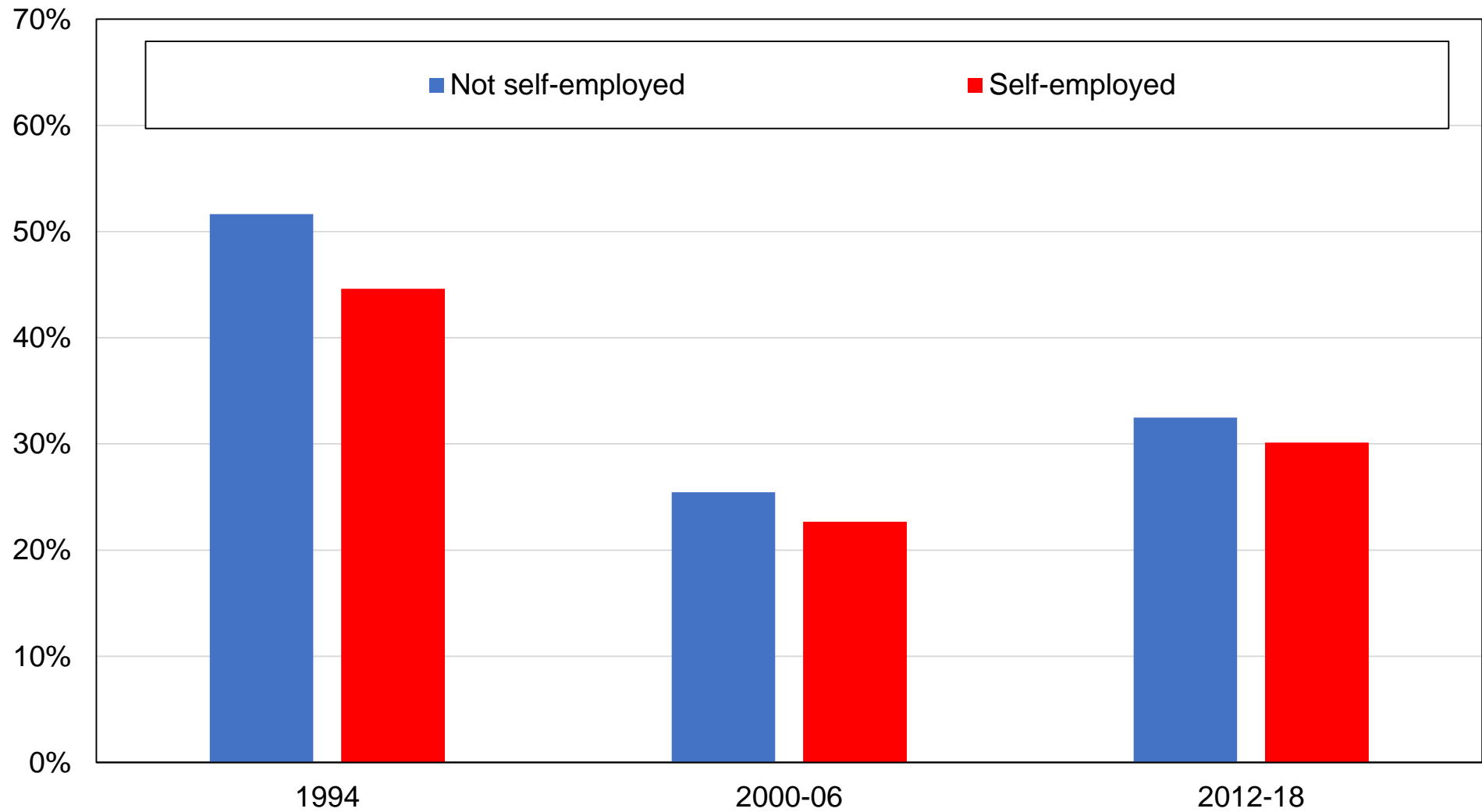
Figure EC9 - Vote for PRI by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

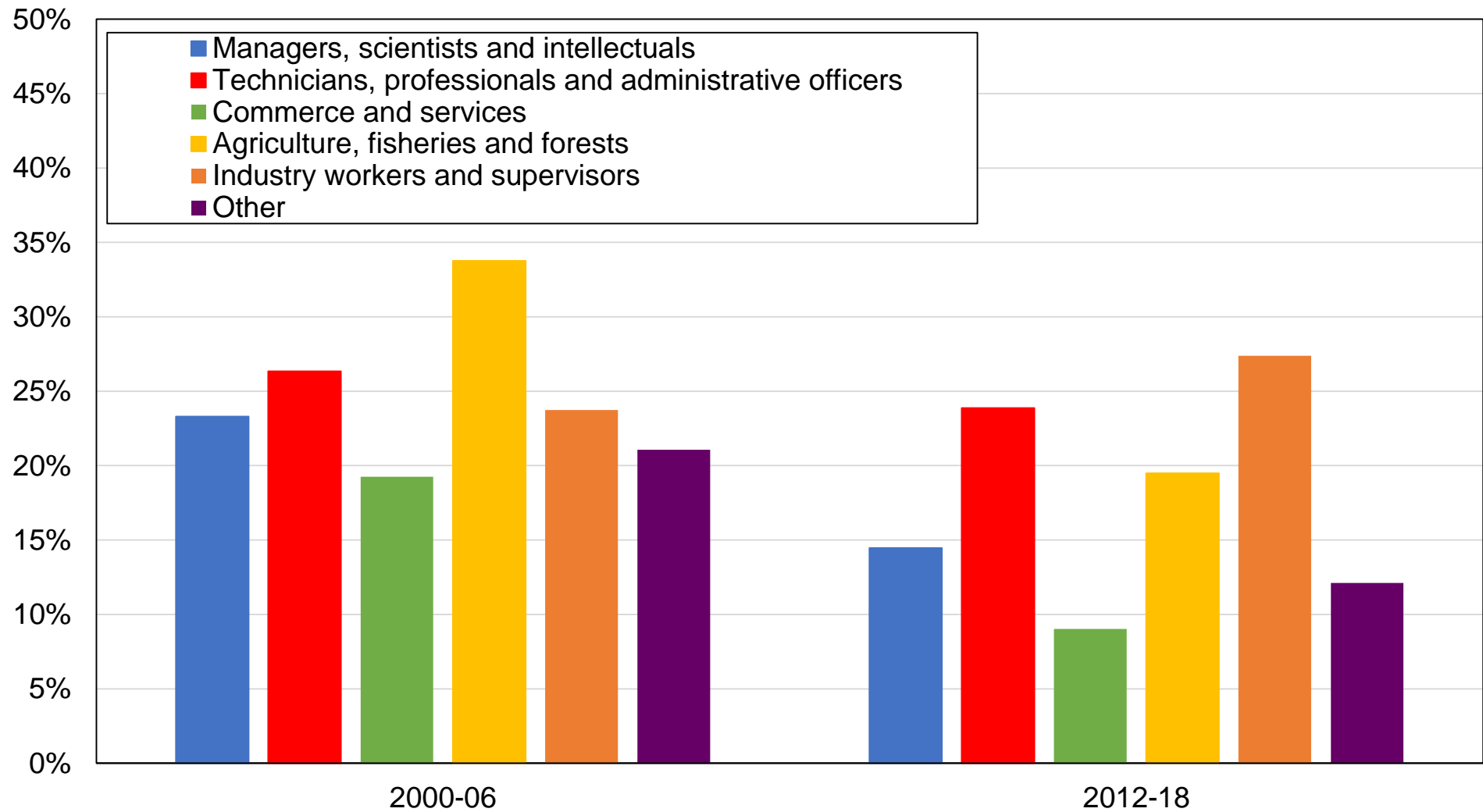
Figure EC10 - Vote for PRI by self-employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PRI by self-employment status.

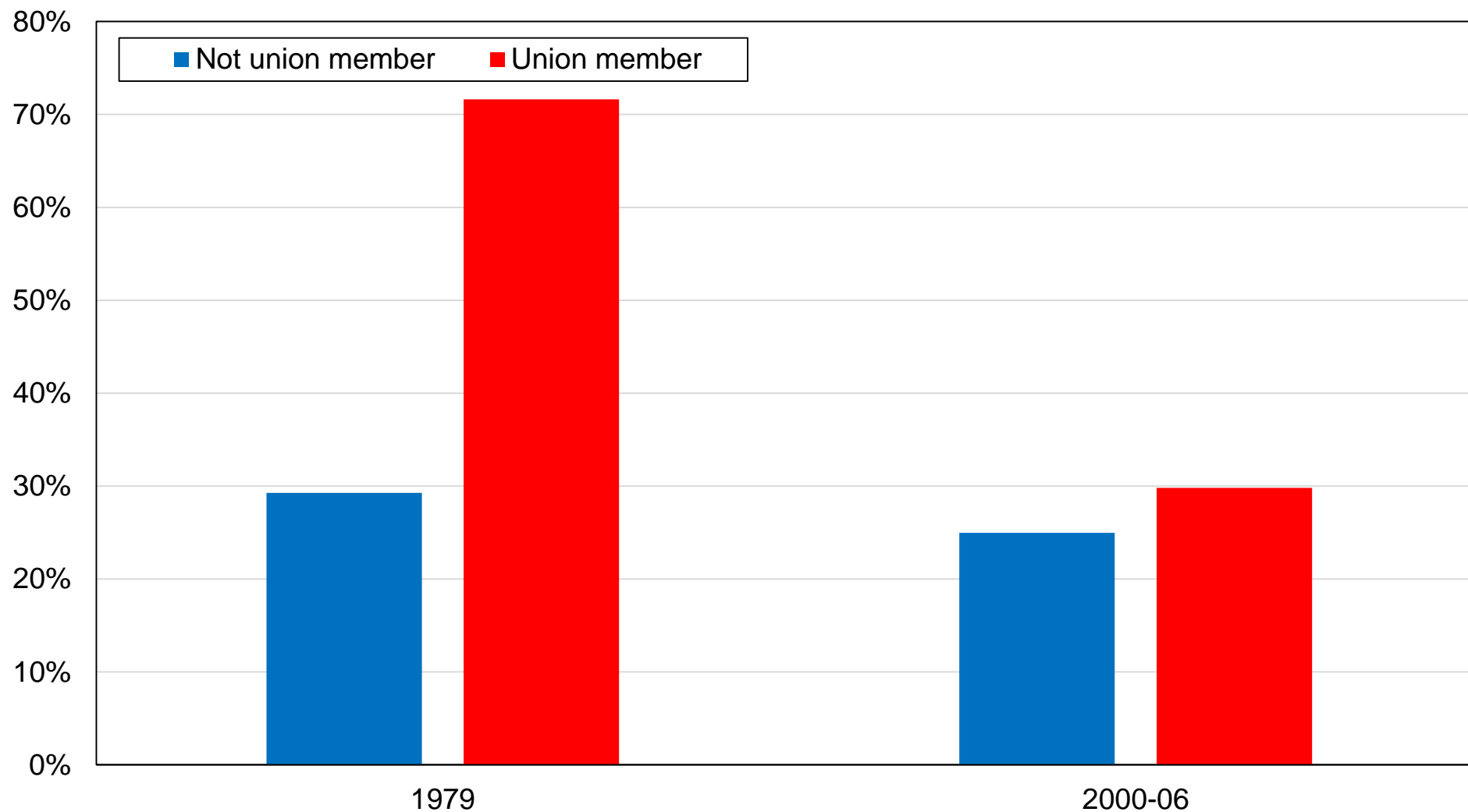
Figure EC11 - Vote for PRI by occupation



Source: authors' computations using using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

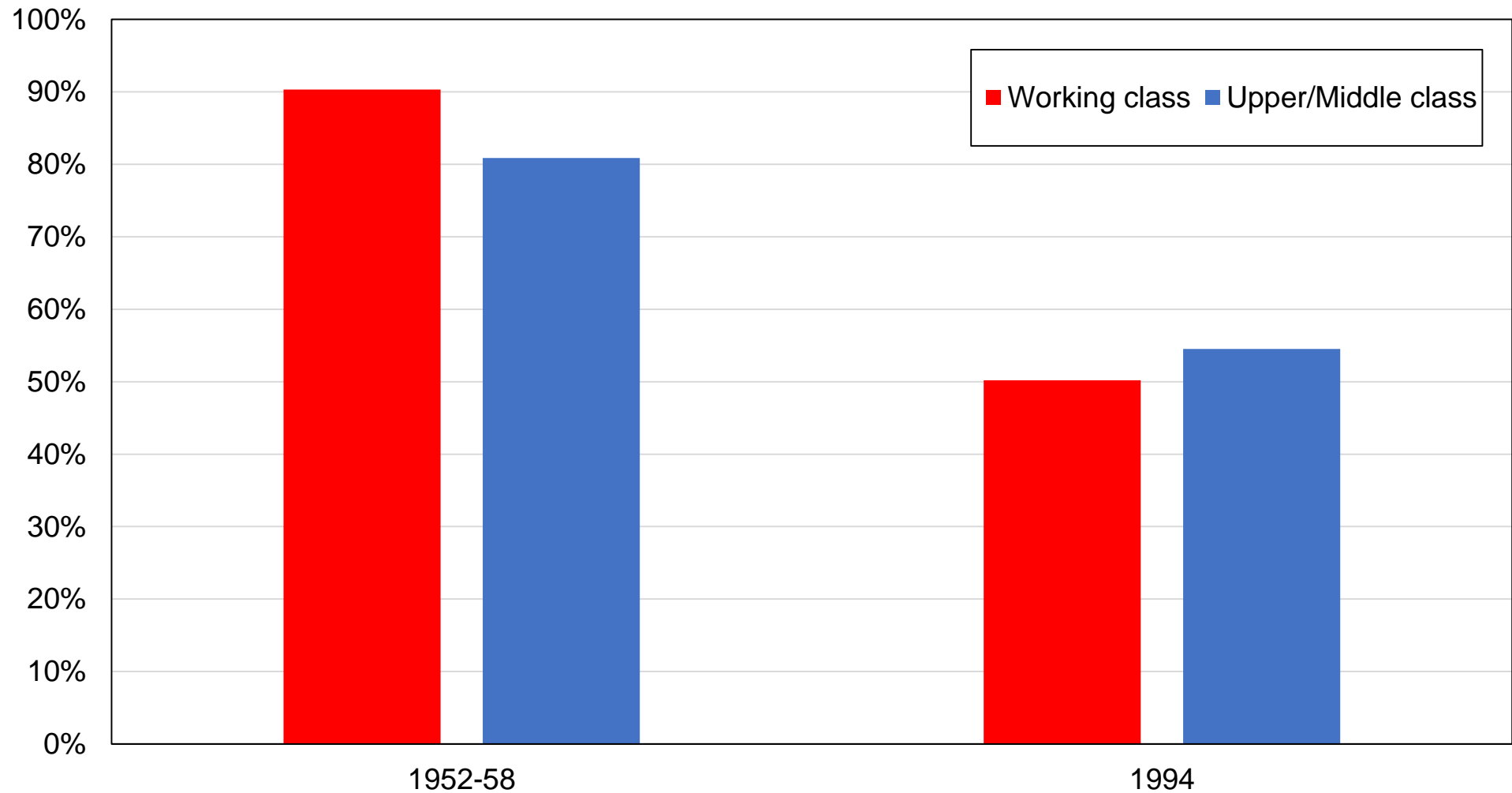
Figure EC12 - Vote for PRI by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

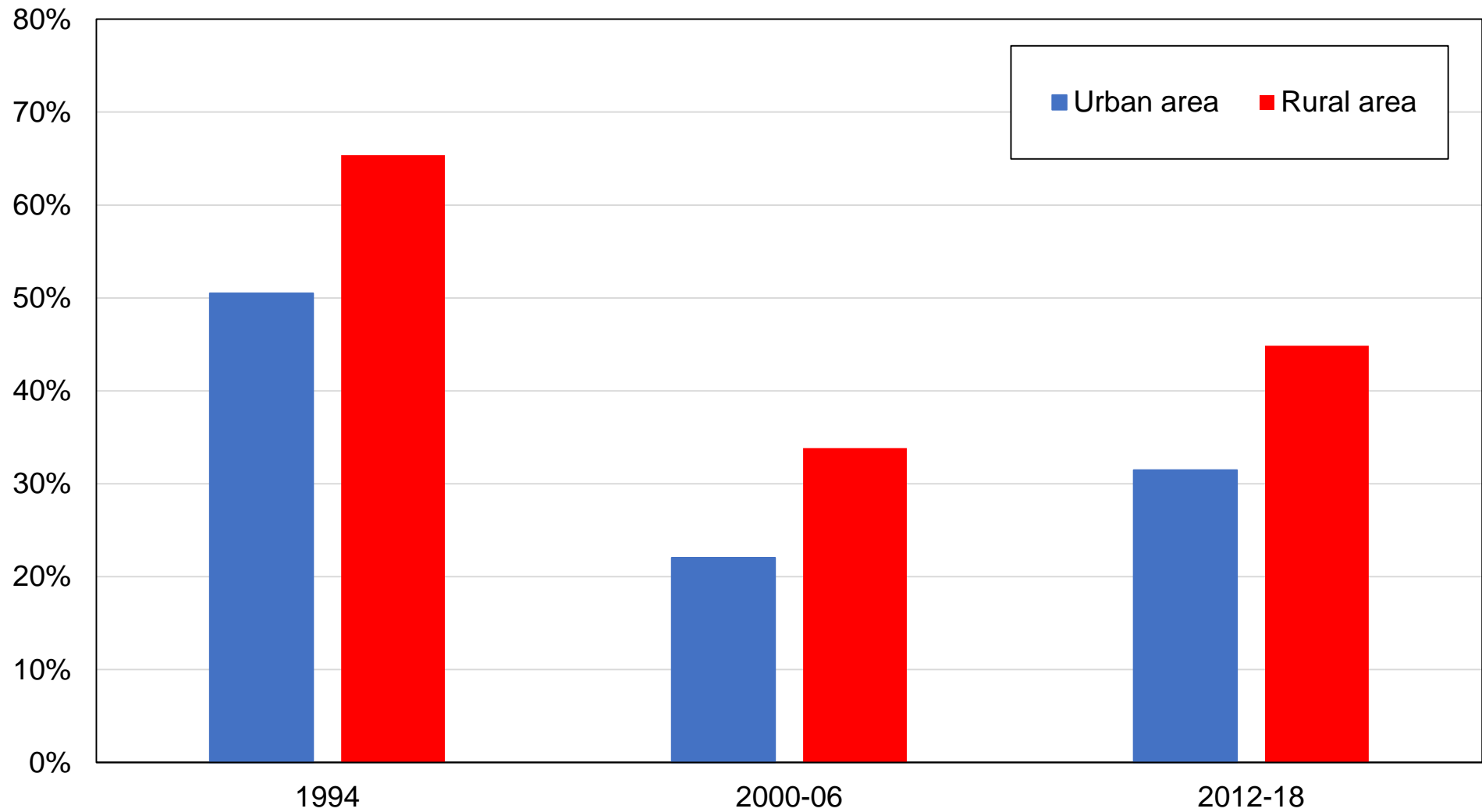
Figure EC13 - Vote for PRI by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

