

# ICCS 2016, Latin American Student Survey Factsheet

The ICCS 2016 Latin American student survey was based on a regional instrument developed within the ICCS 2016 framework. It supplements the international survey and offers a comprehensive overview on issues related to civic and citizenship education in the Latin America context.

The ICCS 2016 Latin American student questionnaire was completed by



5 countries

Chile  
Mexico  
Colombia  
**Dominican Republic**  
Peru



~ 900 schools



~ 25,000 students

Education systems that participated in both 2009 and 2016 ICCS cycles are shown in bold

The Latin American questionnaire collected data about students' perceptions towards....



Government and  
Public Institutions



Peaceful  
Coexistence



Social Cohesion and  
Diversity

ICCS Consortium





The ICCS 2016 Latin American questionnaire asks students about their attitudes and trust toward the government and its institutions.

## A majority of students agreed with a dictatorship government when it brings....



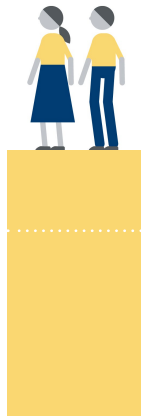
## Students' attitudes toward authoritarian government

In all Latin American countries participating in ICCS 2016, students' endorsement of authoritarian governments is related to lower levels of civic knowledge

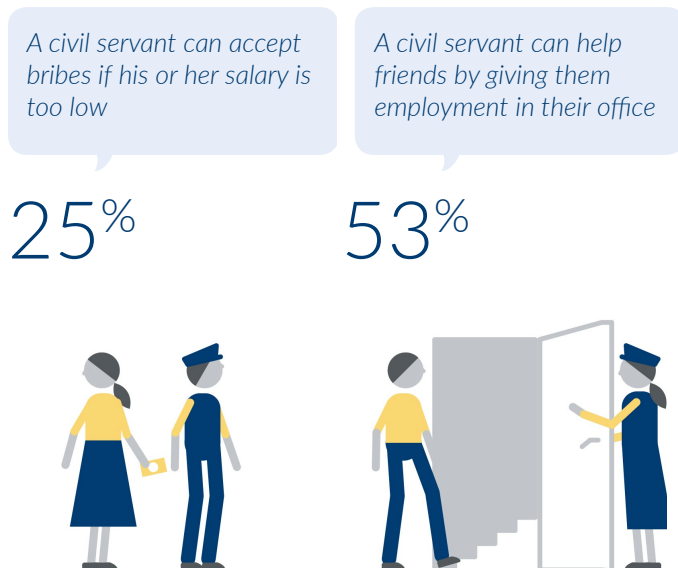
*It is better for government leaders to make decisions without consulting anybody*

21%  
agree

79%  
disagree



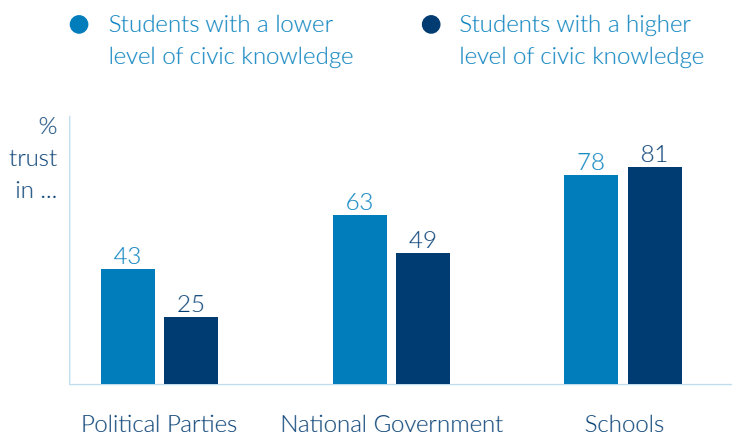
## Students' attitudes toward corrupt practices



*People in government must enforce their authority even if it means violating the rights of some citizens*

29%

## Students' trust in governments and institutions



The ICCS 2016 Latin American questionnaire investigates the attitudes, views and beliefs of students toward violence, the law and sense of empathy to others.

