

Using the LatinoBarometer to Compare Latin American Countries

The Latinobarómetro is an annual public opinion survey that involves approximately 20,000 interviews in 18 Latin American countries, representing more than 600 million inhabitants. The survey utilizes nationally representative samples of approximately 1,200 people per country. Respondents are selected using stratified random sampling and are interviewed face-to-face.

Where do you access the data?

<https://www.latinobarometro.org/latOnline.jsp>

Open the **Online Analysis** tool.

If you want to analyze datasets using SPSS, they can be downloaded at no cost from the main website. You can create a smaller version of the dataset by keeping only the countries you want, by instructing SPSS to retain only the countries you will be asked to examine.

If you are going to use the Online Analysis tool, go to the top right of the interface and choose the option to navigate the website in English, unless you speak Spanish.

For this exercise, use **2024 data** for most items and **2020 data where indicated**, and compare results for **only these six countries**:

(1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Brazil, (4) Chile, (5) Mexico, and (6) Venezuela.

First, select the year's data you will be analyzing, then select the countries and dataset, and choose the small "**Analyze**" option.

Next, choose the type of question/variable you are interested in, and then select the specific item to analyze. **Important:** Once you have analyzed a variable, toggle back to the previous list of questions using the button with the return arrow, which is located in the online program next to the icon with the house. (If you use the browser's back button, you will have to reselect the search countries and dataset.)

For the first exercise, mostly use **2024 data** (and **2020 data only where the relevant variable was not asked**) to examine cross-national differences and similarities for the following:

- **SocioDemographics** — Educational attainment
- **Religion** — Religious tradition/denomination
- **Religiosity** — Commitment
- **Race** — To examine racial identity distributions, you must use the word search option and enter "**Enth**" to find the data. Interestingly, there is no direct link under the SocioDemographic category.
- **Trust** — Interpersonal trust
- **Institutions** — Equality before the law (use the 2020 dataset)
- **Corruption** (use the 2020 dataset) — Some is fine if problems are solved?
- **Crime** — You or your family a victim this year?
- **Democracy** — Churchill's way of putting it: Democracy may have problems, but it is the best option there is

When you have the results you want, export them into a PDF using the icon at the top of the program. This will allow you to read the results more easily and save any output you wish to keep.

You are welcome to use AI resources to help summarize and compare your findings for each country—but you are responsible for verifying any AI-generated analysis that you use.