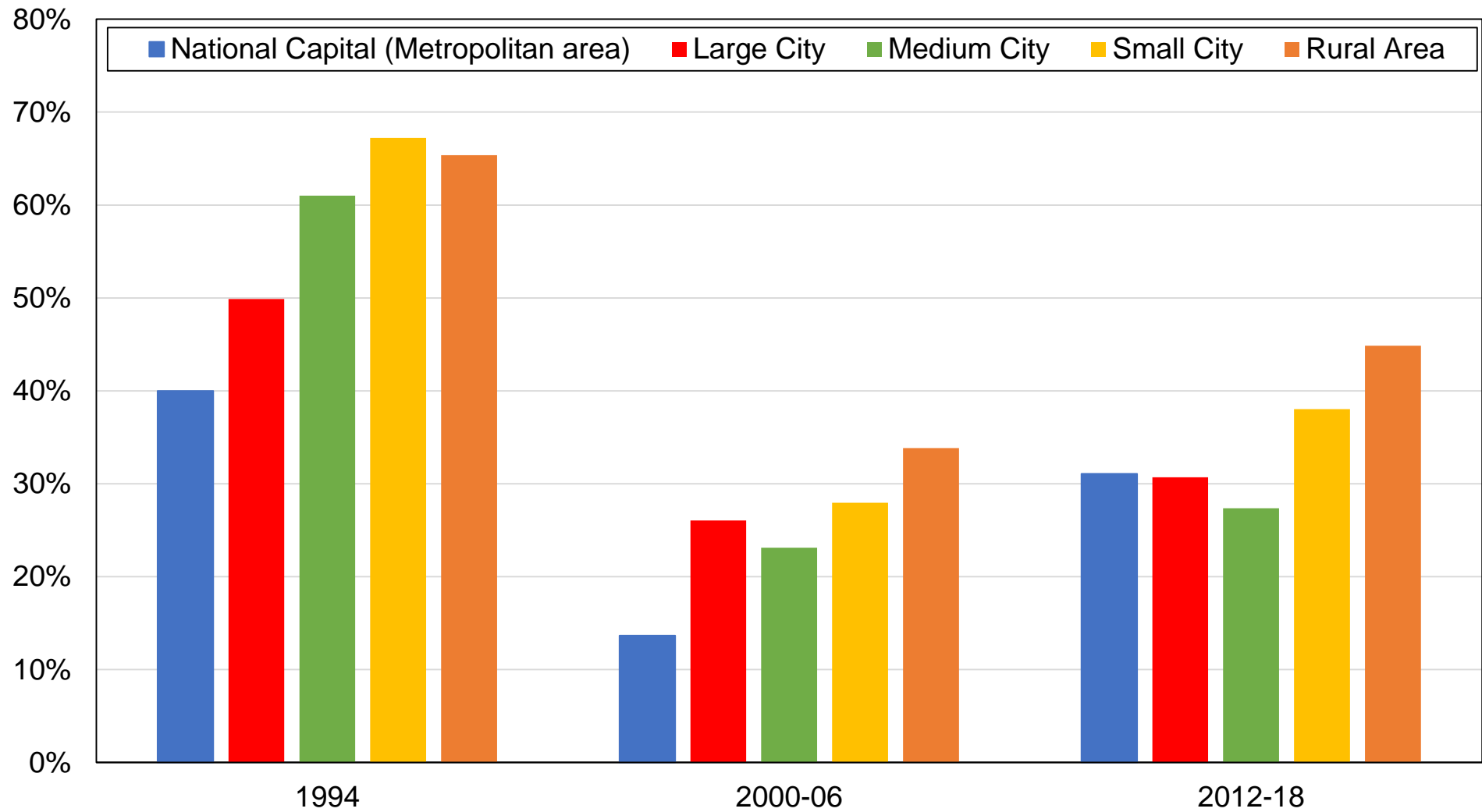
Figure EC14 - Vote for PRI by location



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

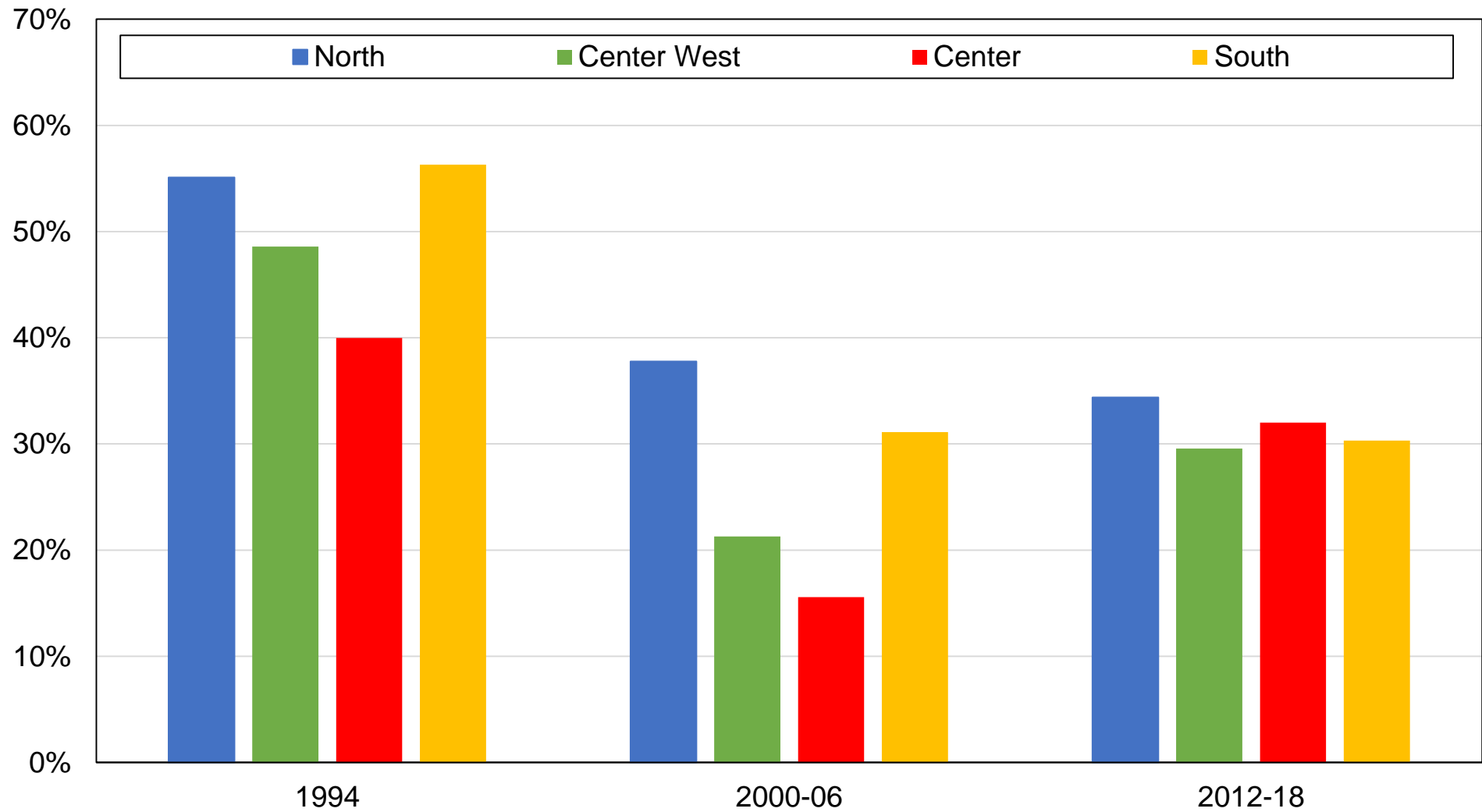
Figure EC15 - Vote for PRI by location size



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PRI by location size.

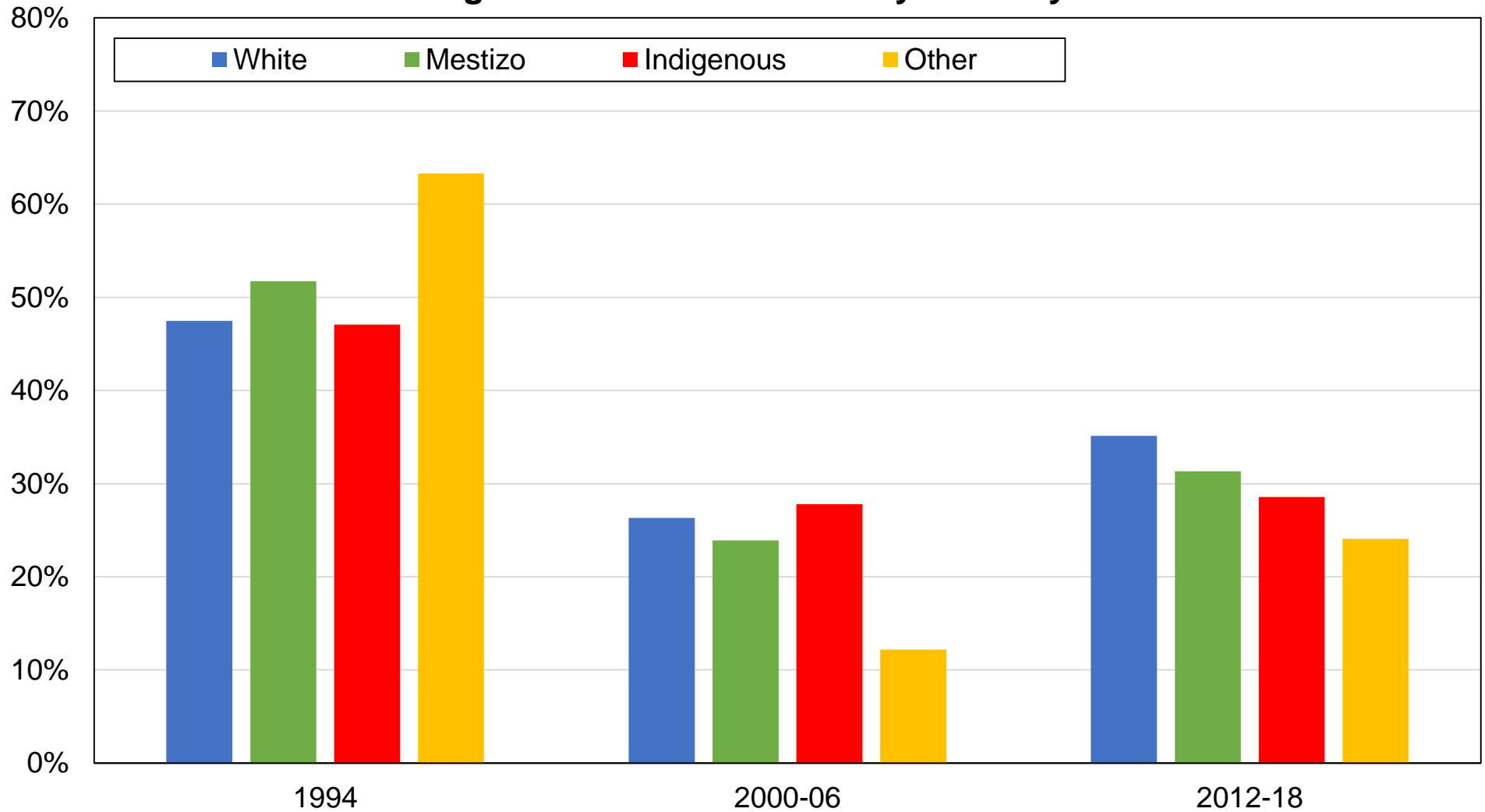
Figure EC16 - Vote for PRI by region



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

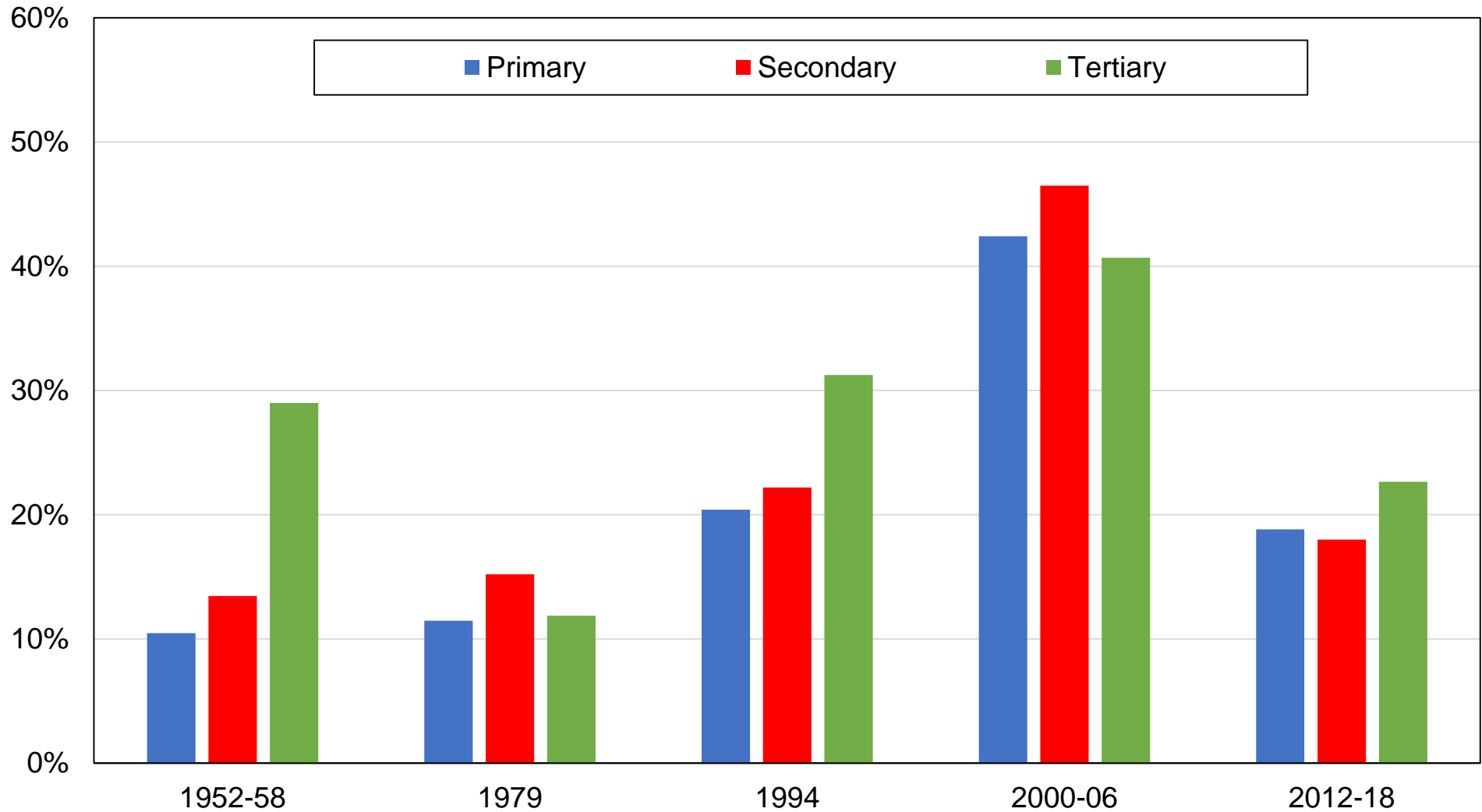
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PRI by region of residence.

Figure EC17 - Vote for PRI by ethnicity



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

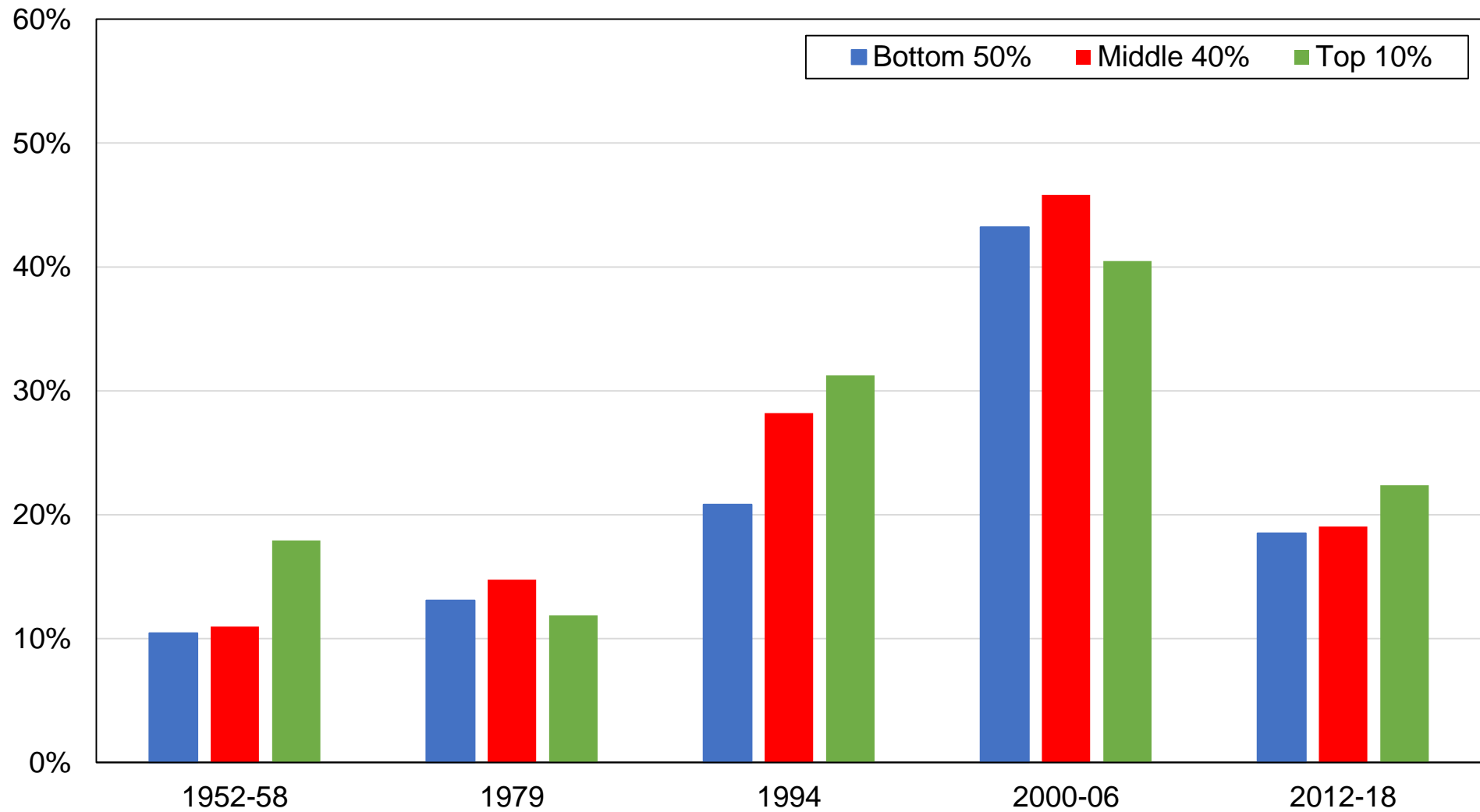
Figure EC18 - Vote for PAN by education level



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

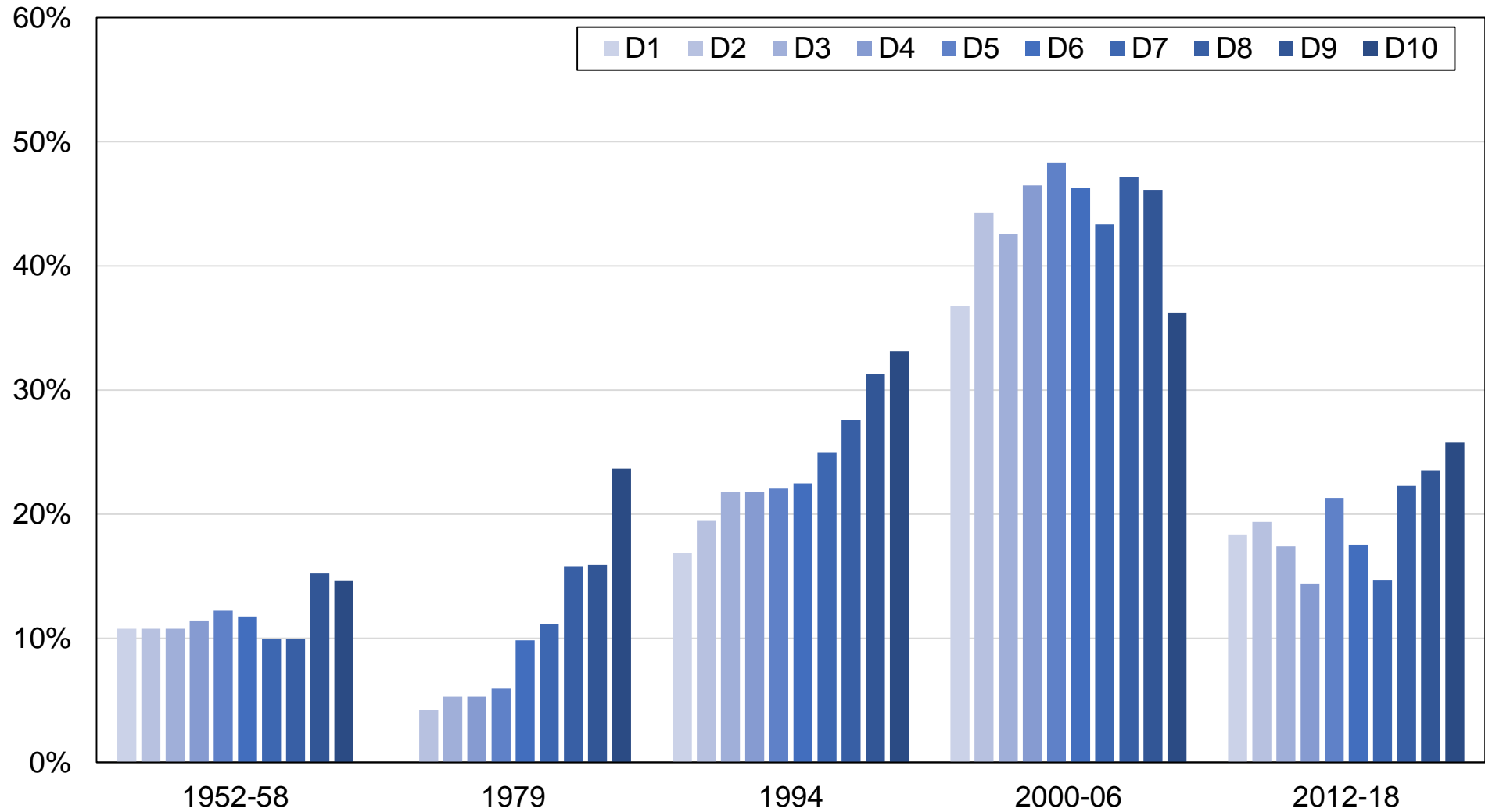
Figure EC19 - Vote for PAN by education group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

