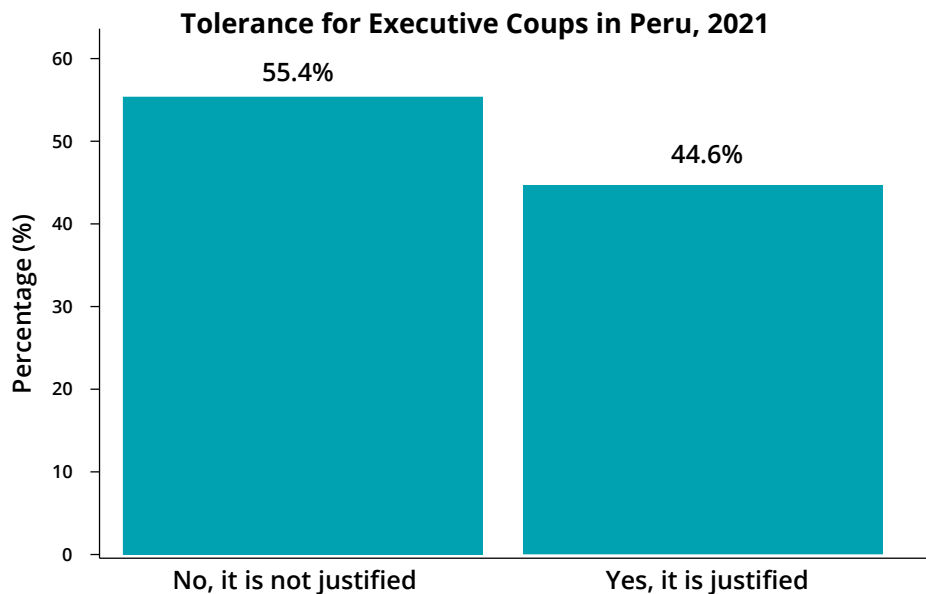


April, 2022 | Isabella Randle and Mariana Rodríguez

Spotlight on Tolerance for Executive Coups in Peru

Tolerance for executive coups in Peru declined in 2021, but remains higher than earlier rounds of the AmericasBarometer

More than two in five Peruvians would tolerate an executive coup



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP, 2021; PER21ts_20210927

Since 2010, LAPOP's AmericasBarometer has measured tolerance for executive coups in Peru by asking the following question: **JC15A. Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to close the Congress and govern without Congress?** Respondents indicated their opinion with a yes or no answer, saying either, "no, it is not justified" or "yes, it is justified."

We find that, in 2021, more than half of Peruvians (55.4%) would not tolerate this type of action by the president. However, more than two in five (44.6%) would justify an executive coup.

More than two in five remain willing to justify the executive governing without Congress, although this number has declined

Tolerance for executive coups in Peru reached its highest level in the 2019 round of the AmericasBarometer, when more than half (58.9%) said they would be willing to justify having the president close Congress. This rate declined by 14.3 percentage points in 2021, though tolerance for executive coups in Peru remains higher than most earlier rounds of the AmericasBarometer.

Tolerance for executive coups in Peru is highest among those with at least a secondary education and among those in the middle wealth category

What characteristics of individuals predict tolerance for executive coups in Peru? Tolerance for executive coups in Peru is higher among those who have completed at least some secondary education (49.3%) than those who have no or at least some primary education (40.0%) or than those who have completed at least some post-secondary education (40.5%).

Wealth is a statistically significant predictor of tolerance for executive coups in Peru, but no linear pattern emerges between wealth groups. Therefore, wealth was excluded from the graph.¹

Gender and age were not statistically significant predictors of tolerance for executive coups.²

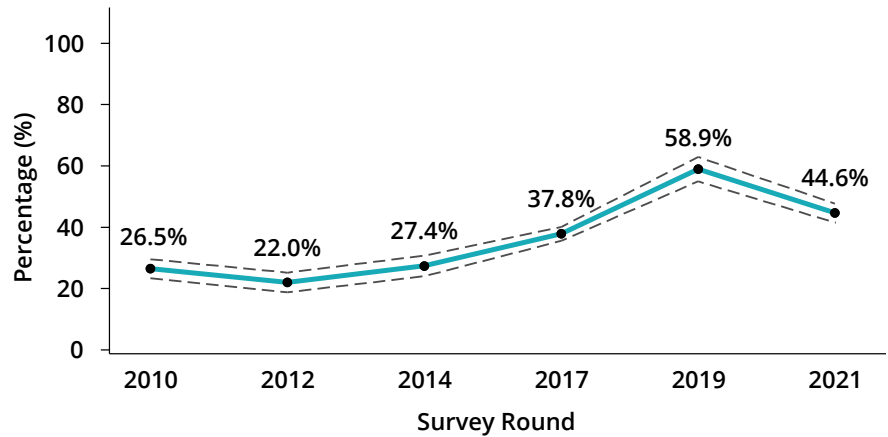
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¹ The only significant difference between wealth groups is that individuals in the middle wealth category (50.0%) are more likely to tolerate an executive coup than those in the highest wealth category (39.9%). Differences between all other wealth groups are not significant.

² Due to changes in survey mode in the 2021 AmericasBarometer, place of residence was not analyzed in this Spotlight report.

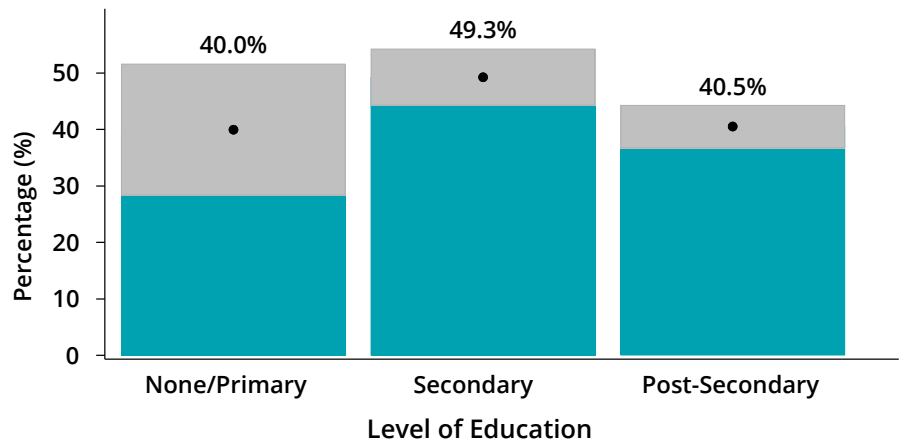
Tolerance for Executive Coups in Peru, 2010-2021



--- 95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP, 2010-2021; PER21ts_20210927

Tolerance for Executive Coups in Peru by Level of Education, 2021



■ 95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP, 2021; PER21ts_20210927



Interested in knowing more about the LAPOP Lab's AmericasBarometer study? Consult the data and our reports at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop.

As a charter member of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative, LAPOP Lab is committed to routine disclosure of our data collection and reporting processes. More information about the AmericasBarometer sample designs can be found at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/core-surveys.php

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