### Students were asked about their attitudes towards the use of violence

Students agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:

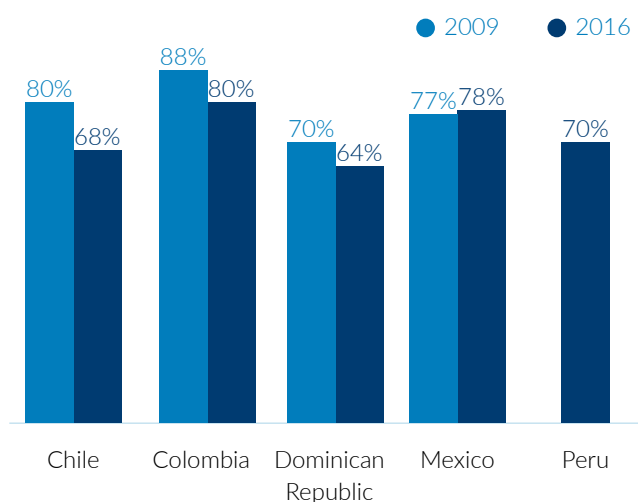
*Peace is only achieved through dialogue and negotiation*

72%



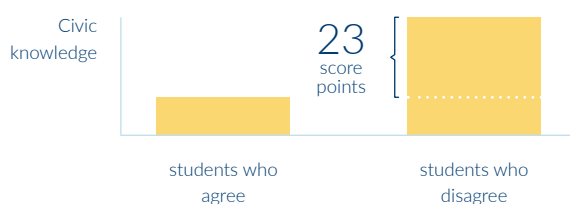
In Chile, Colombia and Mexico, students who agreed with this statement had higher civic knowledge scores, and in the Dominican Republic they had lower civic knowledge scores, than those who disagreed. In Peru, there was no difference in the civic knowledge scores between students who agreed and disagreed.

students who agreed per country and year



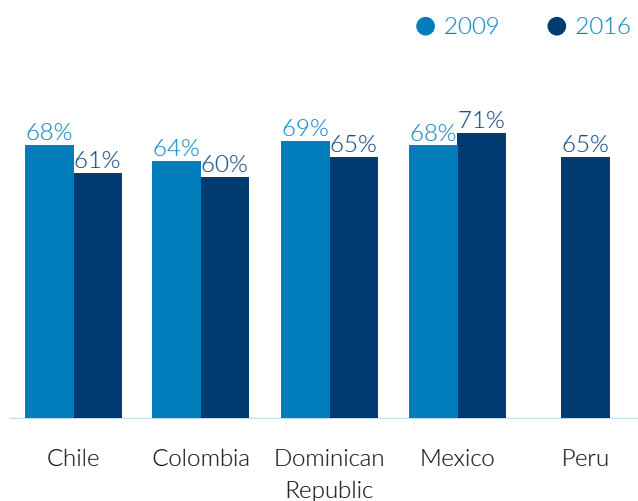
*To achieve peace, the end justifies the means*

65%



In all five countries, students who disagreed with this statement had higher civic knowledge scores than those who agreed.

students who agreed per country and year



### Students' acceptance of breaking the law

Students agreed that a law may be disobeyed when....

*Achieving important objectives*

64%



*Distrusting the enacting body*

42%



*It's the only way of helping one's family*

73%

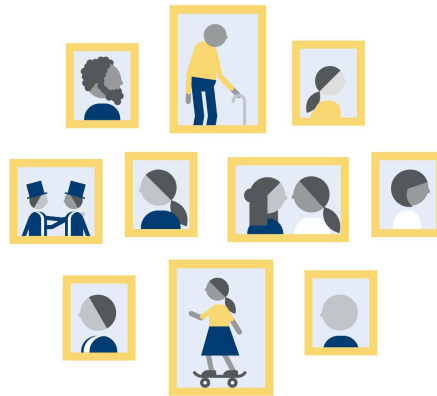




The ICCS 2016 Latin American questionnaire asked students about their acceptance of neighborhood diversity, their attitudes towards homosexuality and perceptions of discrimination against social groups in their country.



Girls expressed a higher acceptance of neighborhood diversity

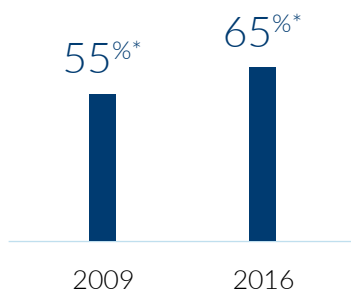


Students with a higher score in civic knowledge express a higher acceptance of neighborhood diversity



In Chile, Colombia and Mexico, the percentage of students agreeing to marriage equality had increased

Percentages of students who perceived that social groups suffer 'a lot' or 'some extent' of discrimination



\*Percentages from the four countries that participated in ICCS 2009 and ICCS 2016