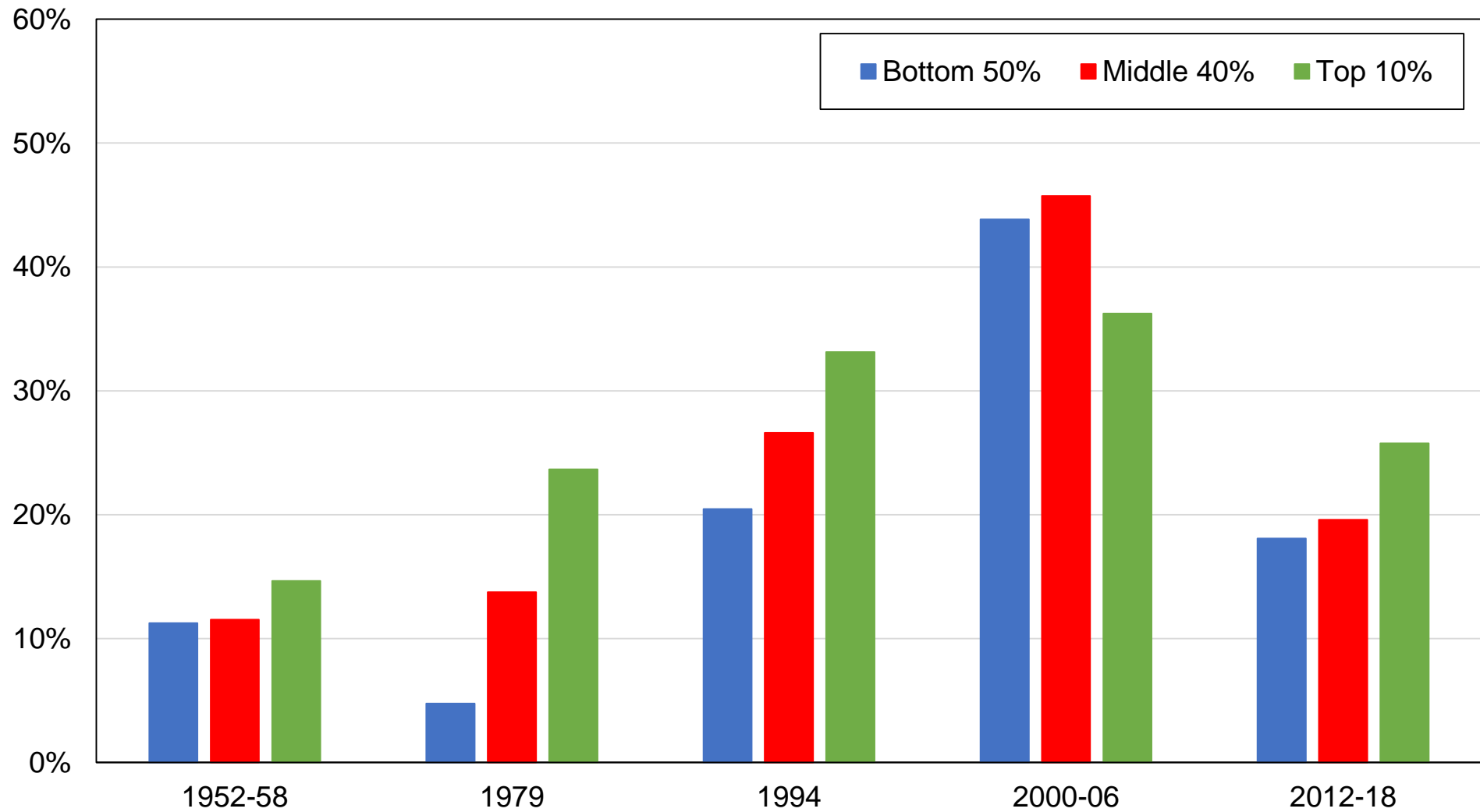
Figure EC20 - Vote for PAN by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

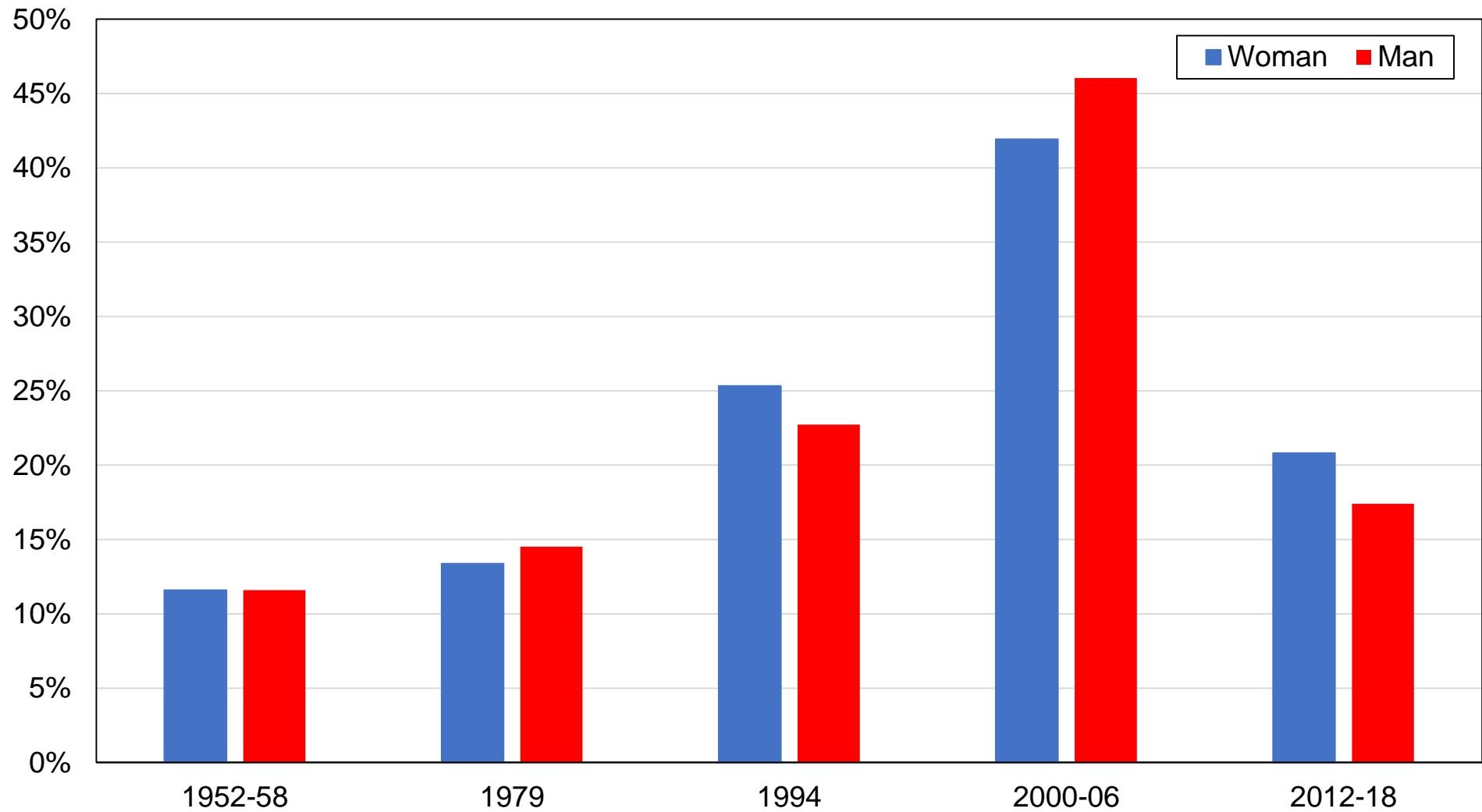
Figure EC21 - Vote for PAN by income group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

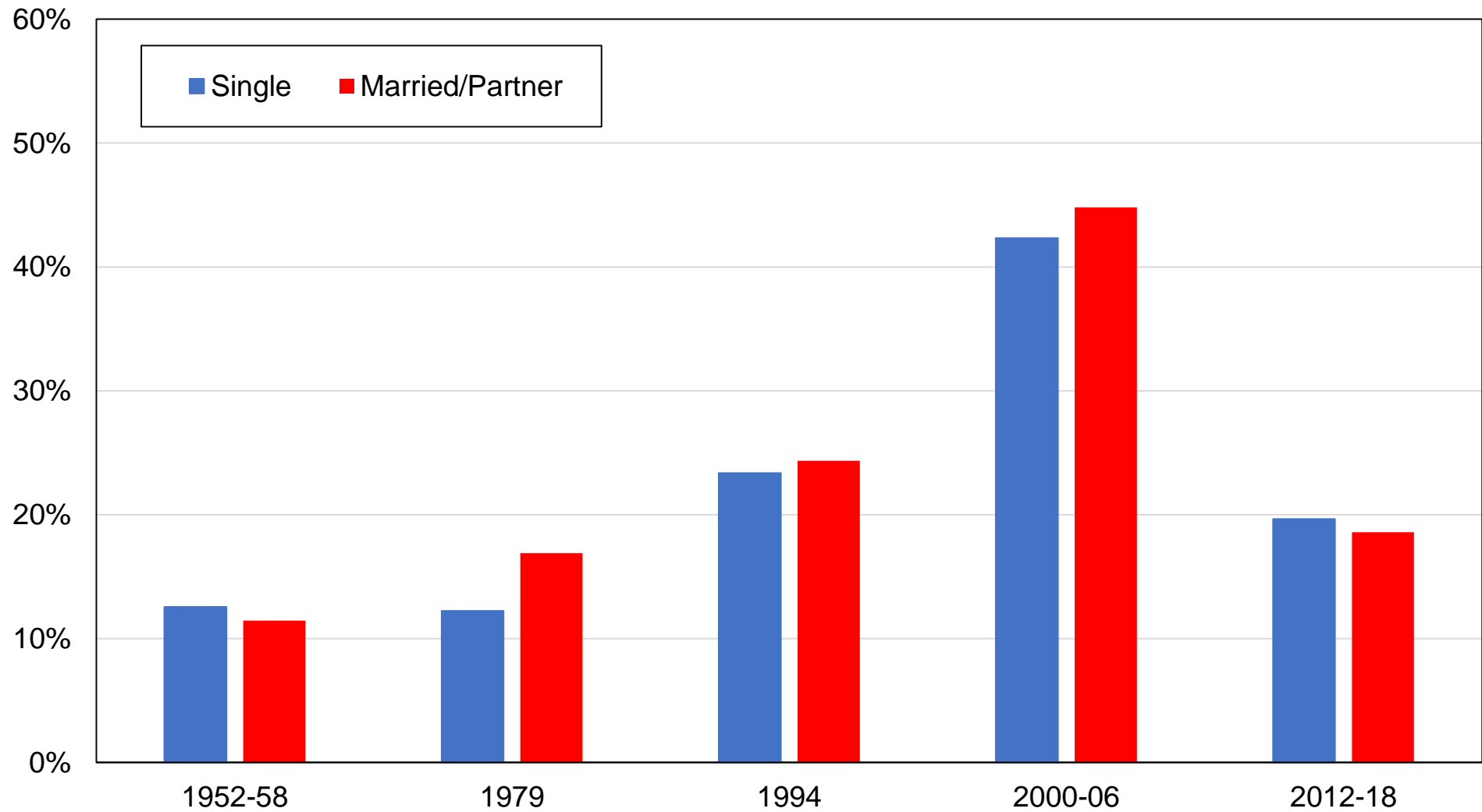
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by income group.

Figure EC22 - Vote for PAN by gender



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

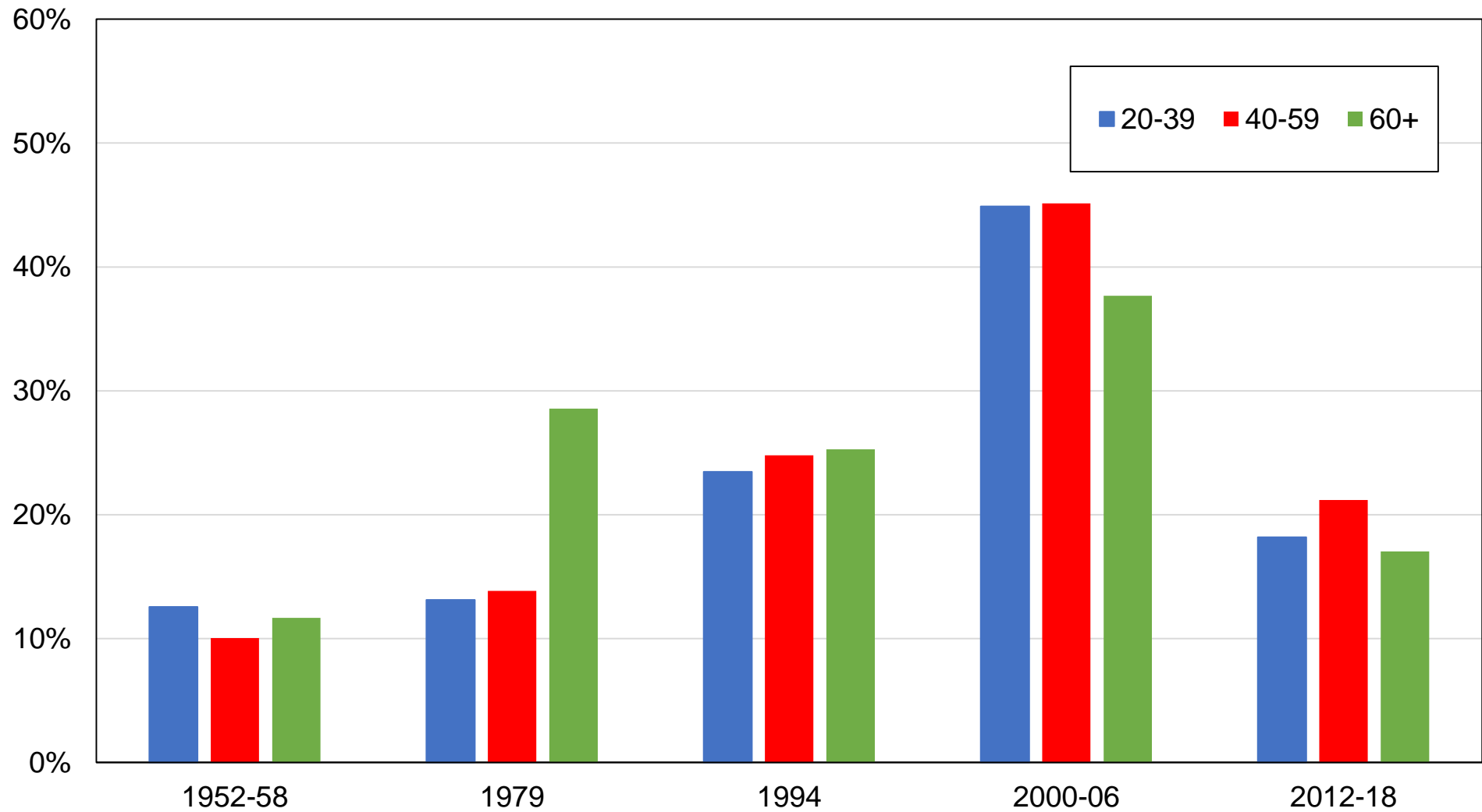
Figure EC23 - Vote for PAN by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

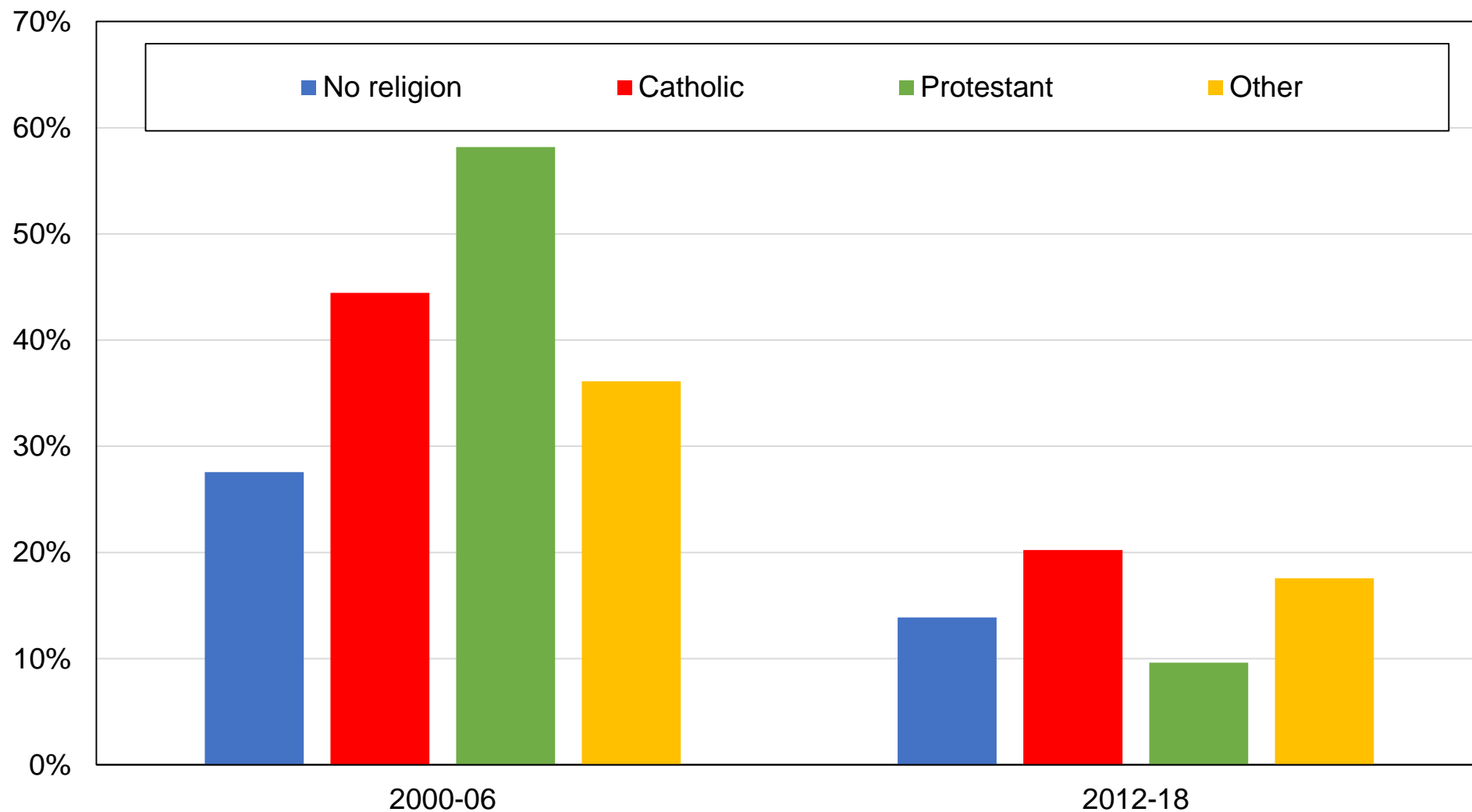
Figure EC24 - Vote for PAN by age group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

