

	Political legacies c. 1990	Economic legacies c. 1990	Left-Turn?	Social policies	Economic policies	Democratic performance & challenges	Economic performance & challenges
ARG	Constant conflict between military and labour (peronismo); Strong (bureaucratic authoritarian, and then neoliberal) military dictatorships; Democratization after military junta; swing to the right with neoliberalism in 1990s; weak party system where only the peronistas (Justicialista party) remain as a strong political force	Hyperinflation, debt crisis in 1982, economic crisis in 2001, long dependence on commodity exports (cattle, soybean)	YES (Kirchner, justicialistas (Peron's party))	Legalizing same sex marriage, other social and civil rights; respect for human rights (in defense of victims of the junta); conditional cash transfers (Unemployed Men and Women Heads of Households Program; Universal Child Benefit)	Tax commodity exports (soybean, agriculture)	Institutional weakness (constant changes in electoral rules, Supreme Court), populist alliance with informal sectors, lack of transparency and access to public information	Overreliance on single commodities; large service sector; limited interventions in markets, nationalizations; growth during commodity boom but inflow of foreign revenue is mostly spent on consumption
BOL	Series of military regimes, sometimes in the right, sometimes in the Left; generally indigenous populations are excluded from politics' Indigenous movements (coca farmers), mining unions; IMF interventions	Severity of the crisis; very strong intervention by IMF, WB, intense austerity measures, privatizations (water, gas)	YES (Morales, union leader, MAS, coalition of social movements)	New constitution recognizing rights and autonomy of indigenous peoples; conditional cash transfer programs	Nationalization of gas and other key industries	De-centralized coalition of social movements in power; opposition within and outside the coalition; plebiscitarian tendencies, experiments with participatory democracy	Significant poverty reduction; overreliance on commodity exports (gas, lithium); sustained economic growth
BRA	Transition from the military dictatorship (bureaucratic-authoritarian); Workers Party (PT) resists military, and gradually wins elections	Inflation, debt crisis	YES (Lula, Rousseff, WP)	conditional cash transfer programs (Bolsa familia), housing programs, hunger alleviation,	Continuities with neoliberal model, macroeconomic orthodoxy (low deficits, no intervention in monetary policy, controlling inflation); limited land redistribution; public investment in R&D, technology	Institutional experimentation with participatory democracy; corruption; strong institutions, strong party system; protests about supply of public goods	Paid off international debt; fiscal conservatism, good public finances; economic growth; growth of a higher skilled labour market
CHI	End of Pinochet's dictatorship (military, neoliberal); privatized services, constitution of 1980; influential military; coalition of several parties under Concertacion; strong party system (partyarchy), binomial electoral system	Sustained economic growth; neoliberal reforms from 1970s; is less affected by 1980s crises	YES (Lagos, Bachelet, Socialist Party, Concertacion)	Limited social policies, high inequality, private education, healthcare, pensions, etc.	Continuities with neoliberal model, macroeconomic orthodoxy (low deficits, no intervention in monetary policy, controlling inflation); copper exports drive economic growth	Well established liberal democracy; constitutional reforms in 2005 reduce power of the military; electoral system and party system are biased towards status quo; difficult to implement major reforms	Sustained economic growth; high levels of GDP per capita, close to becoming a developed country; highest levels of inequality in the region

COL	Civil War, then National Front (power sharing between two parties); civil conflict with leftist guerrilla organizations; organized crime	Hyperinflation, debt crisis in 1982,	NO (Uribe, Santos)	Concessions to an indigenous minority; limited; solving the conflict, providing security	Free market, privatizations, incentives to foreign corporations to invest in mining	The conflict continues, some reductions under Uribe; controlling organized crime under Plan Colombia; ongoing elections but very weak popular organizations	Limited economic growth; overreliance in mineral exports
MEX	Long rule under PRI (1929-2000); party-state, corporatist; strong party system after 2000, very weak left-wing party that is an outgrowth of the PRI	inflation, debt crisis 1982, Tequila crisis 1994	NO (Fox, Calderon, center-right, PAN, the return of the PRI in 2012)	Limited social policies (conditional cash transfer programs); instead priority is on security, fighting organized crime, War on Drugs	NAFTA, neoliberal policies, privatizations	Indigenous movements in 1990s (zapatistas) but not as strong; institutional weakness (judiciary); corruption; security	No growth
PER	Civil conflict with Shining Path, collapse of party system; Fujimori, delegative democracy by a political outsider, right wing populist	inflation, debt crisis	NO (Garcia, Toledo, Garcia, Humala)	Limited; emphasis on economic growth	Free market, privatizations, incentives to foreign corporations to invest in mining	Fragmentation of the party system; proliferation of social conflicts at the local level; stability	Rapid growth; overreliance on commodity exports (mining) and increase in inequality
VEN	Punto fijo (power sharing agreement); partyarchy, lack of representativeness; rise of political outsiders (Chavez); implosion of party system	inflation, debt crisis	YES (Chavez, Maduro)	Extensive: oil revenues are use to finance social spending; missions (decentralized programs on housing, education, health care, redistribution, etc.)	Nationalization of key industries; subsidies; public spending; manipulation of monetary policy	Plebiscites, participatory experiments; harassment of the media and the opposition; competitive authoritarianism; concentration of power in the executive; weakening of other democratic institutions, checks and balances (delegative democracy)	Rise of black markets; initially, decrease of poverty; inflation, scarcity, fiscal deficits; reduction in inequality.