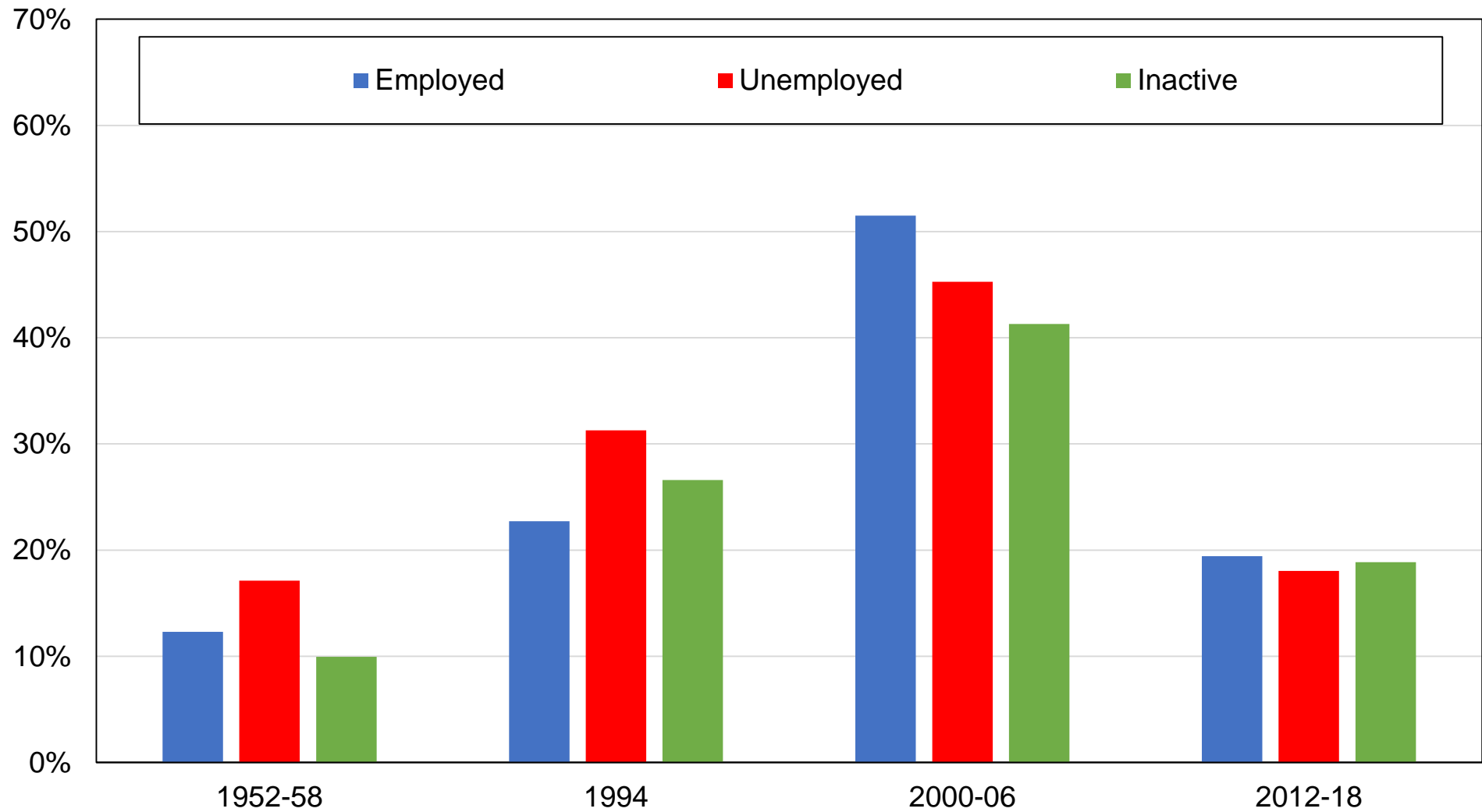
Figure EC25 - Vote for PAN by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

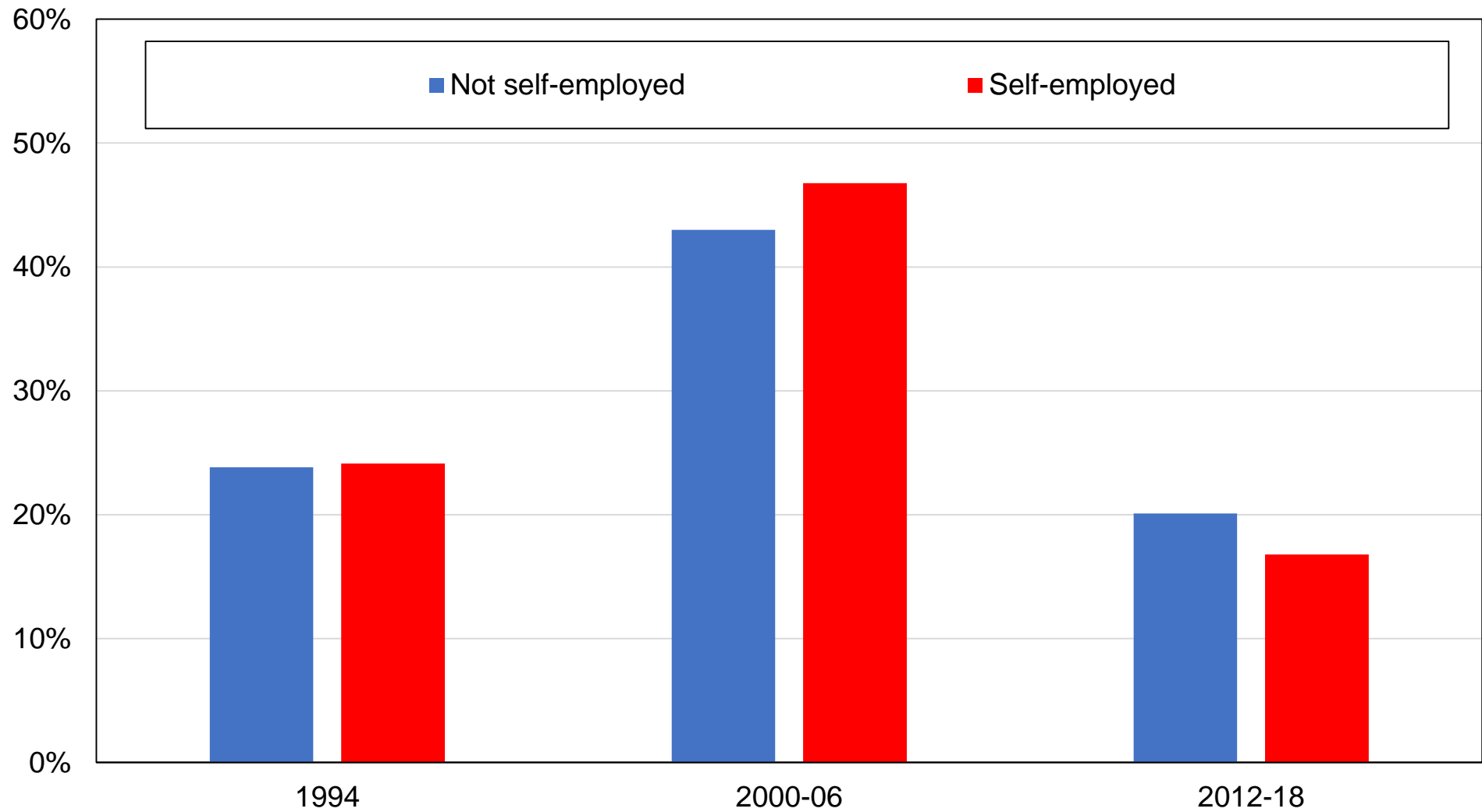
Figure EC26 - Vote for PAN by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

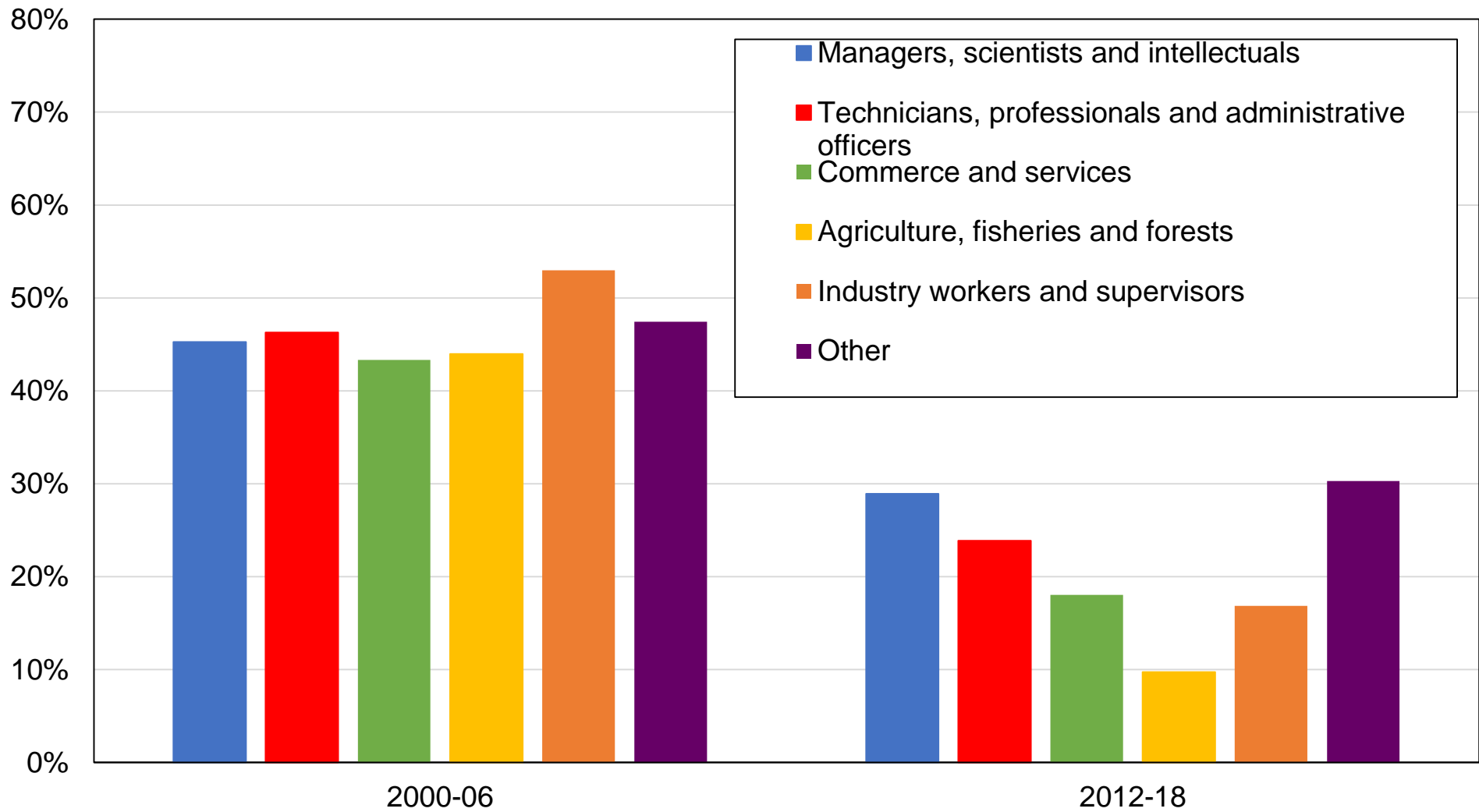
Figure EC27 - Vote for PAN by self-employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by self-employment status.

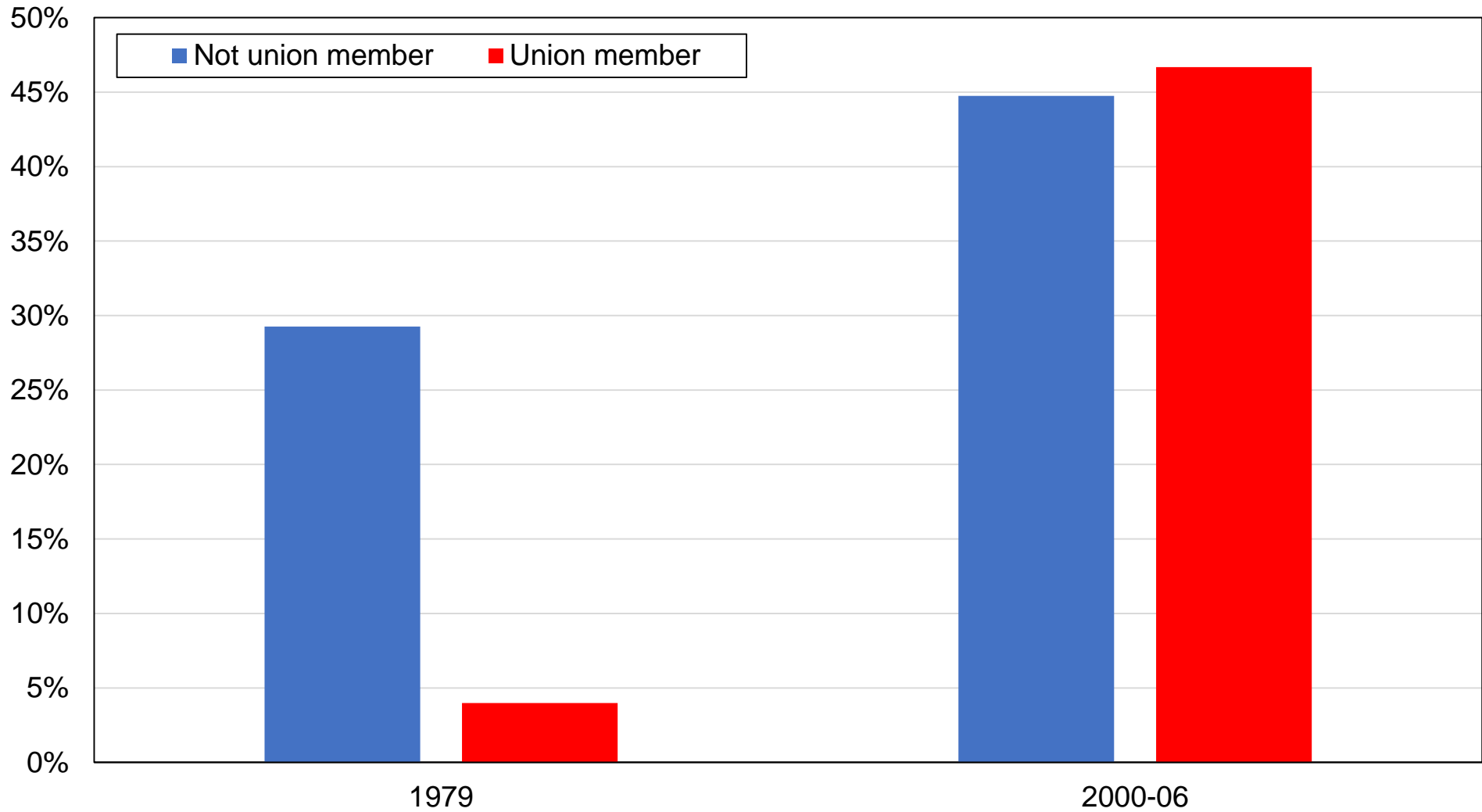
Figure EC28 - Vote for PAN by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

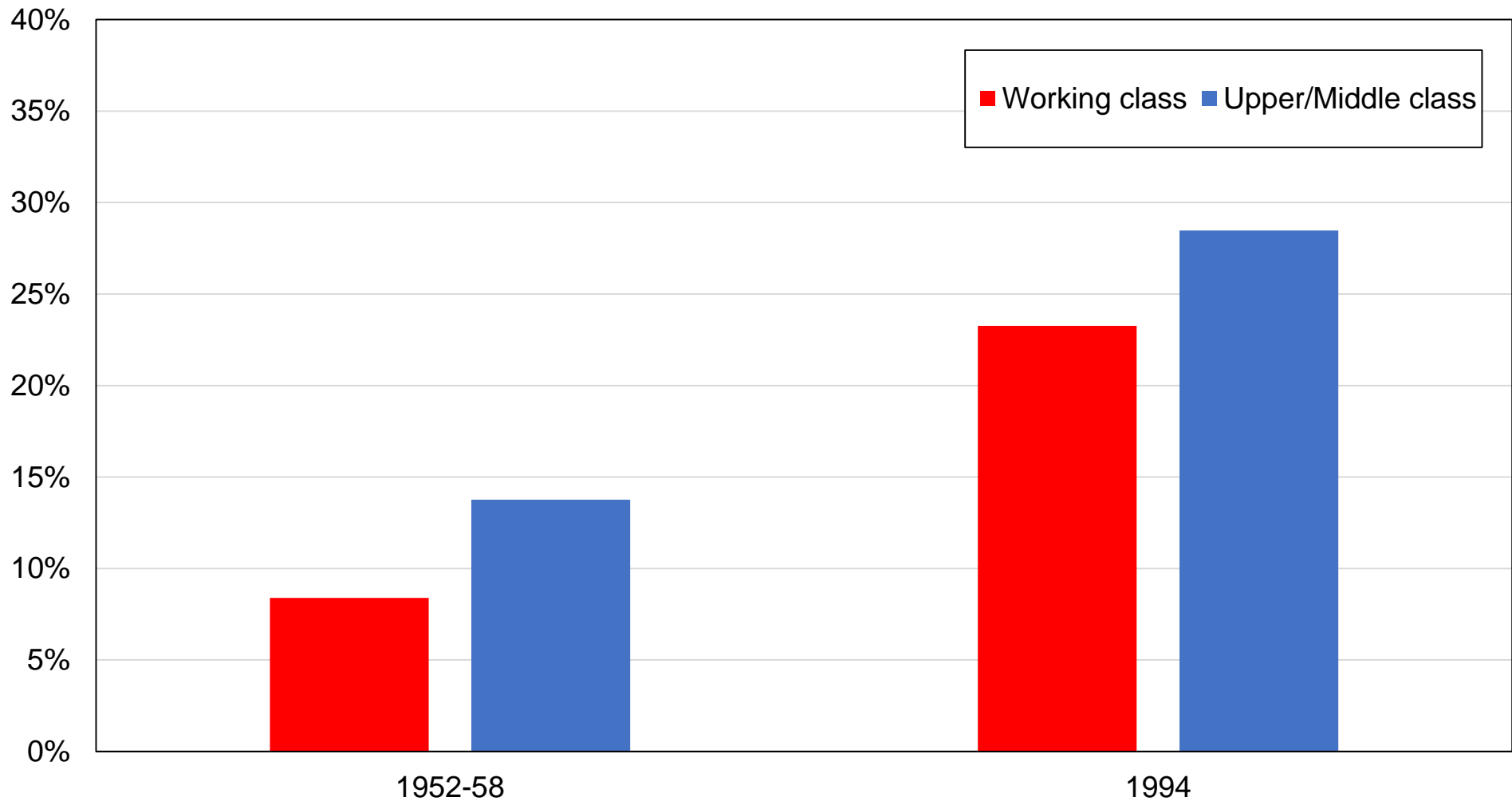
Figure EC29 - Vote for PAN by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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

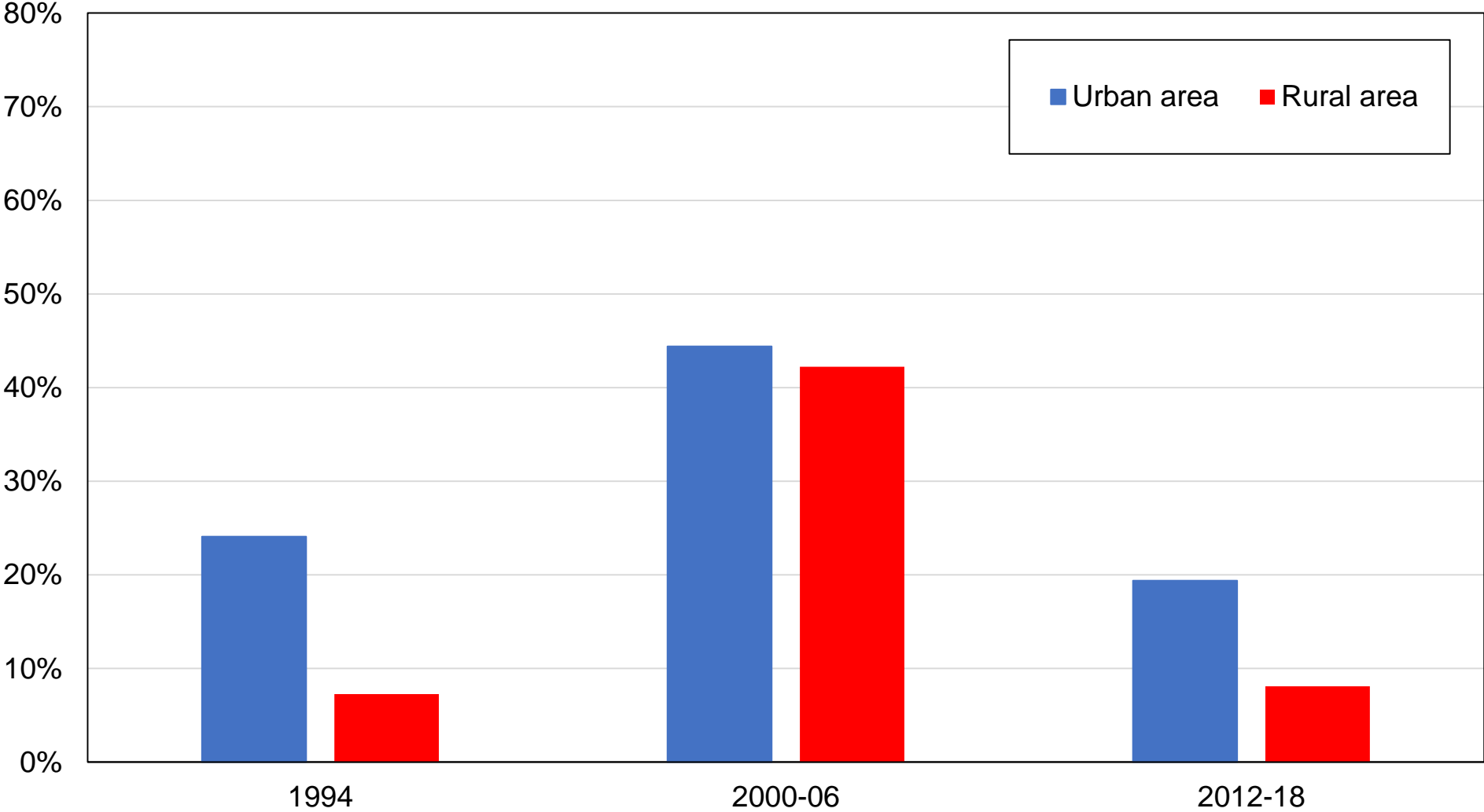
Figure EC30 - Vote for PAN by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

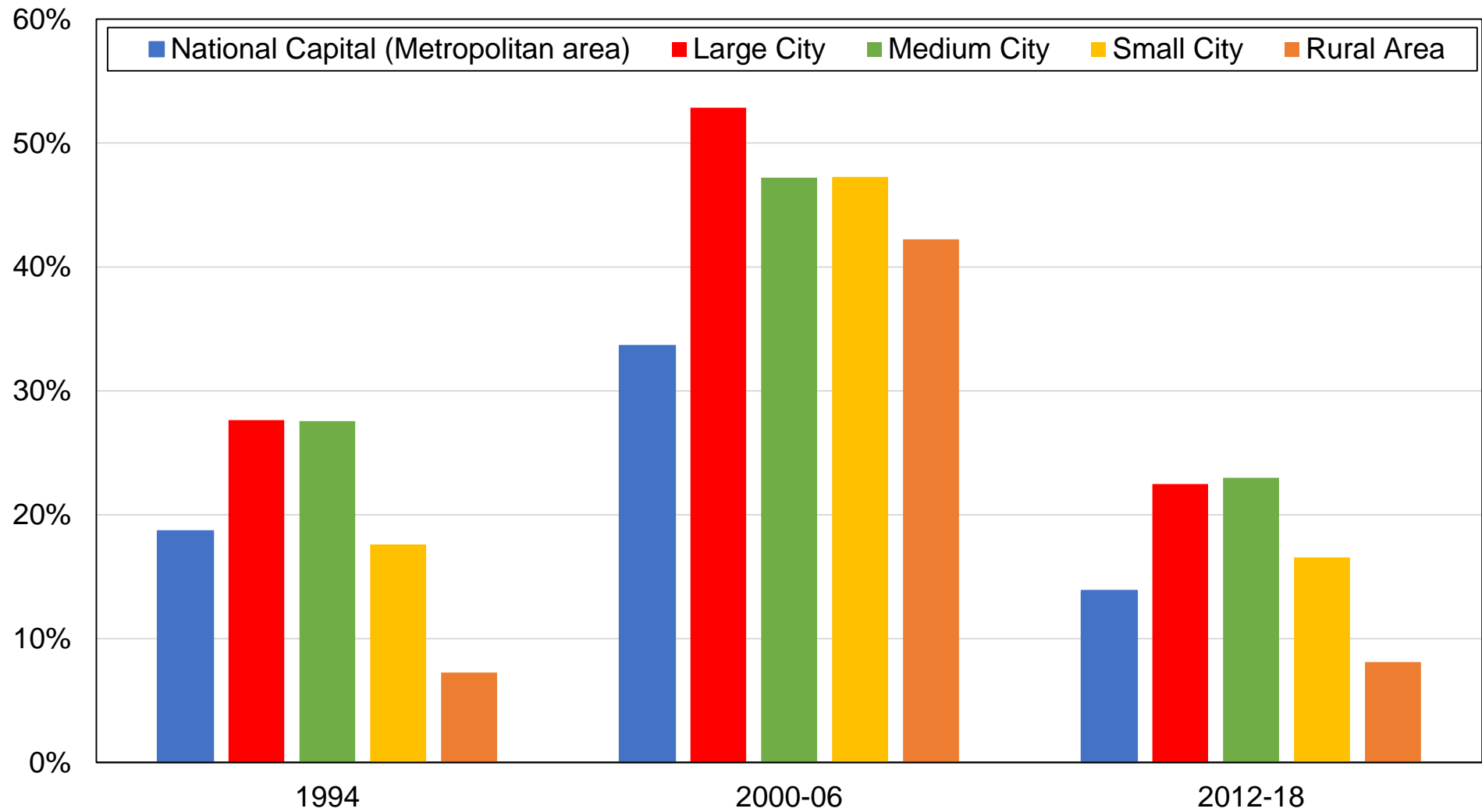
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

Figure EC31 - Vote for PAN by location



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by rural-urban location.

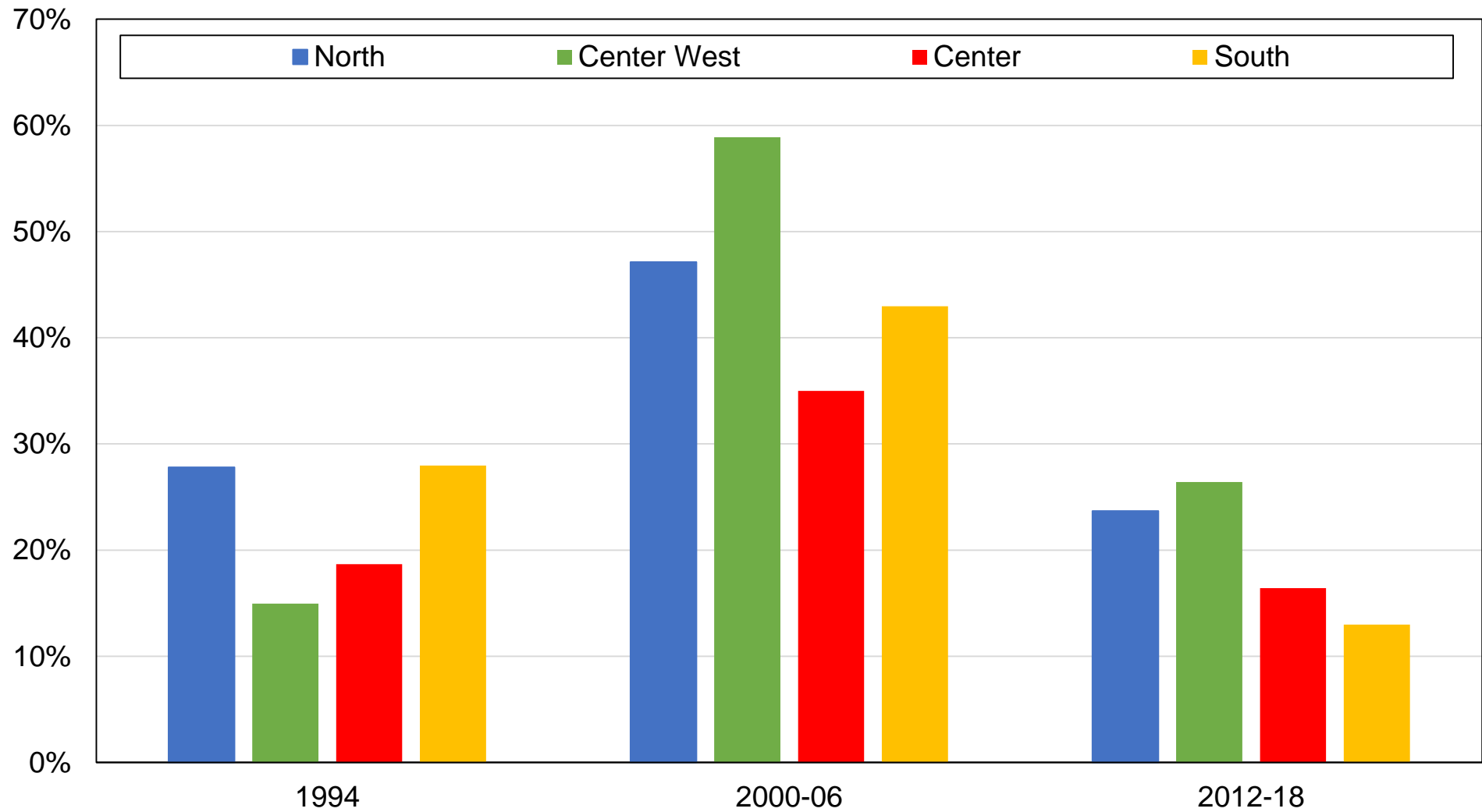
Figure EC32 - Vote for PAN by location size



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by location size.

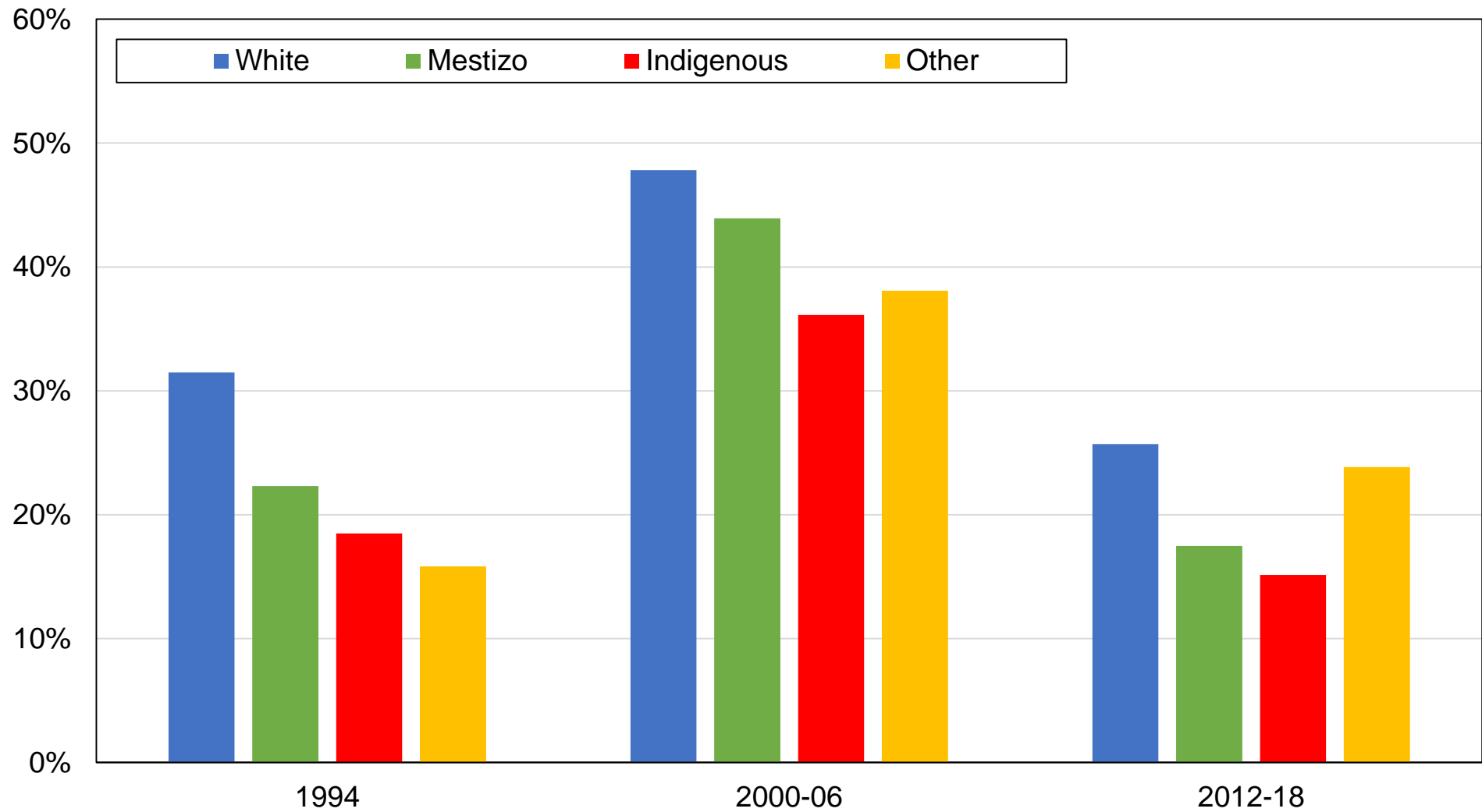
Figure EC33 - Vote for PAN by region



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

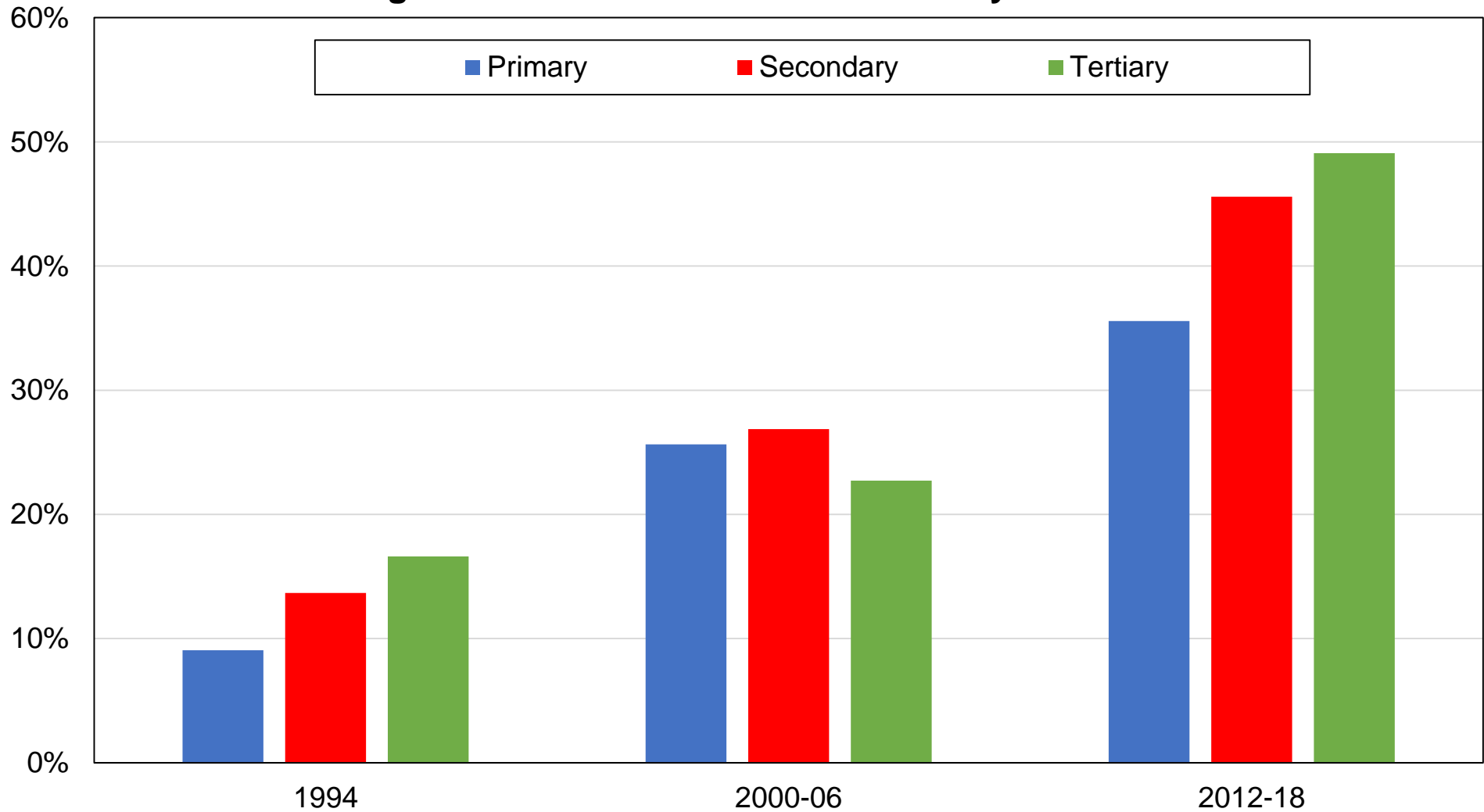
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the PAN by region of residence.

Figure EC34 - Vote for PAN by ethnicity



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

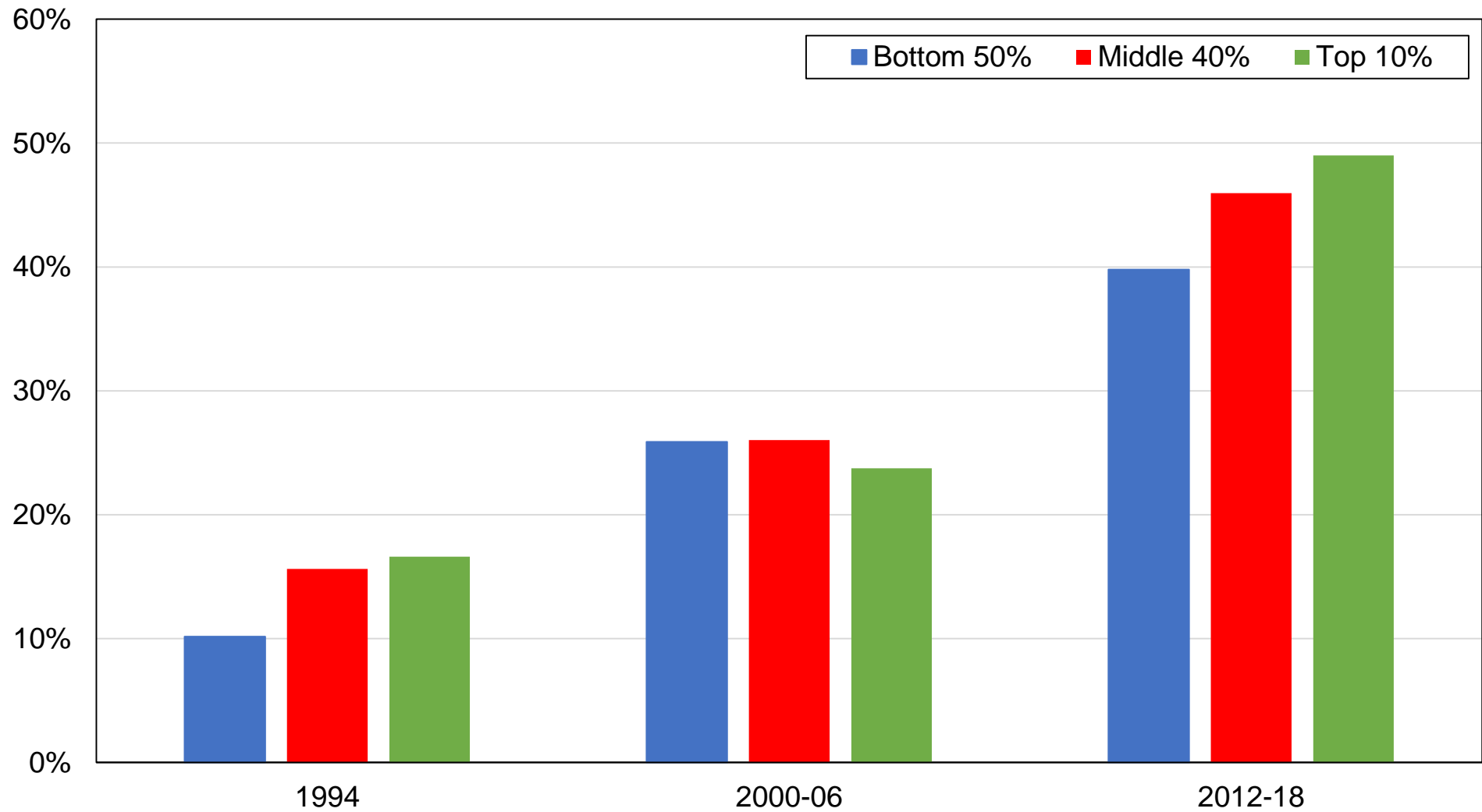
Figure EC35 - Vote for PRD / Morena by education level



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by education level.

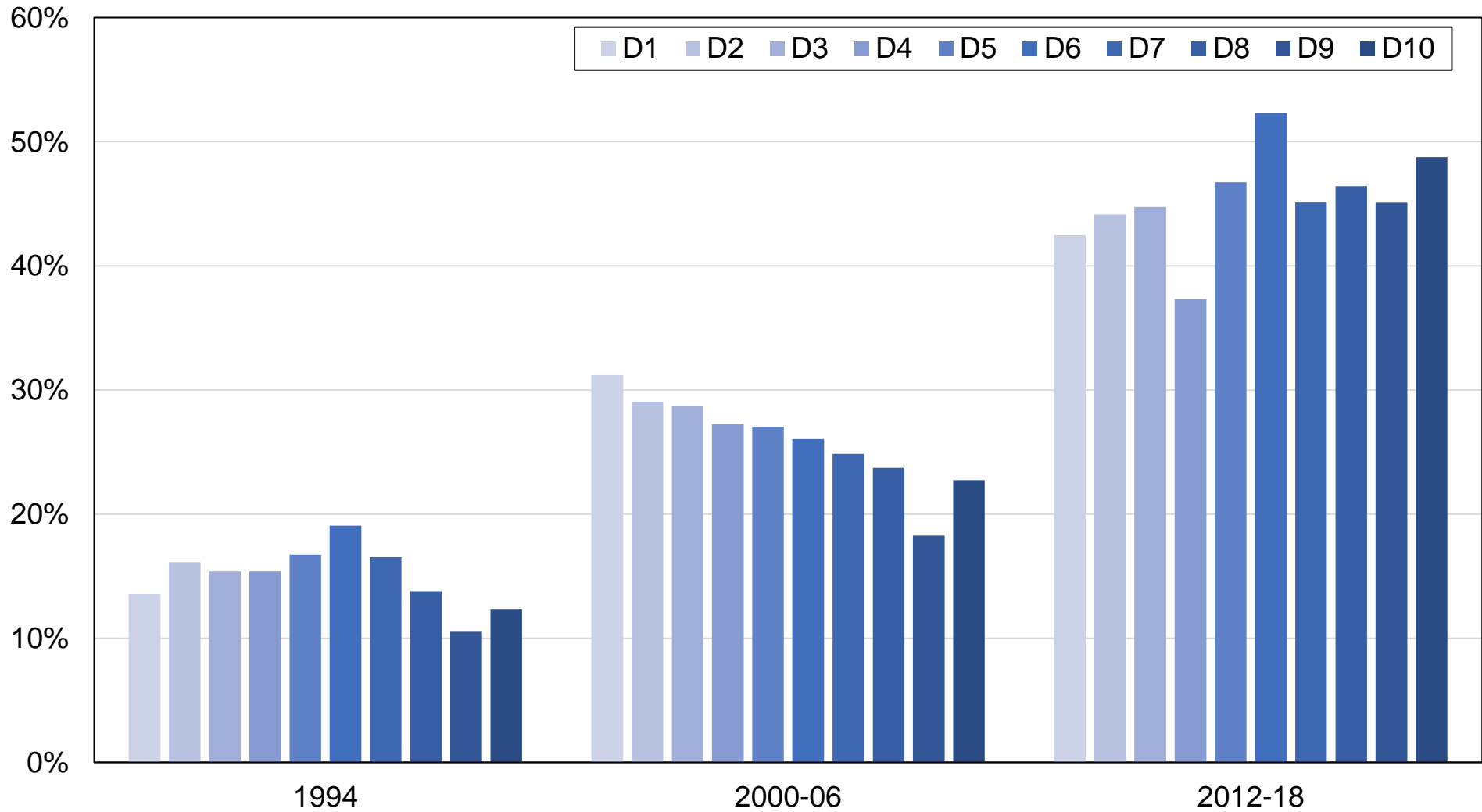
Figure EC36 - Vote for PRD / Morena by education group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by education group.

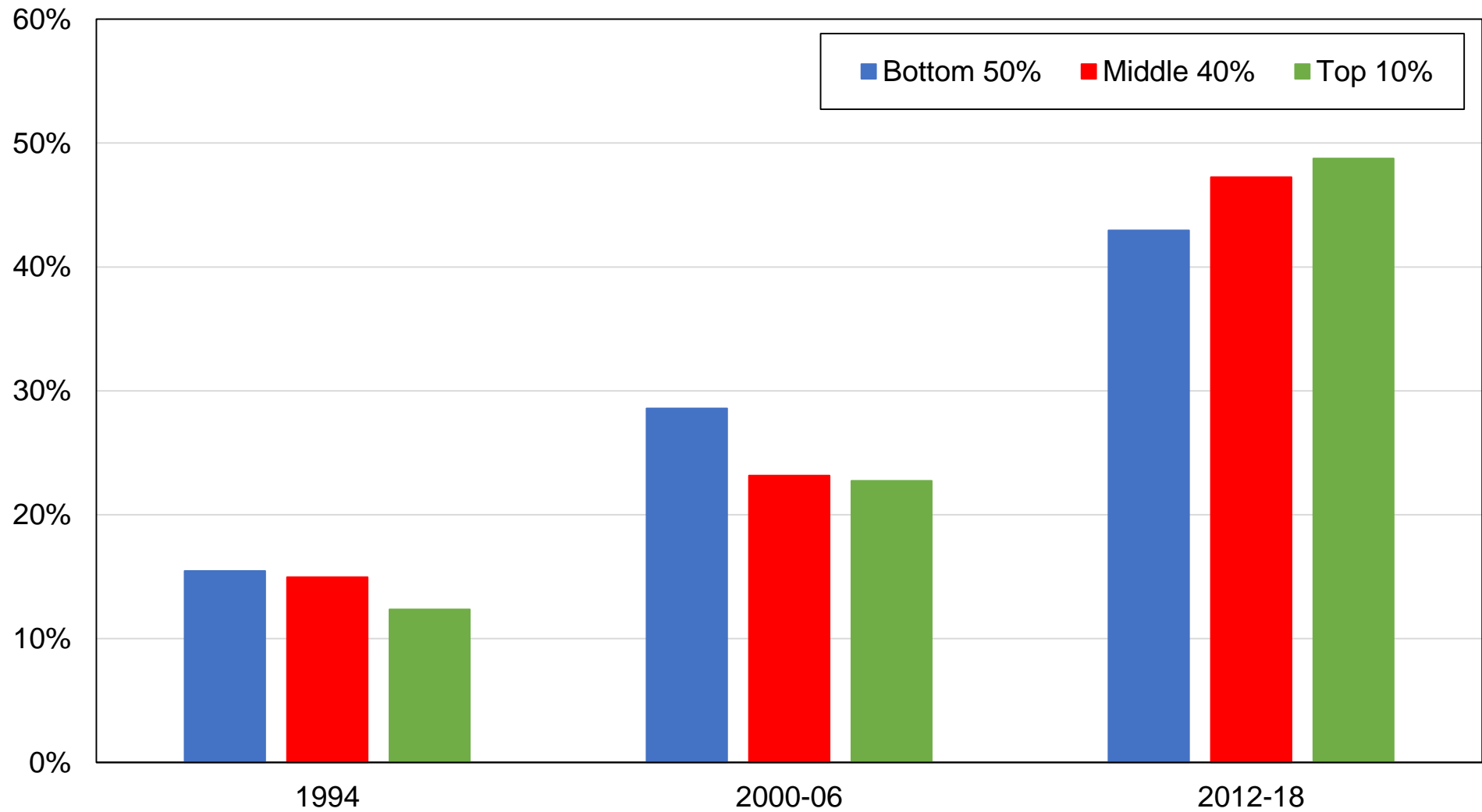
Figure EC37 - Vote for PRD / Morena by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by income decile.

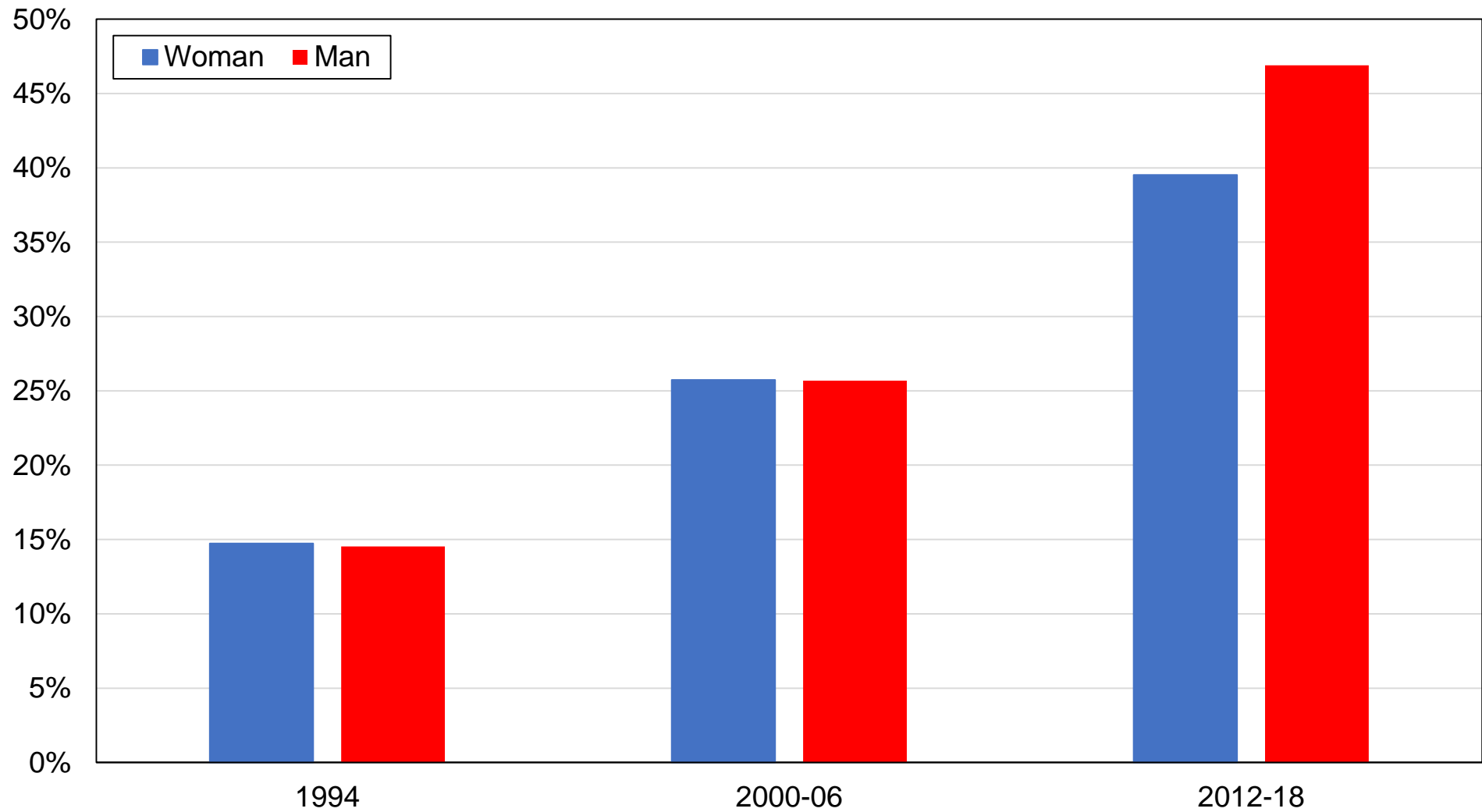
Figure EC38 - Vote for PRD / Morena by income group



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by income group.

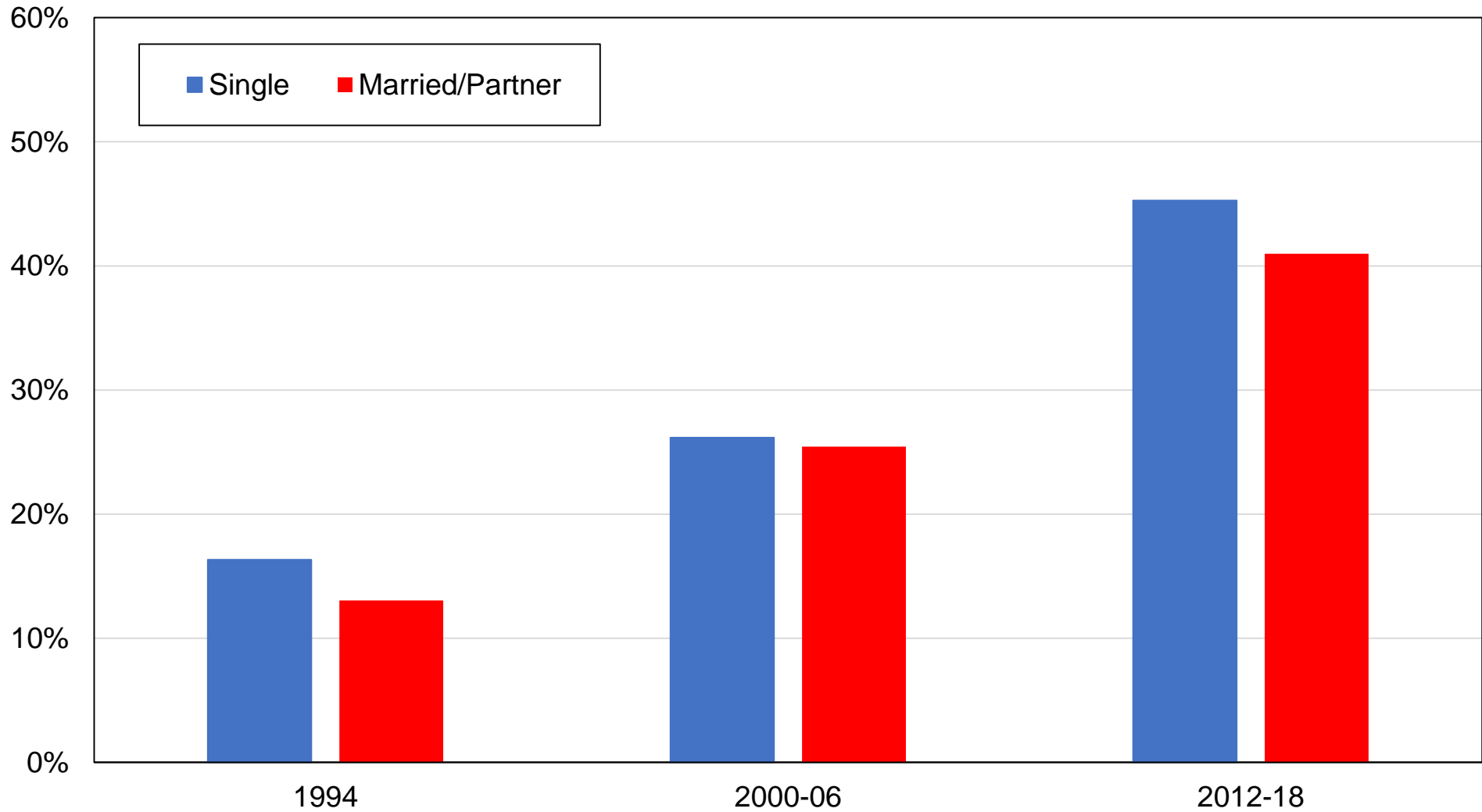
Figure EC39 - Vote for PRD / Morena by gender



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by gender.

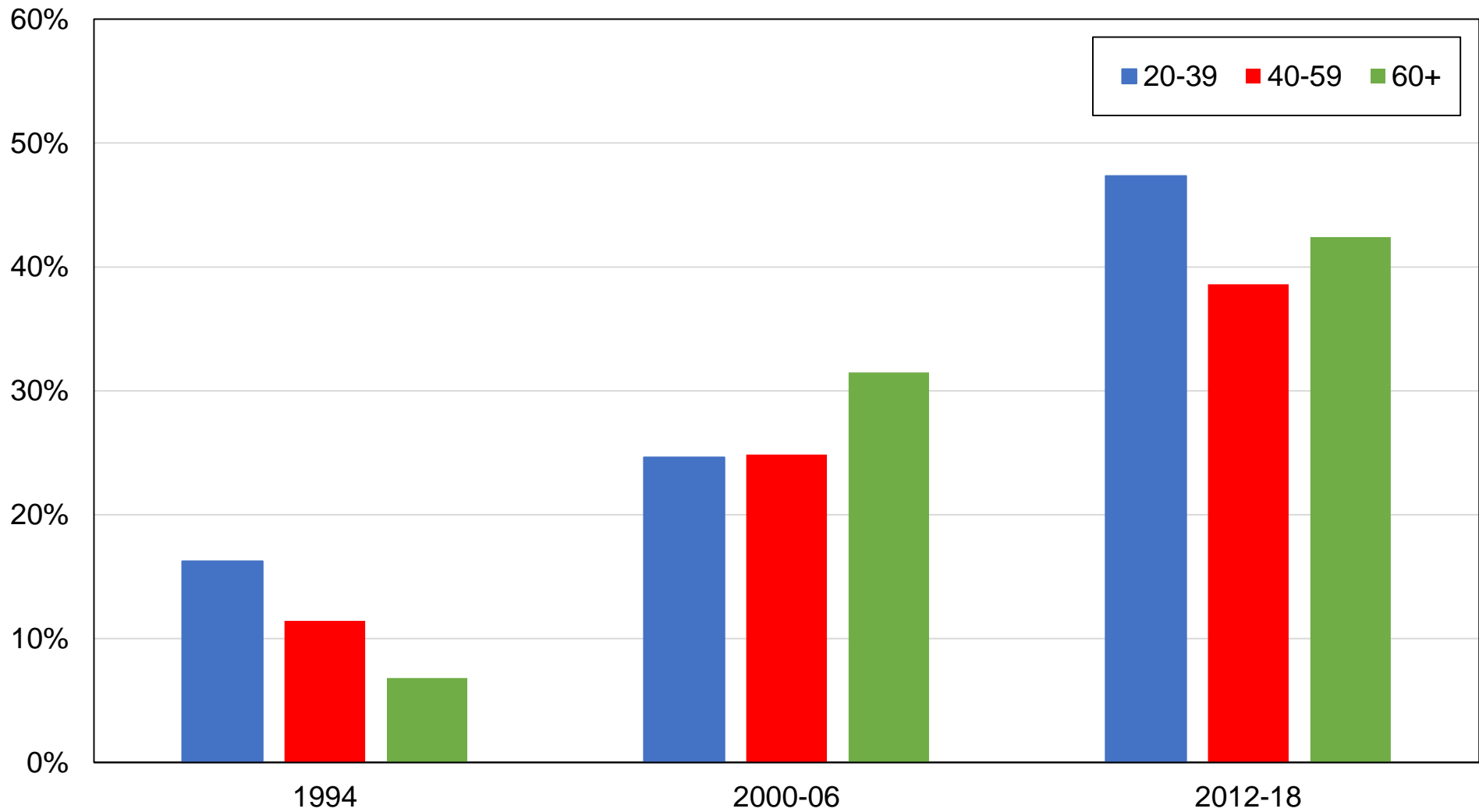
Figure EC40 - Vote for PRD / Morena by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by marital status.

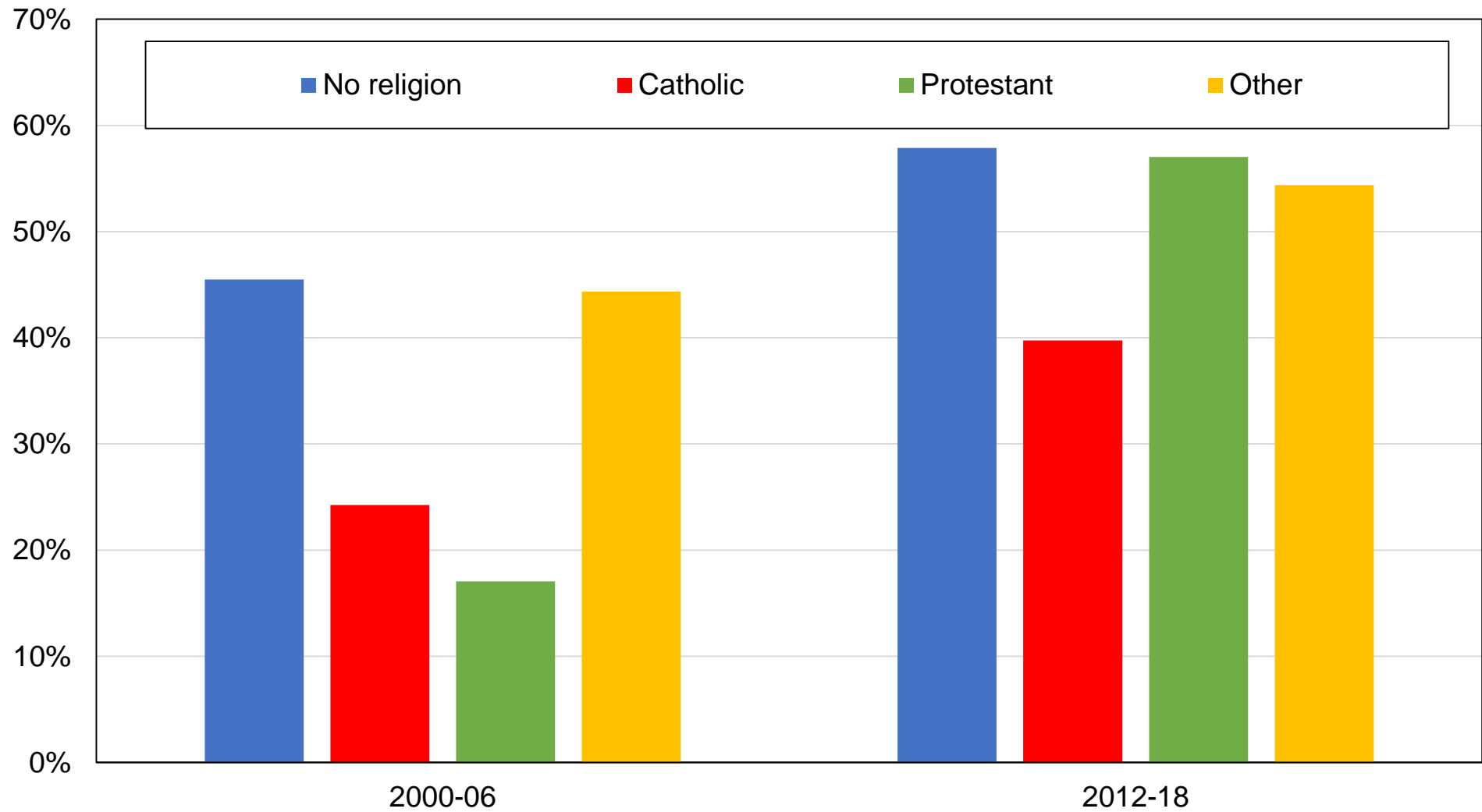
Figure EC41 - Vote for PRD / Morena by age group, 1970-2018



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by age group.

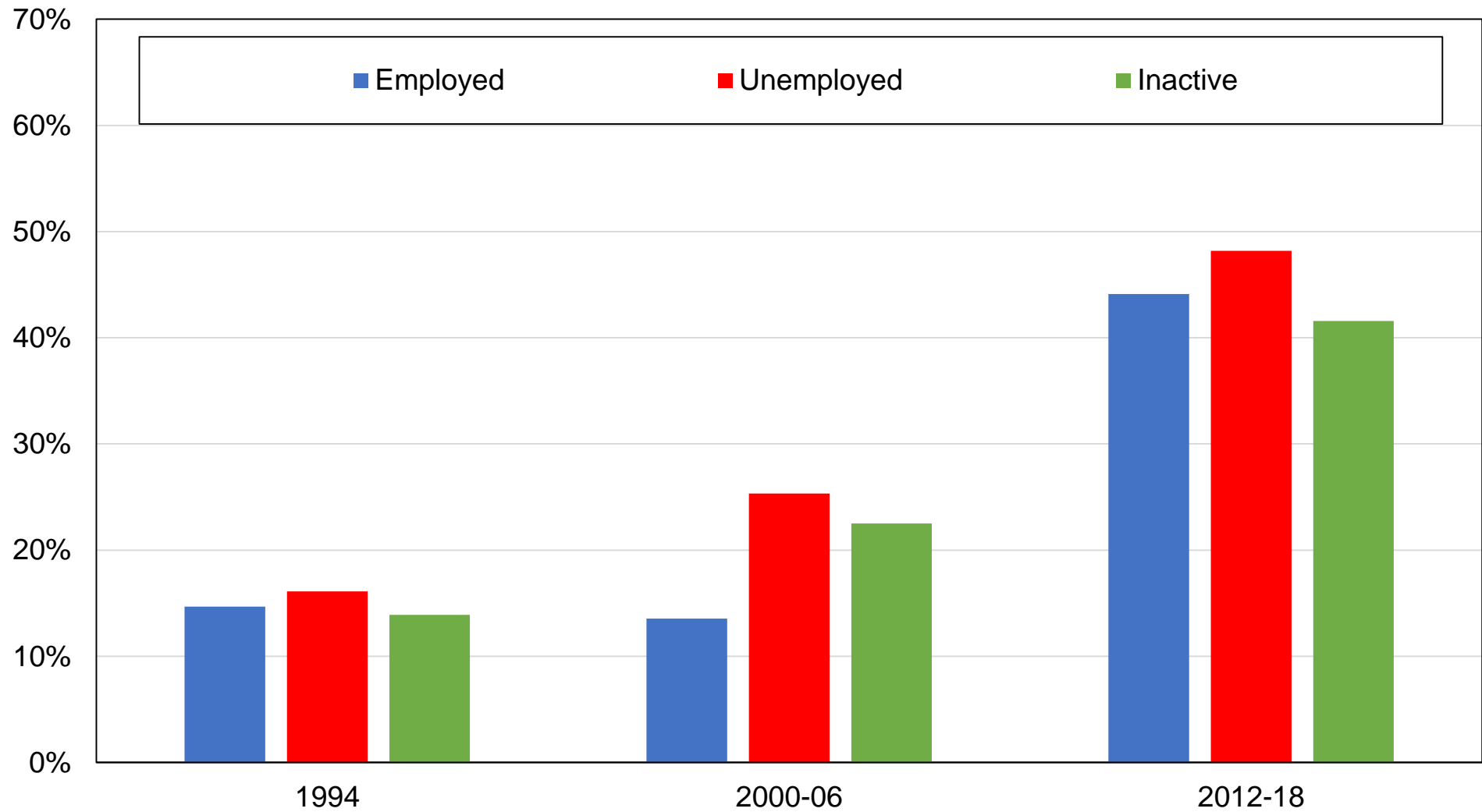
Figure EC42 - Vote for PRD / Morena by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by religious affiliation.

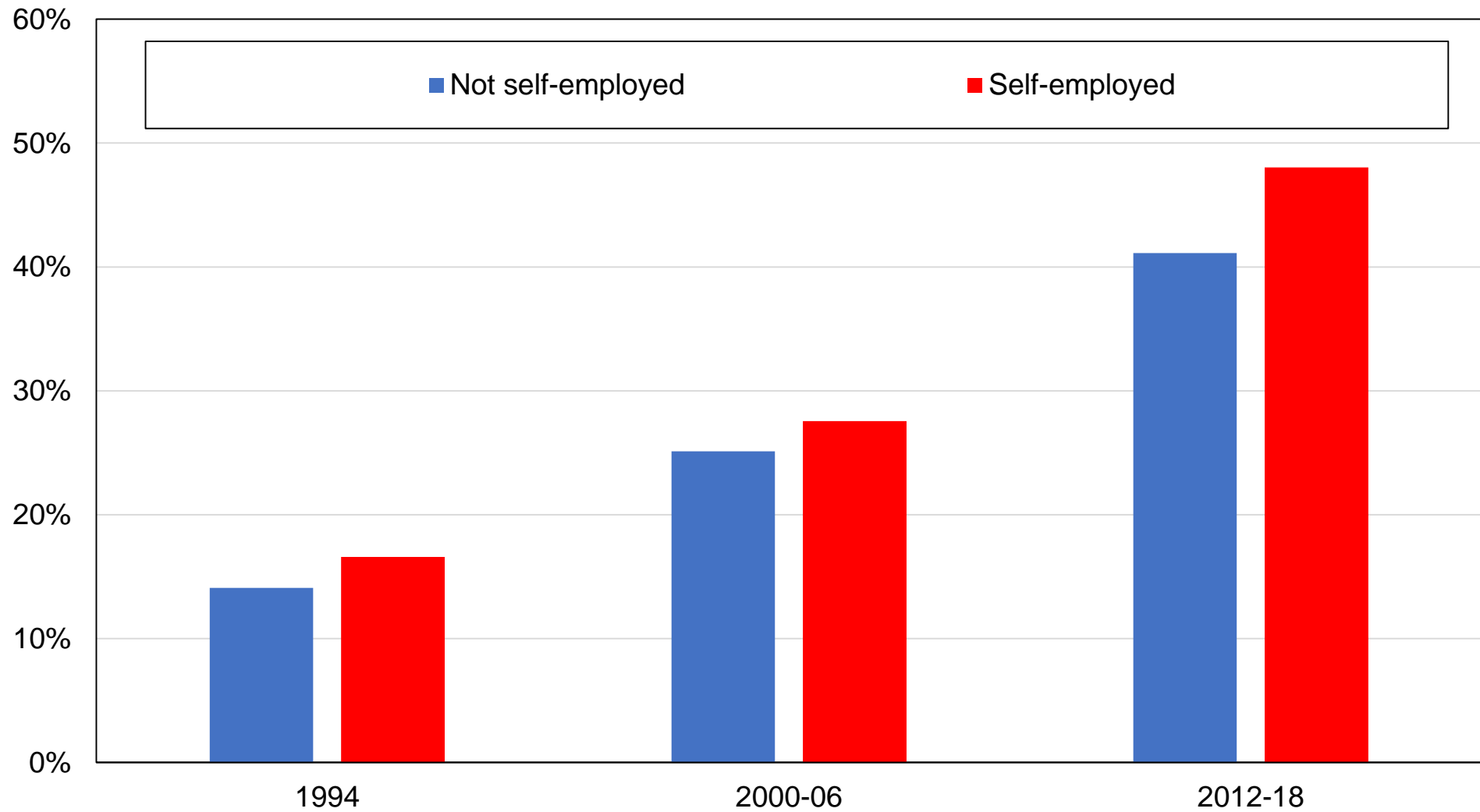
Figure EC43 - Vote for PRD / Morena by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by employment status.

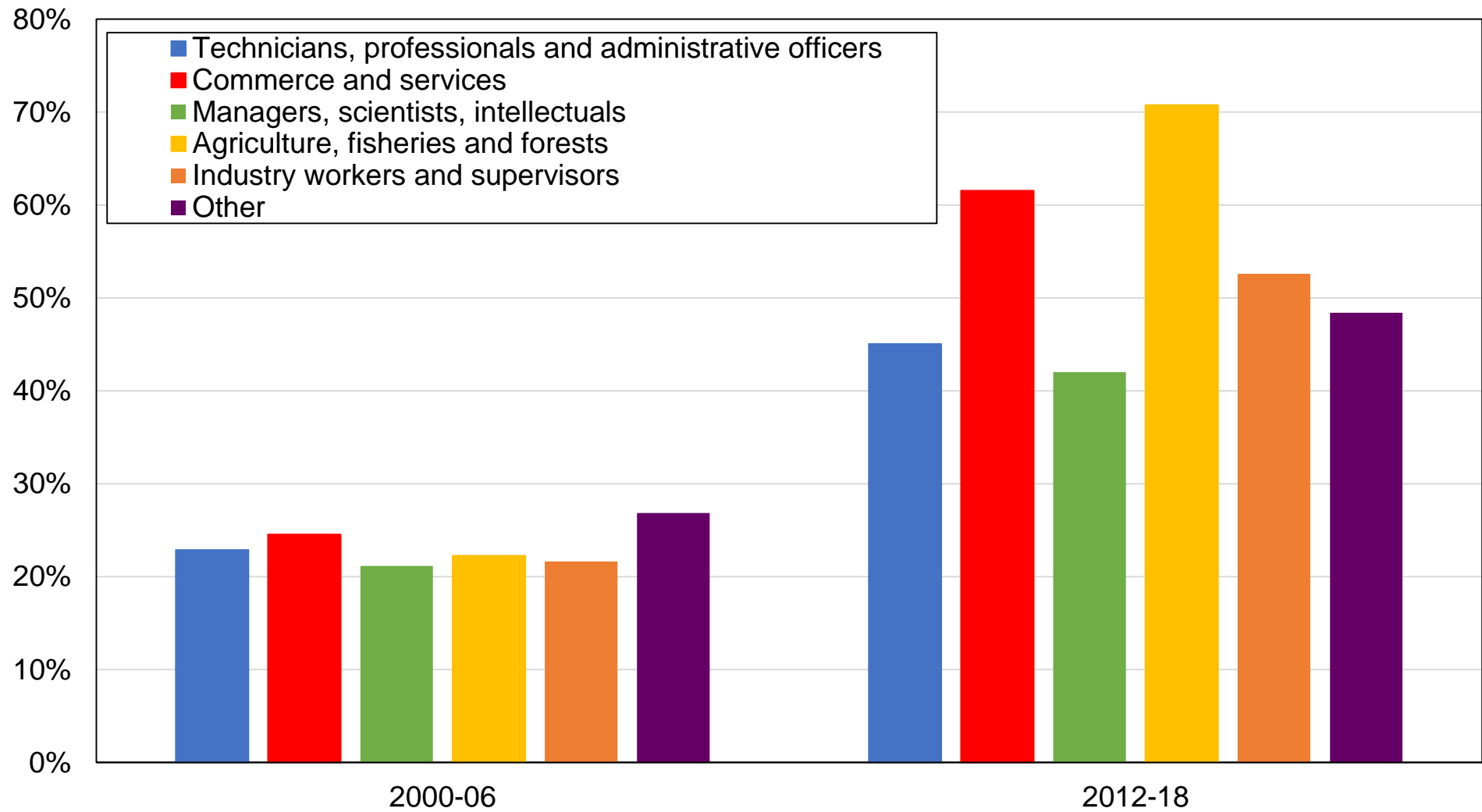
Figure EC44 - Vote for PRD / Morena by self-employment status



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by self-employment status.

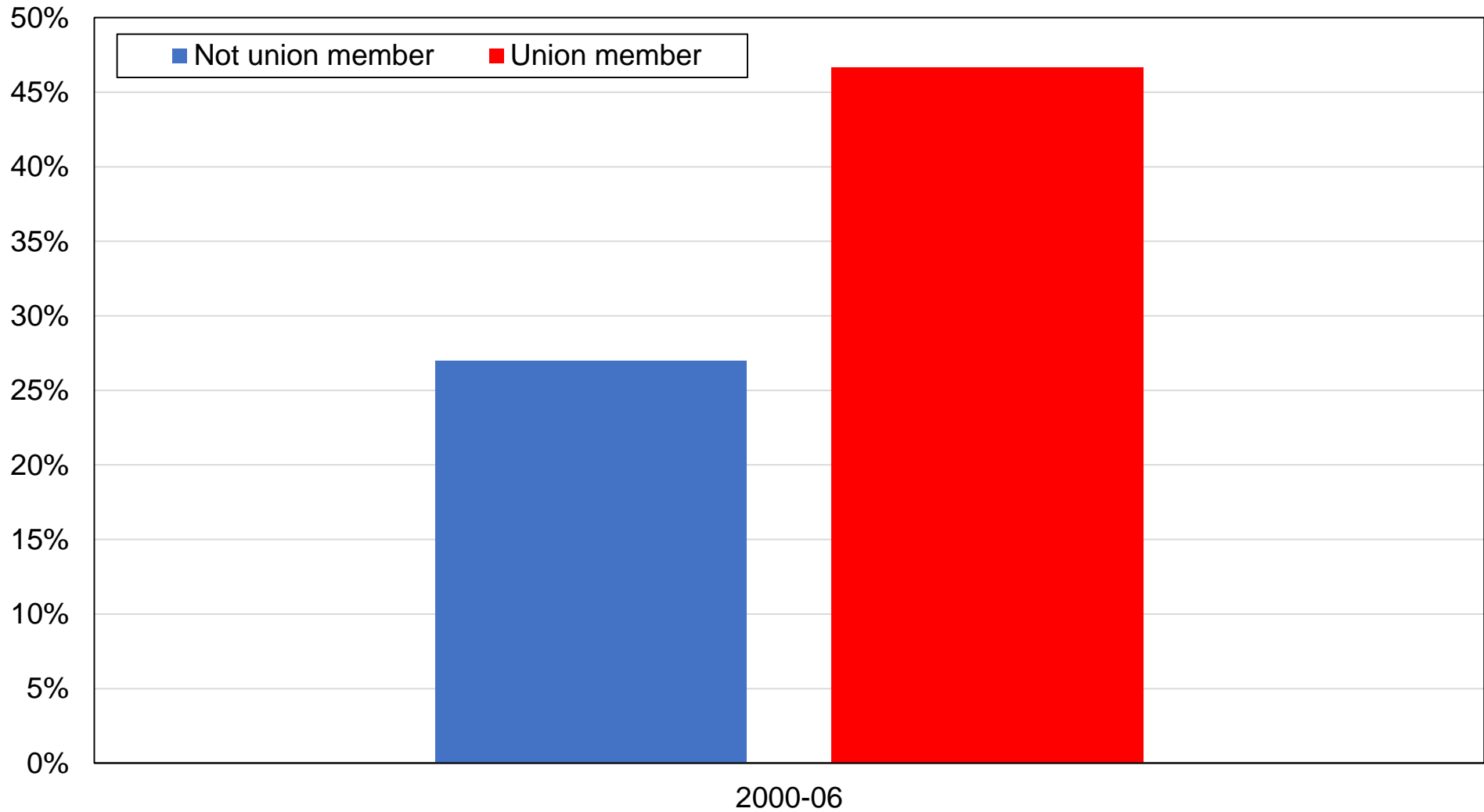
Figure EC45 - Vote for PRD / Morena by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by occupation.

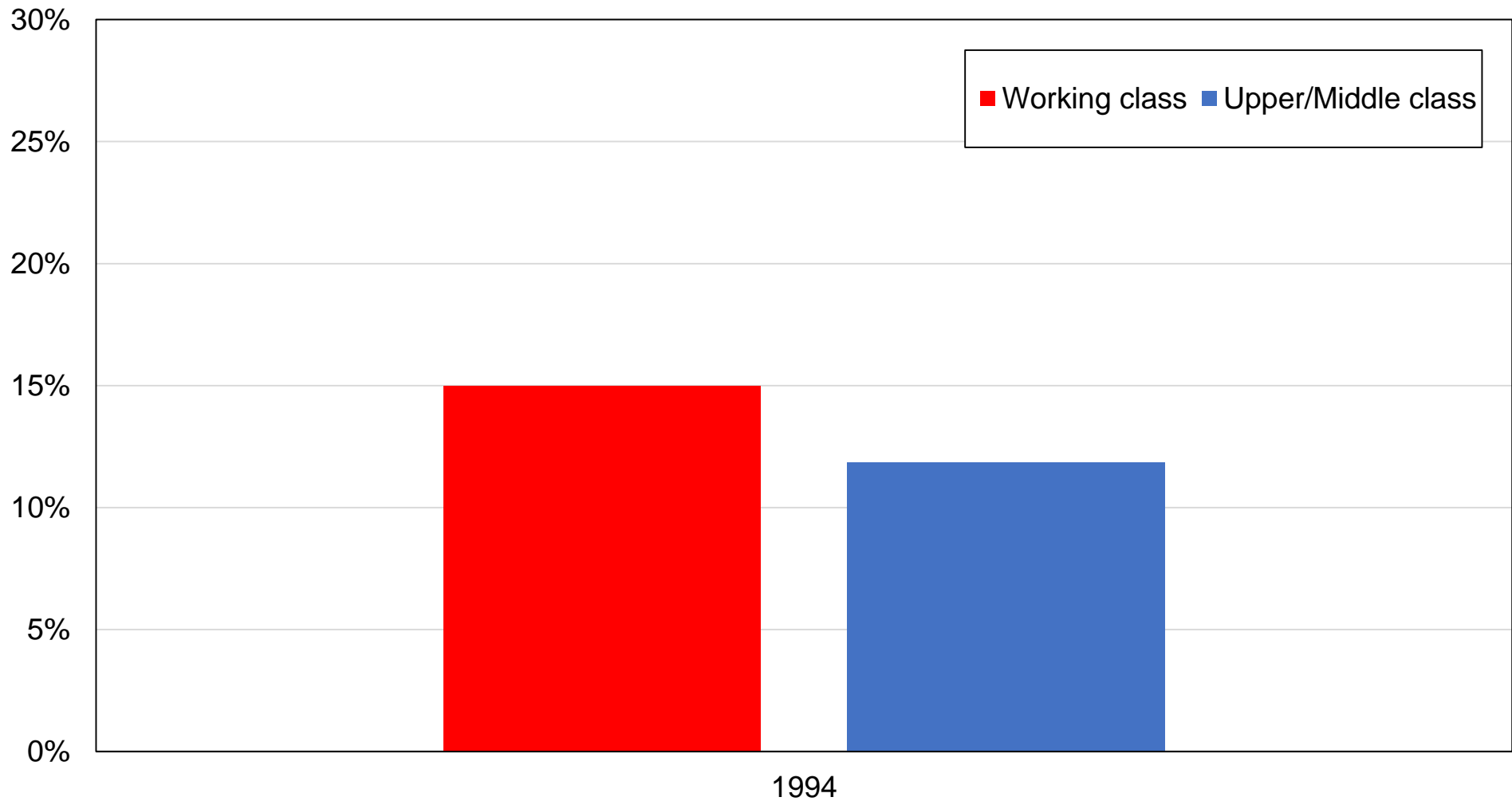
Figure EC46 - Vote for PRD / Morena by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by union membership status.

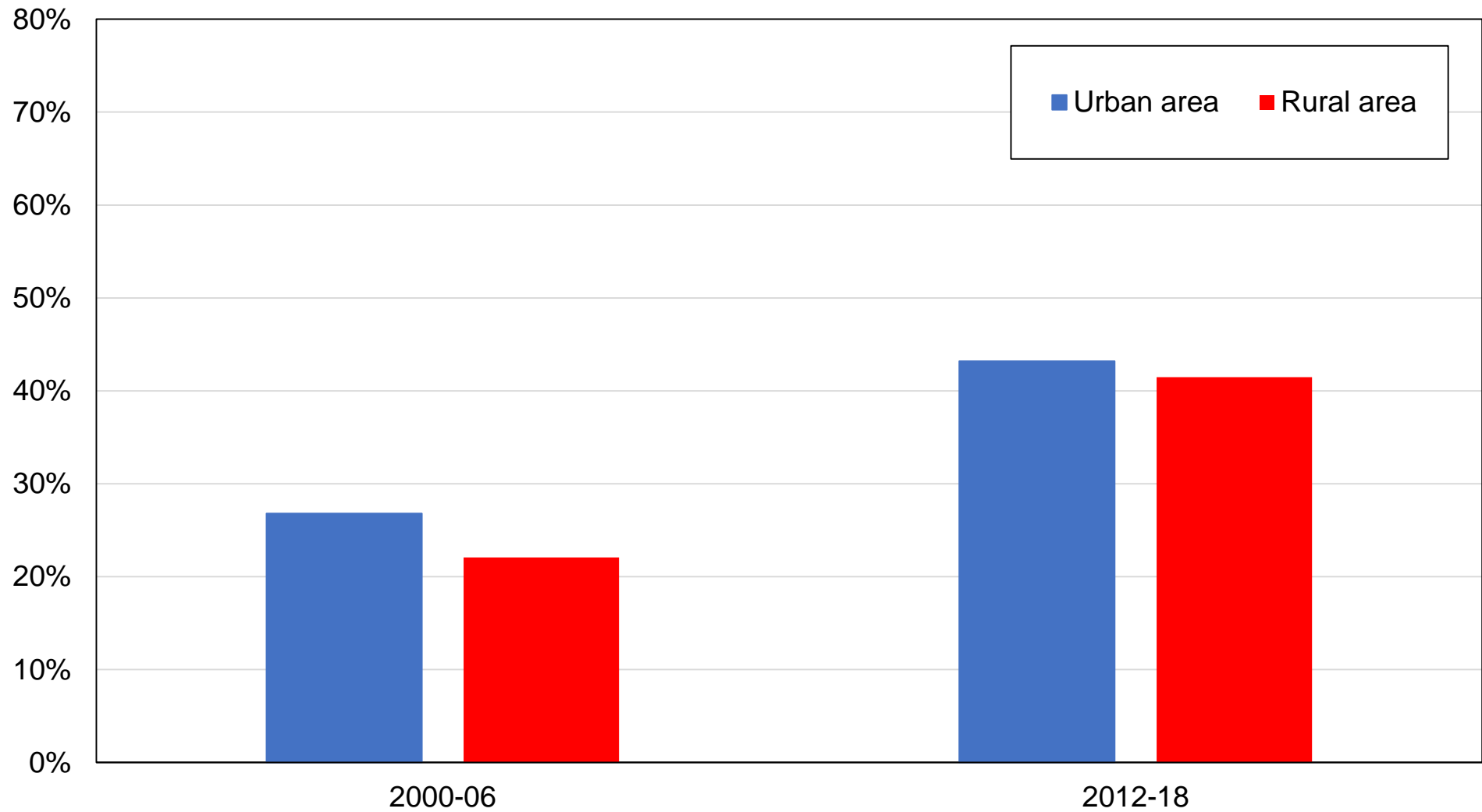
Figure EC47 - Vote for PRD / Morena by perceived social class



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by self-perceived social class. Working class includes "lower class". Middle class includes "no class" and "upper class".

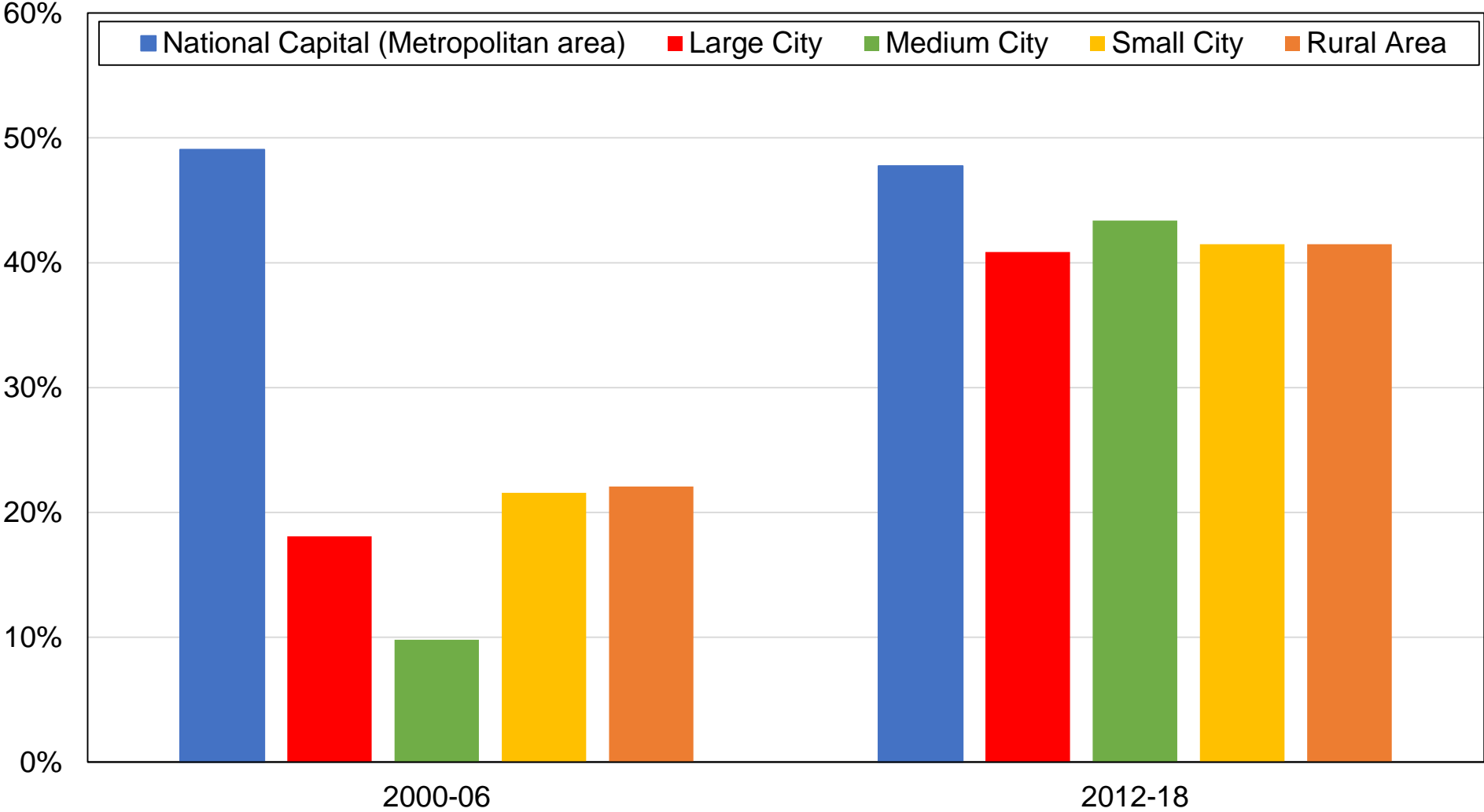
Figure EC48 - Vote for PRD / Morena by location



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

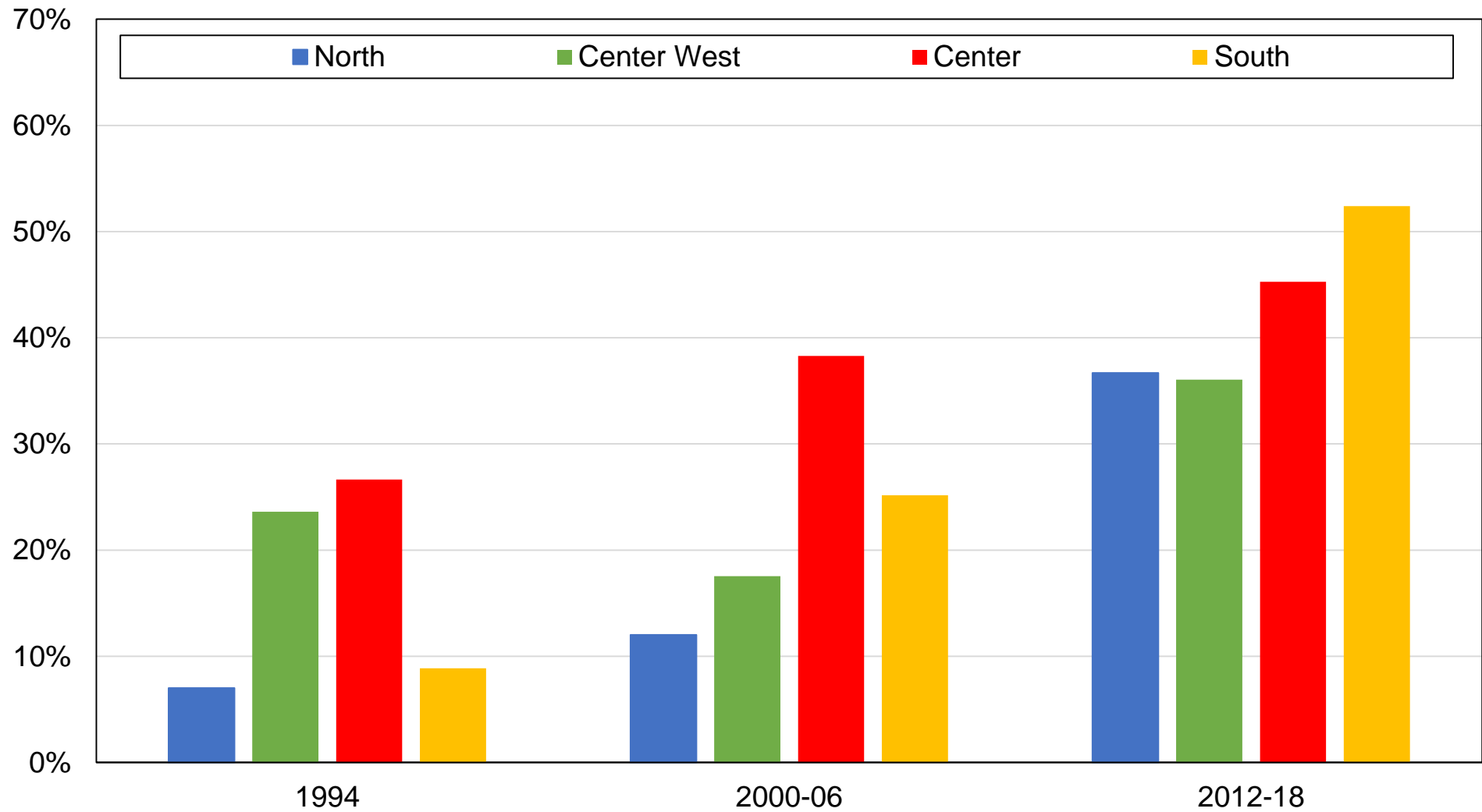
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by rural-urban location.

Figure EC49 - Vote for PRD / Morena by location size



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by location size.

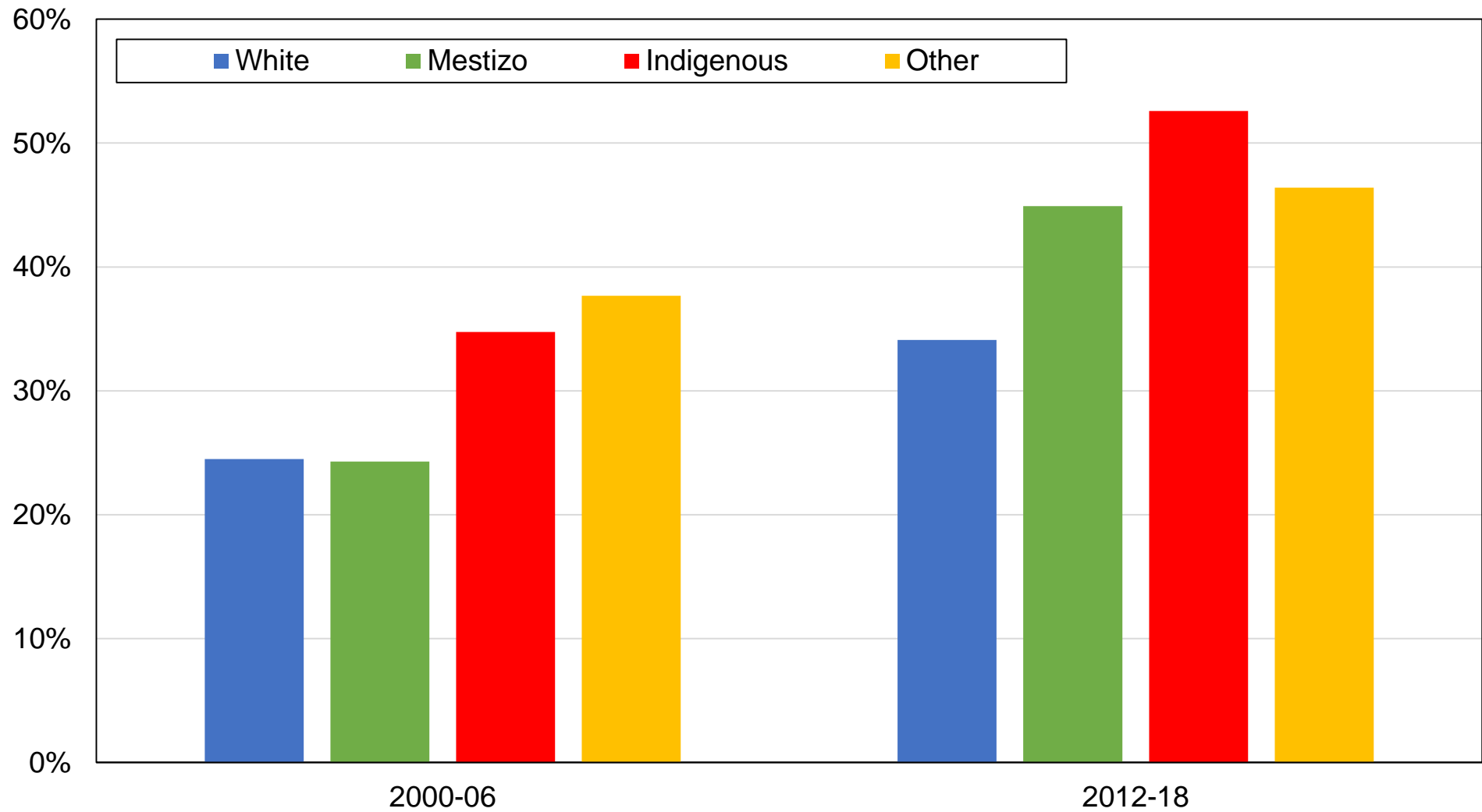
Figure EC50 - Vote for PRD / Morena by region



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by region of residence.

Figure EC51 - Vote for PRD / Morena by ethnicity



Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by PRD/Morena by ethnicity.

Table ED1 - Survey data sources

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
1960	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research	ICPSR	1008
1978	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	839
1979	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	430
1994	World Values Survey	WVS	9973
2000	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	2016
2006	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	3012
2012	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	1528
2018	Latin American Public Opinion Project	LAPOP	1830

Source: authors' elaboration. ICPSR: available from <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/7201/summary#>. LAPOP: Latin American Public Opinion Project, available from <https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/>. WVS: World Values Survey, available from <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp>.

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 ED2 - Complete descriptive statistics by decade

	1952-58	1979	1994	2000-06	2012-18
Age: 20-39	0,6262043	0,9387201	0,702885	0,5580862	0,5082925
Age: 40-59	0,2940188	0,0524875	0,2547571	0,3180657	0,3326963
Age: 60+	0,0797769	0,0087924	0,0423579	0,1238481	0,1590112
Subjective social class: Working class	0,4602585		0,893302		
Subjective social class: Middle/Upper class	0,5397415		0,106698		
Education: Primary	0,8409263	0,3288424	0,3801975	0,3919288	0,2881393
Education: Secondary	0,1308224	0,5225019	0,2611423	0,4647375	0,5364701
Education: Tertiary	0,0282512	0,1486557	0,3586602	0,1433337	0,1753906
Employment status: Employed	0,4695811	0,7033879	0,6694315	0,5822454	0,5337009
Employment status: Unemployed	0,0069297	0,2966121	0,0358075	0,3508331	0,0418403
Employment status: Inactive	0,5234892	0	0,294761	0,0669215	0,4244588
Marital status: Single	0,1711007	0,6763634	0,4937687	0,4117078	0,5353645
Marital status: Married/Partner	0,8288993	0,3236366	0,5062313	0,5882922	0,4646355
Occupation: Managers, scientists and intellectuals				0,0945523	0,0550789
Occupation: Technicians, professionals and administrative staff				0,1184506	0,1689205
Occupation: Agriculture, fisheries and forests				0,152479	0,0844228
Occupation: Other				0,6345181	0,6915778
Ethnicity: White			0,1932451	0,2170661	0,2078411
Ethnicity: Mestizo			0,7430187	0,6557263	0,593592
Ethnicity: Indigenous			0,0566604	0,101844	0,1106774
Ethnicity: Other			0,0070758	0,0253637	0,0878895
Region: North			0,3758808	0,23829	0,2449393
Region: Center West			0,1377032	0,1901638	0,1891072
Region: Center			0,2453639	0,362301	0,3586905
Region: South			0,2410521	0,2092453	0,207263
Religion: No religion	0,0007746			0,0578335	0,0976471
Religion: Catholic	0,9992254			0,8595097	0,785461
Religion: Protestant		0		0,0273311	0,0397086

Religion: Other	0		0,0553257	0,0771833
Location size: National capital (Metropolitan area)		0	0,2453639	0,2237418
Location size: Big city		0,3312575	0,5241201	0,2065375
Location size: Medium city		0,4088386	0,094689	0,1538121
Location size: Small city		0,2599038	0,1214133	0,1788346
Location size: Rural area		0	0,0144137	0,2370741
Location: Urban area	1		0,9855863	0,7629259
Location: Rural area	0		0,0144137	0,2370741
Self-employment status: Not self-employed			0,864551	0,7703556
Self-employment status: Self-employed			0,135449	0,2296444
Gender: Woman		0,6407156	0,7255115	0,4536178
Gender: Man		0,3592844	0,2744885	0,5463822
Union Membership: Not union member			0,8842563	0,1546354
Union Membership: Union member			0,1157437	0,8453646

Source: authors' computations using Mexican political attitudes surveys.

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